The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLI. SUNDAY, JANUARY 8, 1882—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

SACRIFICE
IN
FUR-LINED CIRCULARS.

Will Offer Monday:

50 Ladies' Hampster-Lined Circulars at $13.50, worth $25.00.

75 Ladies' Cashmere and Satin Circulars, medium dark fur linings, at $18.00, worth $30.

75 Ladies' Sicilien and Satin de Lyon Circulars, dark fur linings, at $24.50, worth $40.

50 Ladies' Satin de Lyon and Sicilien Circulars, handsome satin quilted linings, at $24.50, early price $45.00.

WILL OFFER
IN OUR
GLOVE DEPARTMENT
100 Dozen Ladies' 6-Button
Opera Kid Gloves
ALL SIZES, AT
25c,
WORTH $1.00.

500 DOZEN
CORSETS
AT
19c, 39c, and 48c,
Worth 50c, 75c, and $1.00.

The entire Jobs of one of the largest manufacturers in New Haven, Conn.

WILL OFFER
THIS WEEK:
1,000 Samples Men's, Youths', and Boys' Hats and Caps
At Less than Half Price.

3,000 Samples of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Shoes
At 50c on the Dollar.

50,000 Yards
NEW
Wide Embroideries
At 10, 12 1-2, 15, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 25, 27, 28, 30, 33, 35, 37 1-2, 39, 42, 44, 48, 50c, up to $2.37.

All prices on our Embroideries guaranteed lower than the lowest, or money refunded at any and all times.

Fearful Slaughter!
600
Men's, Youths', and Boys' OVERCOATS
At $2.50, $3.00, $4.00, $5.00, $6.00, $7.50, $8.50, $10.00, and $14.50, former price $5.00, $6.00, $8.00, $10.00, $11.00, $12.00, $14.00, $16.00, and $20.00.

Buying all goods strictly for cash and in larger quantities than any one in our line, enables us to offer many Cash Bargains unapproachable.

All Goods Marked in Plain Figures.

ONE PRICE FOR ALL.

Money refunded at all times if goods are not satisfactory.

BOSTON STORE,
118 & 120 State-st.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF MILWAUKEE, WIS., JAN. 1, 1882.

CASH CAPITAL,	$600,000.00
SURPLUS,	456,280.00
	$1,056,280.00

ASSETS.

	Market Value.
U. S. Registered Bonds, Currency 6s	$ 132,593.00
U. S. Registered Bonds, Currency 4s	248,375.00
U. S. Registered Bonds, Currency 4½s	114,750.00
Total U. S. Bonds	$ 495,625.00
Milwaukee Water Bonds, 7s	183,000.00
Milwaukee County Bonds, 8s	26,448.05
Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway 1st Mortgage Bonds, P. du C. Div., 8s	20,350.00
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway 1st Mortgage Bonds, Chicago Div., 7s	61,000.00
Loans on Bond and Mortgage, 1st lien on Real Estate in the City of Milwaukee, 6 to 8 per cent (nothing loaned to directors or stockholders)	145,500.00
Cash on hand and in Bank	96,133.49
Premiums in course of collection	20,158.96
Bills Receivable	1,154.50
Other Securities and Salvages	5,700.00
Accrued Interest	2,042.80
Due from Insurance Companies	267.75
	$1,056,280.00

LIABILITIES.

Cash Capital	$ 600,000.00
Reinsurance Reserve, as required by laws of New York	187,432.22
Unpaid Losses	30,408.66
All other claims against the Company	3,403.94
Net Surplus over all Liabilities, including Capital	230,035.18
	$1,056,280.00

Net Surplus as regards Policy-Holders, $830,035.18.

ALEX. MITCHELL, President.

ALFRED JAMES, Vice Pres't, JOHN P. McGREGOR, Sec'y. W. M. PATTON, Ass't Sec'y.

Chicago Branch Office, 112 La Salle-st.
JOHN CAMERON, Manager.
P. D. ARMOUR, Resident Director.

EDDY, HARVEY & CO.

We are closing out our large stock of Furs and Fur Garments at cost:

Seal Sacques for -	$150.00
Fur Carriage Robes for	7.00
Fur-Lined Garments	18.00
Fur Sets for Ladies	2.00

Other Fur Goods at like prices. This is the largest and best assorted stock of the kind ever offered to the Chicago public.

EDDY, HARVEY & CO.
MANUFACTURERS,
236, 238, 240 & 242 Monroe,
NEAR MARKET.

L. MANASSE,
OPTICIAN,
88 Madison-st. (Tribune Building),
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Optical, Mathematical, and Surveying Insts,
COMPRISING
Opera and Field Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Compasses, &c.

MANASSE SIGHT OPTICIAN IS PRICELESS TRIBUNE BUILDING

Many persons, both young and old, have eyes so imperfectly formed that they are constantly strained when in use. This strain will cause weak eyes and painful sight, which may usually be relieved with properly fitted glasses. Having a long experience in this line enables me to secure perfect results. My glasses are ground with mathematical accuracy, which commends them to all wearers. They not only give clear and distinct vision, do not weary and fatigue the eye, but tend to strengthen and preserve the sight.

☞ Artificial Human Eyes inserted without pain.

CAUTION.—Don't pay exorbitant prices to adventurers for Spectacles. We sell the best Brazilian Pebbles $3.00 to $4.00, and the best ground French Crystal Spectacles $1.50 to $2.50.

Twenty-five years' practice in the art of fitting glasses. Our method is honest dealing, which has built up our trade.

MORRIS BERNHARDT
OPTICIAN.

BRAZILIAN PEBBLE

125 State street, Room 3.
SPECTACLES EXCLUSIVELY.

Glasses properly adapted to every form of defective eyesight in accordance with the science and philosophy of nature. Beware of risking your sight in the hands of self-styled opticians. Advice given as to the proper selection of all required optical instruments.

Letters of recommendation testifying to his superior ability as an optician and the perfectness of his glasses can be seen at M. Bernhardt's office from the noted Professors of Rush Medical College, Chicago Medical College, Hahnemann College, Chicago Homœopathic College, leading divines, our most prominent and well-known citizens, including high encomiums from schools of science, blind institutes, etc., etc., as

Moses Gunn, M.D., LL.D.; Wm. B. Byford, A.M., M.D.; E. O. F. Ryder, A.M., M.D.; J. Adams Allen, M.D., LL.D.; J. H. Hollister, M.D.; C. Heuves Jackson, M.D.; J. P. Ross, M.D.; R. N. Isham, M.D.; De Laskie Miller, M.D.; Vincent L. Huribut, M.D.; F. L. Wadsworth, M.D.; Truman W. Miller, M.D.; A. E. Small, M.D.; George A. Hall, M.D.; S. P. Hedges, M.D.; J. S. Mitchell, M.D.; Prof. David Swing, Rev. Robert Collyer, Rev. H. W. Thomas, Dr. Clinton Locke, Rev. Edward Sullivan, Bishop Cheney, Rev. W. H. Ryder, Rev. E. P. Goodwin, Rev. Arthur Little, and others of prominence.

SPECIAL ATTENTION to every case of extreme defective eyesight. LOUIS H. MATTHES, Assistant.
Office Hours—9 to 5.

Notre Dame University.

The second session of the thirty-eighth collegiate year will begin on the first Wednesday, Feb. 1, 1882. Magnificent new buildings—the healthy and beautiful location—increased facilities for imparting a thorough education—offer inducements that cannot be surpassed in the United States. Students received at any time during session. Catalogues, giving full particulars, will be sent free on application to
REV. THOS. E. WALSH, C. S. C., President.
Notre Dame P. O., Indiana.

THE GREAT
CLOSING-OUT SALE
OF THE LARGE
Wholesale Stock
OF
FINE FURNITURE
OF
F. W. JANSEN & SON,
258 & 260 Wabash-av.,

Will commence on Monday. Every article in this Mammoth Stock will be offered at its actual cost in order to close the stock prior to their removal February first.

No Such
BARGAINS have ever before been offered in
FURNITURE
As we now make until our entire stock is closed out. Remember, every dollar's worth MUST be sold before we remove to our new stores, 224, 226 and 228 Wabash-av., and we make the PRICES that will do it.

HOLTON & HILDRETH,
221 & 223 State-st.

H. I. HIGGINS & CO.,
Iron Merchants,
95 WASHINGTON-ST.,
ROOMS 7 AND 8.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for conducting a general business in Iron, Steel, and Railway Supplies.

HENRY I. HIGGINS,
(Late of the firm of John V. Ayer & Sons).
W. C. WHITTEMORE.
Jan. 2, 1882.

WAUKESHA Mineral Rock Spring Water is sold in barrels, half barrels, and cans. Quart and pint bottles carbonated, to druggists, hotels, bars, restaurants, and saloons. Address Waukesha Mineral Rock Spring Co. Waukesha, Wis. Chicago office, 148 and 150 Madison-st.

Cutlery. Rodger's, Wostenholm's, and other standard makes of pocket cutlery. Rodger's, Russell's, and American table cutlery. Roger's plated goods, razors, scissors, etc. A. G. Spalding & Bros., 108 Madison.

SIXTY-SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARING-SALE at the OLD RELIABLE PUTNAM CLOTHING-HOUSE.

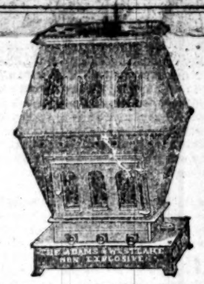
The LARGEST MANUFACTURERS' SALE of READY-MADE CLOTHING, and the best opportunity to secure GENUINE BARGAINS in the finest, as well as the cheaper grades of Clothing ever offered to the public.

Our facilities, as the largest manufacturers in the country, enable us at our Semi-Annual Clearing Sales to make a price that will close every garment in 30 days. Our motto, as in the past 61 seasons, shall be to carry no old goods from one season to another, a policy which always guarantees to our customers the very latest styles, and has gained for THE PUTNAM that almost national reputation it so justly bears; and, notwithstanding the extreme low prices which we as manufacturers shall offer at this sale, an ADDITIONAL REDUCTION of 10 PER CENT will be given on all OVERCOATS and WINTER SUITS bought from us during the next thirty days, a combination making a PUBLIC BENEFIT which no person should fail to appreciate and avail themselves of.

The unprecedented bargains which we shall offer in MEN'S, YOUTHS', BOYS', and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING are goods made up this season in our own manufactory, and are of the most desirable materials and latest winter styles.

PUTNAM CLOTHING HOUSE,
131 & 133 CLARK-ST. and 117 MADISON-ST.
MINER, BEAL & HACKETT, Proprietors and Manufacturers. W. H. FURLONG, Resident Manager.

Geo. B. Carpenter & Co.,
SUCCESSORS TO
Gilbert Hubbard & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS
AND
SAIL MAKERS,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
"Cotton Duck," "Tents," "Awnings," "Rain-Proof Covers," "Twines & Cordage," "Flags & Banners," "Wire Rope,"
202 to 208 S. Water-st.



A new and good OIL HEATING STOVE for $7.00. Best in the market.
THE ADAMS & WESTLAKE MFG. CO.,
95 Lake-st.

For Rent.
Finely lighted Rooms for manufacturing in 4-story and basement building, 54x80 feet, in rear of 11, 13, 15 & 17 South Canal-st. Lighted on three sides by alleys, with entrance through to building from Canal-st.
Steam-power and heat furnished.
Fine Elevator.
Will rent whole building, or in rooms of size to suit tenants, or in connection with 4-story and basement building, 80x70 feet, in front of same, Nos. 11, 13, 15 & 17 Canal-st.
Apply to
W. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 Washington-st.

CABINETS **$4** PER DOZ. Why Pay $6 or $8 PER DOZEN For PHOTOGRAPHS when CABINETS **$4** PER DOZ. Gospelin
75 Madison-st.,
Is making Cabinets for $4 per doz. equal to ANY produced elsewhere.

H. ROCHER,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
77-79-81 State-st., Chicago.
Cabinets, $6.00.

BAIRD & BRADLEY,
Real Estate Agency
90 LA SALLE-ST.
QUICK SALES!
We have every facility for making quick sales of Real Estate in Chicago and vicinity. We shall be pleased to confer with owners wishing to convert quickly.

Real Estate and Loans. W. D. KERFOOT & CO. 90 Washington-st. References furnished if desired to any person we have represented during 20 years.

Hazelton Piano.
A full line of Grands, Uprights, and Squares, some new designs in Upright cases unexcelled in elegance. Other Pianos of good manufacture ranging in price from $200 up.
Special attention given to orders for tuning and repairing or moving Pianos.
Root & Sons Music Co.,
156 State-st.

BAUER

THIS is the only Piano where the sound board has the acoustic figuring of the violin, which makes it free of all metallic sound.
In rearranging our stock for the spring, we discover a number of excellent Pianos of various makers that we can sell at a great sacrifice. Buyers should not fail to call and try these instruments, as by doing so they can positively save considerable money.
JULIUS BAUER & CO.,
182 & 184 Wabash-av.

Immanuel Baptist Church,
MICHIGAN-AV.,
NEAR TWENTY-THIRD-ST.
REV. GEO. C. LORIMER, D. D., Pastor.

The First Annual Rental of Pews
And Single Seats will occur
MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 9,
AT 8 O'CLOCK.

No Premiums! Low Rental! First Come, first Suited! After the Pew Rental Dr. and Mrs. Lorimer will be glad to meet the members of the Church and friends in the Lecture-Room of the Church.
W. W. BELL, Treas.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij.
(NETHERLAND TRADING SOCIETY.)
AMSTERDAM, Holland, Dec. 12, 1881.

The Agency of the Netherland Trading Society heretofore existing in New York will be discontinued from and after the 31st instant, and all outstanding transactions will be liquidated by the firm of Carter, Hawley & Co., who after that date will be our American correspondents.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.
TRAKRANEN, President.
FRAISSINET, Secretary.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31, 1881.

Referring to the foregoing notice, the undersigned will execute upon favorable terms the Netherland Trading Society orders for the purchase or sale of Merchandise. They will also make Collections, give Advances upon Merchandise for export, receive Orders for the Purchase or Sale of Bonds, Stocks, and other Securities, and transact a General Commission Business in Europe and the East Indies.
CARTER, HAWLEY & CO.

SEAVEY'S
Water Filter.
Don't let your family die for the want of Pure Water when you can purify this lake water with one of our Filters.
SEAVEY & CO., 49 State-st.

BOARD OF TRADE TICKET.
FOR PRESIDENT.
JAS. B. HOBBS, of J. B. Hobbs & Co.
FOR SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT.
CHAS. D. HAMMILL, of Van Inwagen & Hamill.
FOR DIRECTORS.
S. D. FOSS, of S. D. Foss & Co.,
GEO. D. BALDWIN SR., of Geo. D. Baldwin & Co.,
NORMAN B. REAM, of N. B. Ream & Co.,
Z. P. BROSSEAU, of Brosseau, Booth & Co.,
HENRY HAMILGAN.
FOR ARBITRATORS.
HENRY H. ROSS,
WM. GARDNER, of Wm. Gardner & Co.,
NOAH P. HARRISON,
BERNARD FOWLER, of B. Fowler & Co.,
GEO. C. BALL, of Geo. C. Ball & Co.
FOR COMMITTEE OF APPEALS.
HENRY W. RODGERS Jr., of H. W. Rodgers Jr. & Co.,
ANSON E. CLARK, of Hoagland & Clark,
CHAS. T. NASH, of Nash & Wright,
WM. T. SEAVERNS, of I. Nash & Co.,
THOMAS E. WELLS, of Wm. Kirkwood & Co.

Board of Trade Election.
REGULAR TICKET.
BOARD OF TRADE TICKET.
FOR PRESIDENT.
CYRUS H. ADAMS
(of McCormick, Adams & Co.)
FOR SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT.
J. H. FRENCH
(of Sibley, French & Co.)
FOR DIRECTORS.
JOHN ROBERTSON (of Allerton Packing Co.),
C. H. HULBURD (of Culver & Co.),
ABIJAH KEITH (of Keith & Crocker),
T. S. FRANCIS,
GEO. T. SMITH.
FOR COMMITTEE OF ARBITRATION
GEO. G. PARKER (of G. G. Parker & Co.),
GEO. D. BALDWIN, SR. (of Geo. D. Baldwin & Co.),
GEO. D. RUMSEY (of Rumsey Bro. & Co.)
S. B. BUDD,
C. F. DWIGHT.
FOR COMMITTEE OF APPEALS.
H. W. ROGERS SR.,
W. F. BLAIR,
H. W. DUNHAM,
W. J. POPE,
GEORGE CLARK.
Polls Open from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.,
MONDAY, January 9.

10 PER CENT.
WE OFFER A NET CASH DISCOUNT of 10 per cent on all purchases made previous to inventory, Feb. 15.
BROWN & PRIOR,
FINE FURNISHING GOODS,
163 Wabash-av. and Chamber of Commerce.

BROWN PETTIBONE & KELLY 194 & 196 Dearborn-st Monroe-st.
Stationers, Printers, Blank-Book Makers, Lithographers, and Engravers.
DIARIES FOR 1882.
DAILY MEMORANDUM PADS for 1882.
NOYES' DICTIONARY-HOLDERS.
A very complete line of odd makes of Pens and Inks. All kinds of Blank Books in stock and made to order.

20 Per Cent DISCOUNT on all OVERCOATS and SUITS Made TO ORDER from Heavy Woolens, or 10 Per Cent Discount on Medium weight Suits To-Measure
J. B. HALL & Co, 130 Dearborn-st

DIRTY EDGES
TO BE
CLEANED
Out this week at
SEA'S.

130,000 Yards
OF
EDGINGS!
FINE
Hamburg Embroideries!
SOILED
And Rumpled, and Mussed at the recent
Brooklyn Fire!
AT
Literally One-Quarter Value!

2 cent Hamburgs for 1-2 cent.
Advertised as cheap by our neighbors at 2 cents.

1-2 Cent.
4 cent Embroideries, 1 cent; 6 cent Embroideries, 1 1-2 cents; 8 cent Embroideries, 2 cents; 10 cent Embroideries, 3 cents.

50 DIFFERENT PATTERNS,
Worth 11 cts., 12 cts., 13 cts., and 15 cts,
ALL AT FIVE.
16 ct., 17 ct., and 18 ct. Embroideries, 7 cts.

THREE INCHES WIDE.
Beautiful designs, fine work, firm edges, splendid cloths,
9 cts. WORTH AT LEAST 25 cts.

EMBROIDERIES
At 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 cts.
Worth 25 to 40 cts.

But Three Prices,
Regardless of quality, on
All the Finest and Widest Embroideries
IN THIS
GREAT FIRE SALE
WORTH 45 to 60 cts. **24 cts.** LOT 1, Your choice,
Lot 2, 39 cts.; worth 65 to 85 cts.
LOT 3, Your choice, **49 cts.** WORTH 90 cts. to $3.00.
Highest price, forty-nine; Worth as high as $3.00.

SAVED FROM FIRE
NOW FOR A FUNNY TALK.
FUR RUNNING WILD.
No abatement. The great Fine Garment Sale started it, and the
FUR TRIMMING SALE
Increased the excitement. In order to close out the few remaining yards of Silk Garment Material, Sea places on sale
TOMORROW MORNING
65 $50.00 Fur-lined Circulars at $35.00.
80 $40.00 Fur-lined Circulars at $25.00.
SEAL SACQUES, warranted real London dye, $100, $125, $150, $175, $200, $225.
We make all shapes and sizes FUR CAPS, $1.25, $1.50, $2.25, $3.50.
Sea's FUR ROBES just about given away

SEA,
STATE-ST.
TEAMING
A. M. FORBES, 7 Wabash-av.
ESTABLISHED 1867.
Merchandise of all kinds moved promptly. Moving Furniture on large high-staked six-spring trucks a specialty.

RELIABLE
Vaccine Points
Wholesale and Retail.
A. AREND, Druggist,
Madison-st., corner Fifth-av.

VACCINE VIRUS. Fresh Daily from the Best Farms. Buck & Rayner, DRUGGISTS, CHICAGO.

MARK TWAIN'S
NEW BOOK,
"THE PRINCE AND THE PAUPER."
A PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED BOOK, $2.58.

The enormous rush of Christmas Trade at Lehmann's Fair did much toward clearing the stock of the Book Department.

AFTER A RUSH COMES A REST!

And after THE NEW YEAR'S STOCK-TAKING the work of replenishing begins. THE UNPRECEDENTED SALE OF BOOKS during the Holiday Season has necessitated the importation of a large and varied stock of CHOICE LITERATURE. In order to make way for his immense supply of New Books, E. J. Lehmann has determined to clear out the present stock at a FABULOUSLY CHEAP RATE, and so provide cheap and healthful literature for the million. This is the Age of Books. AMERICANS ARE A READING PEOPLE. The most confirmed Bookworms will find their literary wants supplied at the Fair. E. J. L. offers

10,000 CLOTH-BOUND BOOKS

At 18c, 28c, 38c, 48c, and 58c.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR BARGAINS.

We quote a few specimens from our exhaustless catalogue of Cheap Books:

18-cent Bargains.

Ballads and Poems, Tennyson.
Enoch Arden, Tennyson.
Red Birds, by Miss Holmes.
Paine's Life of Reason.
Paine's Rights of Man.
Moody's Talk.
Daughters' Own Book.
Letters to a Sister.
Count Raymond.
History of Turkey.
Good Times, and Other Poems.
Extravaganza.
Pe-he Nu-e, the Tiger Whale.
Presbyterian Hymn-Book.
Bible Dictionary.
Sketches and Stories. Illustrated.
A choice selection of Bibles.
Thousands of other volumes.

28-cent Bargains.

Janet Doncaster.
Men of Wealth.
Tale of a Violin.
Autumn Winds.
The Matchmaker.
A Mad World.
A Blameless Prince.
Antonio, by Wilkie Collins.
A Life Under Glass.
Womanhood.
Saloonkeeper's Companion.
Modeling in Wax.
The Golden Butterfly.
William Seaton.
Pictures from Nature.
Fantasma and Other Poems.
Letters from High Altitudes, Dufferin.
Children of Nature, Lord Desart.
Echoes of Half a Century.
Ye Vampyres.
Pretty Mrs. Gaston.
How and Why.
Evenings in the Library.
Lowell's Poems, blue and gold edition.
Pennsylvania Pilgrims, Whittier.
The Vision of Echards, Whittier.
Keramos, by Longfellow.
The Mask of Pandora, by Longfellow.
Griggs' Creed of Christendom.
Cobwed Series of Fiction, pub. $1.50.
First Love's Rest.
Jack.
Vineta.
Forbidden Fruit.
The Little Good-for-Nothing.

38-cent Bargains.

Shadow of the Sword, Burchard.
Old Lieutenant and His Son, McLeod.
Lady Anna, Trollope.
Ocean to Ocean, Rev. R. M. Grant.
The Mouths of Thelema.
Parisians, by Lord Lytton.
Spring Comedies, Lady Baker.
Stories of Infinity.
Do They Love Us Yet?
Lowell's Memorial Poems.
The Portrait.
Revised New Testament.
Bible, with Maps.
Daily Prayers.
Lionel St. Clair.
Poems of Many Places.
Psalms of David.

48-cent Bargains.

Cookery, Medicine, and Fording's 20,000 receipts.
Ladies and Officers of the U. S. Service.
Macready's Reminiscences.
Chivalry, Romance, and Drama.
Rob Roy, Sir W. Scott.
Peveril of the Peak, Sir W. Scott.
Waverley, "
St. Ronan's Well, "
Kenilworth, "
Ivanhoe, "
The Black Dwarf, "
A Famous Victory.
The Italians.
Prometheus.
Lacine.
Vicar of Wakefield.
Sanford and Merton.
Gulliver's Travels.
Paul and Virginia.
Swiss Family Robinson.
Pilgrim's Progress.
Willy Reilly.
Thaddeus Warsaw.
Don Quixote.
Byron's Poems.
Homer's Iliad.
Homer's Odyssey.

58-cent Bargains.

Lives of Celebrated Women.
Representative Actors.
Morley's Bartholomew.
Out-Posts.
Poems of Places by Longfellow, Asia.
" " " Africa.
" " " America.
" " " Scotland.
Songs, Sacred and Devotional.
Poetical Works of Kirke White.
" " Aytoun.
" " Geo. Herbert.
" " John Keats.
" " Crabbe.
" " Rogers.
" " Dryden.
" " Thomson.
British Ballads.

68-cent Bargains.

Vision of Nimrod.
The New Nobility, Col. Forney.
Zululand.
Chronicles of Cozy Nook.
Franklin's Autobiography.
Fern Leaves.
Revised New Testament.
Sunshine.
Edith's Ministry.
Chronicles of Cannongate.
Lily's Girlhood.
Jennie Noble.
Rivers of Ice.
Life of Sir Walter Raleigh.
Poetical Works of Dante.
Poetical Works of Pope.
Poetical Works of Coleridge.
Poetical Works of Campbell.

6,000 Books in Paper Covers, from 1c to 18c.

THE CHRISTIAN YEAR, by the late Rev. John Keble, the most exquisitely beautiful book of Church Minstrelsy since the days of George Herbert, bound in cloth, red edges, 8c; paper covers, 5c.

Come and inspect the stock, or send for our complete Catalogue, mailed free on application.

E. J. LEHMANN,
"THE FAIR,"
State, Adams & Dearborn-sts.

Societe Postale Francais de l'Atlantique.

Canadian and Brazilian Direct Mail
STEAMSHIP LINE.

The New Steamship COUNT D'EU, Capt. Laperdrix, will leave the West India Wharf, Halifax, on the 3d of January, 1882, for the West Indies and Brazil, touching at St. THOMAS (W. I.), PARA, MARANHAM, CEARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO JANEIRO.

Through Bills of Lading granted from all stations in Canada and the United States to all ports via the West Indies, Brazil, and River Plate.

Connections by the Intercolonial and Grand Trunk Railways via Halifax, by the Boston & Albany, New York Central, and Great Western Railways (Merchants' Dispatch), Nickerson Steamship Line via Boston, and by the Cromwell Line via New York.

For Freight and other information apply to
J. R. VALENTINE,
Or to 115 Dearborn-st., Chicago,
WM. DARLEY BENTLEY, General Agent, 59 St. Paul-st., Montreal, and at West India Wharf, Halifax.

INMAN LINE
Ocean Steamships,

Carrying the British and United States Mails.
New York and Liverpool, via Queenstown.
Tickets to and from the principal English, Scotch, Irish, French, German, Italian, and Scandinavian Ports.
These steamers carry no live stock of any kind.
FRANCIS C. BROWN, Gen. Western Agent.
32 South Clark-st., Chicago.
DRAFTS on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent for sale.

STATE LINE

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DISSOLUTION.

JAN. 7, 1882.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of PARMELEE & HOOKER, Wholesale Tobacconists, at 54 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

FRANK E. HOOKER will continue the business, collect all bills, and assumes firm indebtedness.

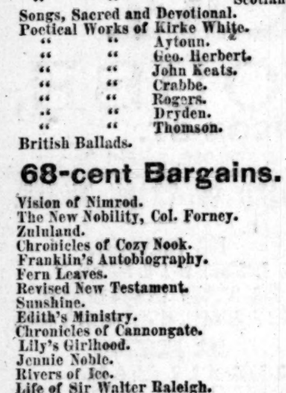
HARMON L. PARMELEE,
FRANK E. HOOKER.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of BEETS, CLARK & CO. is dissolved by mutual consent, to take effect Jan. 1, 1882.

The business will be continued by GEO. H. CLARK & CO., who will pay all debts and collect all accounts due the old firm.

O. S. BEETS.
G. H. CLARK.



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Portland Block.

THE ASSASIN.

Another Day of the Trial Thrown Away on Talk.

Arguments of Lawyers to Teach the Judge His Business.

The Jury Told that the Matter Does Not Concern Them.

They, However, Sit and Hear the Counsel Air Their Eloquence.

The Assasin Somewhat Annoyed by the Mormon Claim of "Inspiration."

Frequent Evidences of Scoville's Entire Collusion with His Miserable Client.

The Criminal in Possession of All the Points Which His Counsel Have Discovered.

He Talks When He Pleases, and Listens in Glee to the Haggling of the Lawyers.

PURE TECHNICALITIES
ALL DAY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—The arguments of counsel upon the prayers for instructions to the jury were not finished today, Mr. Scoville requiring an additional hour on Monday to complete his speech. The arguments proceeded with somewhat less interruptions from the prisoner than had been expected, although the question to be discussed was of a purely legal character. The crowd in the court-room this morning reminded one of the early days of the trial, and the Marshal and doorkeepers had especially strict instructions with regard to admission. Reed and Scoville, as usual, were first in their seats. Mr. Davidge opened the argument for the prosecution. He is a very pleasing and forcible speaker, and, notwithstanding the technical nature of the point involved, he at times became eloquent. He was severe upon the prayers proposed for the defense, claiming, with

A LAWYER'S ASSURANCE,

that he had not expected that there would be any serious objection to the granting of the requests of the Government, and that the list of prayers which the defense had made infringed on the law, and tended to make obscurity. If they meant what they seemed to mean, he thought them unworthy of consideration. On the first prayer of the prosecution, which lays down the test of a man's intelligence, and the rule regarding human responsibility, Mr. Davidge was very clear and forcible. He proceeded without interruption to the sentence, "A man might even be partially insane, but if he rose to the intelligence where he knew the difference between right and wrong, he was responsible." At this point Guiteau broke in, saying: "I did not know the difference between right and wrong. I had no choice." Mr. Davidge, with a somewhat scornful and impatient toss of the head, stopped only to remark: "We will see hereafter whether he had any choice," and then proceeded with his English authorities. Laying great emphasis afterwards upon the proposition that responsibility was synonymous with the knowledge of the accused as to the difference between right and wrong,

GUITEAU AGAIN INTERRUPTED

to say: "I did not know." Mr. Davidge paused in his argument to allow Judge Porter to read a recent decision. Judge Porter is a very impressive and dramatic reader, and he read the language of the Court's decision with all the force of an argument. Mr. Scoville interrupted, and charged the prosecution with seeking dramatic effect, when Judge Porter, with much impatience, said: "This farce must end. We have come to a point in this trial where we must stand upon our rights, and counsel must not make broadcast assertions." The interruption of Mr. Scoville incited Guiteau to make

ADDITIONAL CLAMOR,

and he, commenting upon the decision that was read, in a loud voice shouted from the dock: "The jury went against the decision, too, in their verdict. They paid no attention to the decision whatever." Guiteau's rather sharp comments on the law, and his very evident familiarity with these law decisions, which were of a comparatively recent date—one of which, indeed, was printed for the first time in official form—were made use of to good effect by Mr. Davidge; for, as these interruptions continued, Mr. Davidge, turning coolly to the Court and jury, laid down his book and said: "He is a man who pretended, at the beginning of this trial, to be an imbecile. Now listen to him." Guiteau saw his error, and realized that it was plain to the most obtuse person in that court-room that his knowledge of the legal precedents pertaining to his case, and his legal application of them so as to least injure him, were not the acts of a mad man, and he attempted to recover the bad impression by quickly declaring: "I don't pretend to be insane now. I am no more insane than you are. Transitory mania is what I claim."

"I VENTURE TO SAY,"

continued Mr. Davidge, "that he knows as accurately as any lawyer here——"

"AND SO I DO,"

said the prisoner. "Mr. Scoville," observed Mr. Davidge, "said he was a fool for three weeks."

"That's so," said the prisoner, who, perhaps purposely misunderstood the remark. "Scoville is a fool. Scoville is entirely wrong in his theory. That is all."

Mr. Davidge was about to proceed again, when the prisoner interrupted him, saying: "I have said it was God's act. You men on the prosecution will get the Deity down on you, and he will stick to you all your lives."

The Court, having attempted to silence the prisoner, he called out: "I want to get a chance at that jury, and in two hours' talk settle this whole matter."

Mr. Davidge, when the prisoner was quieted, said: "We are trying a man who, however imbecile for three weeks, was transfigured in the estimation of the jury and the world by his own testimony." When Mr. Davidge finished the reading, which occupied twenty minutes, the prisoner remarked: "There's plenty of law, Mr. Davidge, on the other side of that issue. You are very one-sided this morning."

Mr. Davidge said he presented to the court

AN UNBROKEN CURRENT OF DECISIONS

in England from 1843 down to the present time, and also the outgivings of the American courts. Insanity as a defense was governed by rules of law. If the accused party knew what he was doing, if he were eccentric, if he were queer—even if he were insane and knew what he was doing—he was responsible. If a man of little intelligence rose to the intelligence required by law, he was responsible, no matter what his belief was, if it was not the result of disease. If it came from within, from the operations of his own faculties or perceptions, or from a perverted or depraved moral nature, the defense of insanity could not be maintained. Until it was shown that the belief in inspiration was the result of disease, it

CONSTITUTED NO DEFENSE.

Mr. Davidge having referred to a decision in a Mormon bigamy case, the prisoner said: "That reference to the Mormons is pertinent. They are breaking the law all the time, and yet the Government does not do anything about it." Mr. Davidge retorted: "They are breaking the law, just as the law was broken here," and he then quoted the Mormon case to show that the United States Supreme Court held that no belief, no religious conviction, if it be not a disease, could afford a defense for crime. If a man knows what is the municipal law, and he chooses to violate the law and obey what he believes to be inspired law, he takes the consequences. Otherwise, society could not exist. The law recognized no higher law. "Mormonism," said the prisoner, when Mr. Davidge sat down, "is an act or institution to gratify lust. My act was a patriotic act, for the good of the American people, and they are satisfied with it."

THE TRIAL.
ARGUMENT TO THE JUDGE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—In the Guiteau case this morning Mr. Davidge opened with arguments upon the legal points, and was followed with the closest attention. The jury were told by the Judge that they might be excused for the day, but all preferred to remain and listen to the arguments.

THE PRISONER

assured the counsel he would not ask to take part in the legal arguments today, but he should insist upon making "any comments he might deem necessary to set them right on either side." As the argument progressed, Guiteau pretended to read a letter, but in reality followed Davidge with the closest attention. The few interruptions he made were unnoticed by counsel, save when Guiteau called out: "I didn't know the difference between right and wrong. I had no choice. If I had, I would not have done it." To this Davidge said: "We will come to that by and by."

THE FIRST SENSATION

of the day was caused by the reading of Judge Davis' (of New York) charge to the jury in the Coleman murder case. Judge Porter relieved Mr. Davidge and read from newspaper slips.

Scoville, with some impatience, objected to any more dramatic efforts on the part of Judge Porter intended for effect upon the jury, and insisted that he (Porter) might as well read a stump speech to the jury; that he (Porter) knew that it had no bearing upon the case.

"Of course he knows it," Guiteau shouted, "and more than that, the jury decided the case directly against the charge of the court."

Judge Porter repelled the intimation, and insisted that this farce, which had so long been enacted by the counsel for the defense, must now stop; if not rebuked by the Court it would be by others.

JUDGE COX ENDED THE DISPUTE

by saying the matter read was undoubtedly authority. Its applicability to this case could be commented upon by counsel at the proper time.

As Davidge resumed, Guiteau again shouted: "I want to get this thing right before the jury. Every one knows all about that Coleman case. The jury gave a verdict against that charge, and this prosecution knows it well."

The effect was electrical when Davidge, in the most deliberate and earnest manner, said: "Your Honor, this man was for three weeks held up to us as an imbecile, and now listen to him: he not only knows the difference between right and wrong, but he understands fully the law of the case."

Guiteau—Transitory mania—that's my, case. I don't pretend I am insane now. I've got as good a head as you or Porter, either. Scoville is a fool, though. I repudiate him and his whole theory of defense. All I want is two hours before that jury, and I can settle this thing all right.

THE SCENE WAS A LIVELY ONE

for a few minutes.

Judge Cox rapped for order, and soon Guiteau subsided, and Davidge continued, without further interruptions, to the end of his argument.

DAVIDGE OPENED

by reading and then elaborating the prayers of the Government, which ask the Judge to instruct the jury that, if the prisoner knew at the time of the shooting the difference between right and wrong, he was at that time sane and responsible. Davidge, with the prayers in his hand, said in low but distinct tones and measured language that they consisted, first, of the above definition of sanity; second, of the declaration that if the prisoner possessed ability to distinguish between right and wrong, no irresistible passion or impulse, no uncontrollable desire, no normal depravity, would excuse his act; third, a declaration that the standard of insanity must be that of law; fourth, that no delusion, ability to distinguish between right and wrong being present, would excuse the prisoner. The prayers of the defense bearing on the points contained in the prayers of the prosecution ought not to be entertained for a moment. The law drew a line of responsibility for crime somewhere. It had not been fully defined until the Judges of England in 1843, at the request of the House of Lords, laid down the legal rule defining responsibility. This rule was the good old right and wrong test, the rule of common sense. There were infinit degrees of intelligence. Think of the illustrious victim of this prisoner on the one hand, and this assasin on the other. The law drew no line between the low degree of intelligence on the one hand and the highest on the other in the respect of responsibility for crime. This prisoner had been portrayed as an imbecile until he went upon the stand and tore himself into shreds and atoms. A man might be peculiar, and might even be partially insane, but if he rose to the point of intelligence which enabled him to know the difference between right and wrong, and that what he was doing was wrong, then he was responsible for the wrong.

FIVE QUESTIONS

on the subject of insanity had been submitted to the Judges of England; three of these questions had direct bearing on this case. The first question was as to the responsibility of the person for an act when, at the time of committing the act, he knew he was acting contrary to law, but did the act complained of with a view, under the influence of an insane delusion, of redressing a supposed injury, or of producing some supposed public benefit.

THE ANSWERS OF ALL THE JUDGES

(excepting Chief-Justice Mail) was that they were of the opinion that, notwithstanding the party accused did the act with a view, under an insane delusion, of redressing some supposed injury, or of producing some supposed public benefit, he was, nevertheless, punishable according to the nature of the crime committed, if he knew at the time of committing such crime he was acting contrary to law. Davidge read one American case after another sustaining his position. One was that of a skipper who killed a sailor, and advanced periodical mania as a defense when tried. Judge Shepley, of Maine, delivered the charge in this case, which was similar to that of Judge Davis. This charge demolished the irresistible impulse theory.

THE ASSASIN'S REPLY.

"There's plenty of law on the other side of that issue," said Guiteau. "We'll call your attention to them after a while. It's all one-sided this morning. All Davidge's cases are in the Federal or New York courts. I say that it was God's act, and that he has taken care of it, and will take care of it."

Davidge—We will come hereafter to the Deity part of this matter. I am not saying a word about that now.

The prisoner—If you get the Deity down upon you He will stick to you all your days in this world and in the next, I notify you now. You ought to be ashamed of yourself, Davidge, for selling yourself for a little filthy lucre. God Almighty will curse you prosecuting men. That is the opinion of the American press, too. [After a pause] I want to get a chance at that jury for two hours' talk.

Davidge—If this defense of uncontrollable impulse is to be found only in the absurd pretense of inspiration, I want, by this first prayer, to put the conviction of this defendant beyond the possibility of doubt. I need not have gone so far as I have gone, because we are not trying here a man whose grade of intelligence is merely wrong—we are trying a lawyer.

YOU ARE TRYING A MAN

on the question of his inspiration," said the prisoner."

Davidge—We are trying a lawyer, a theologian, a lecturer—a man who, although imbecile for three weeks (as claimed by the defense), was transfigured, in the estimation of the jury and of the world, by his own testimony. The line of precedents from 1843 down, in these courts and in the courts of England, was unbroken establishing the doctrine that if a man knows the difference between right and wrong he is responsible, though he be of little reason, eccentric, or even partially insane.

Davidge referred to

THE MORMON CASE,

decided by the Supreme Court, wherein a defense that the Mormons practiced polygamy in obedience to the inspired word of God was pronounced no defense.

"Yes," said Guiteau, "talk about the Mormons. They are breaking the law every day, and the Government is doing nothing about it."

"Yes," said Davidge, impressively, "they are breaking the law every day, just as the law was broken in this case, under an alleged inspiration, which affords no defense to a criminal. There is no 'higher law' known to the law. A man must obey the law. He cannot, having broken the law, claim exemption from punishment on the ground that he obeyed a higher law. With these remarks I submit the prayers of the prosecution, merely adding that those propositions of the law ought to be read together, and, when so collected, I think your Honor will come to the conclusion that they completely cover the legal requirements of the case."

The prisoner—Mormonism is an institution for the benefit of private lust; my act was a patriotic act for the benefit of the American people. They are

WELL SATISFIED WITH MY ACT.

Col. Reed opened the argument for the defense in advocacy of the prayers presented by them. He premised his remarks by a concession that, in the use of a deadly weapon in such a manner as to result in death, the law presumed malice. That need not be discussed. The question whether or not the killing of the President was done with malice was a question entirely and exclusively for the jury. The defense claimed the act was done without malice on the part of the defendant. If the jury had a reasonable doubt of the guilt of the accused, it was their duty to acquit him. They had no discretion. As to insanity, the modern doctrine, the better doctrine, was that, if the jury had a reasonable doubt of the sanity of the accused at the time of committing the act, it was their duty to find him not guilty. Formerly, insanity had to be proved by the defendant beyond any reasonable doubt.

The Court—

IN ONE STATE.

Reed—Yes. Then the doctrine began to be modified. In one case in Massachusetts it was decided that if insanity was made out by weight of evidence the accused should be acquitted. But the courts have advanced from that ground, and the doctrine now held is that if there is a reasonable doubt of the sanity of the accused he is entitled to acquittal.

Reed then cited in this connection the case of Hopps vs. The People, 31st Illinois, in which the Judge in his charge said: "In every criminal proceeding, if a reasonable doubt is entertained of the guilt of the accused, the jury is bound to acquit. Sanity is guilt; insanity is innocence. Therefore, a reasonable doubt of the sanity of the accused must acquit. The presumption of innocence is as strong as the presumption of sanity."

REED CITED OTHER CASES

in further support of his position. He also quoted from the decision of Chief-Justice Carter, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, in the case of the United States vs. Albert Nicholas. It was there held that if the jury had a reasonable doubt on the question of sanity they were bound to acquit the accused. "I admit," said Reed, "that it will be your Honor's duty to tell the jury what a reasonable doubt is. The question of what constitutes insanity, we submit, is a question solely for the jury."

The Court—The question of responsibility is for the Court; the question of fact for the jury.

Davidge (to Scoville)—You cannot

TUMBLE THIS QUESTION OF INSANITY INTO THE JURY-BOX.

The Court will say what is legal insanity.

Reed—Your Honor will give your views as to what constitutes insanity, but whether this defendant was of sound mind or not is a question for the jury. Is there any argument made against the reasoning of Judge Breeze in Illinois, Judge Bellows in New Hampshire, and Judge Chalmers of Mississippi? Ought not that to be the law? It would be monstrous and shocking to the sense of justice that any man that was accused should be condemned to the gallows about whose sanity any reasonable, fair man could raise any question. Send a lunatic to the gallows in America! Whether he is a lunatic or not is a question to be decided by the jury. When they consider the evidence in the seclusion of the jury-room, they may say: "Well, this man committed an awful crime—atrocious, indescribable, unparalleled in history—yet we are not quite certain that he knew he was doing wrong." Is it not the doctrine of humanity to give a man the benefit of that doubt and hesitation, and for the Court to say to the jury: "If you have a reasonable doubt, it is your duty to give the benefit of it to the accused?" Some men will say "That will turn the man out on the country and he will kill somebody else." That is a question unworthy to be suggested in a court of justice. If the man's mind had been weary, and his memory had departed from him, should any man say that he ought to walk as a culprit to the gallows? Should any man say that in any enlightened country today?

BELLINGHAM,

tried in England many years ago, after he shot his victim, was hurried to the gallows in seven days, and an undoubted lunatic was convicted and condemned—a shame and disgrace to British jurisprudence. In this case all we ask is that your Honor shall say to the jury, describing to them, explaining to them what is meant by a reasonable doubt: "If, on your oaths, you have a reasonable doubt of the sanity of the accused at the time he shot the President, it is your duty to give him the benefit of that doubt, and say he is not guilty."

MR. SCOVILLE,

upon being informed by the Court that the prosecution was entitled to the opening and closing where both prayed for instructions, called attention to the fact that the prosecution had made one argument, to which the jury had listened this morning, and would have the same advantage on Monday, while the defense (probably it was a mere accident like Davidge's cold in the morning, which allowed Judge Porter to air his eloquence before the jury) must be content to discuss these questions in the absence of the jury.

A LIVELY AND SOMEWHAT SARCASTIC COLLOQUY

between counsel ensued.

The Court did not think any reflection upon the prosecution was intended by Mr. Scoville, and put an end to the dispute by telling Scoville to proceed with his argument.

Scoville criticised severely the course of Judge Davis (in a New York case just decided) in going out of his way, as he (Scoville) said, to render a decision that might be made use of in this trial of Guiteau.

"Yes," called out the prisoner, "and the jury in that case went out of their way to rebuke Judge Davis."

Before the conclusion of Scoville's argument the court adjourned till Monday.

THE LAW'S DELAY.
GUITEAU'S RIGHTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., It is learned that the law of the District is such that, even if Guiteau is convicted of murder and no legal delays or stays of proceedings are procured, he cannot be sentenced to death earlier than the 4th day of May next. The law requires that, in case of conviction for murder, sentence cannot be pronounced until thirty days after the beginning of the next term of the court in which the murderer has been convicted have elapsed. The reason for this is to give a convicted person opportunity to have his case reviewed, or to have the higher court or the general term of the court which tried him to pass upon the law points which may be raised by the counsel upon which to base a motion for a new trial. It is the same principle which prevails in various States, and which, in Connecticut and New Hampshire, practically gives a convicted man a year of life before execution. It is, therefore, extremely improbable that sentence can be pronounced and executed on Guiteau much before the beginning of next summer.

NO CHINESE WERE MASSACRED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 7.—F. L. Vandenburg, Superintendent of the Telegraph Department of the Southern Pacific Railroad, referring to the report from Dallas, Tex., Jan. 4, that Chinese graders were massacred by Apaches, and to a St. Louis dispatch of the 6th that the deed was committed by disguised white men, says nothing of the kind occurred. The report had its origin in the fact that a number of Mexicans visited the graders' camp looking for lost stock, but made no demonstration. He says, further, that all grading parties are too numerous and well-armed to fear attack from any ordinary force of whites or Indians. Vandenburg was near the end of the track at the time of the reported massacre, and in communication with the camp said to have been raided.

THE NOTORIOUS BOYD KILLED.

CHATTANOOGA, Jan. 7.—Thomas Boyd was killed last night at Sweetwater by his nephew, Joe Boyd, of Atlanta, on account of a lawsuit between deceased and a brother-in-law of the murderer. Boyd was notorious a few years since for an enormous swindling scheme on the Government by means of bogus claims.

WASHINGTON.

The Orth Rebellion Against Keifer Growing in Strength.

No Apparent Possibility of the Speaker Escaping Much Humiliation.

Pendleton, of Ohio, Blooms Forth as a Candidate for President.

His Early Appearance Upon the Track Clearly in Tilden's Interest.

Sherman Will Oppose a Tariff Commission and Kelley Will Support One.

Buckner Has Three Bills on Finance, Directed Against the Banks.

Blackburn Has Written to Burbridge, Refusing to "Take Back" a Word.

James Was Kicked Out Because Conkling Demanded His Head on a Salver.

HOUSE COMMITTEES.
THE SEDITION IS SPREADING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—Robeson's influence intensifies the feeling which is rapidly crystallizing in favor of taking the power of committee nominations out of the Speaker's hands. There were some members who thought that Mr. Orth did a very unwise thing the other day in protesting. They felt that he should have swallowed his grievance and awaited his opportunity for retaliation. But Mr. Orth did what he did in pursuance of a purpose, and with the advice of a number of influential members who have felt as keenly as he did, but who did not have quite the nerve that Mr. Orth possessed. When it was announced that Robeson had been made Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Naval Appropriations, it was really the last point of endurance. It will not be long before a resolution is offered changing the rules and putting the power of committee nominations directly into the hands of the House. The indignation which Keifer's committee-list caused

SEEMS TO BE GROWING

rather than abating, and, while it is doubtful whether a rule can be at present adopted, it is certain that so many favor it, and that there will be such plainness of speech when the resolution is adopted that Keifer will realize, in the clearest manner, that this indignation is not temporary, but a matter which will seriously embarrass him throughout his entire course. Members say tonight that there is no question but what a majority of the members of the House really would be glad to see the rule changed, but many of them are afraid of the Speaker's indignation, and fear that their own interests will suffer if they take any such positive action as the indorsement of a new rule would be. Were it not for this fact the members who are now contemplating the introduction of a resolution believe that the rule could be adopted by a very large vote.

PLANS.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—Those Republican members of the House who were dissatisfied with the organization of the committees now recognize Orth as their leader, and they evidently mean to make it unpleasant for Speaker Keifer if they can. They admit that the present organization cannot be upset or changed, but a determined movement for a change in the method of appointing committees hereafter will be made. It will take the shape of an amendment to the rule relating to the appointment of committees. It is mentioned by some that one House cannot make a rule that will have any binding effect upon the succeeding House, but this is a controverted question. Ex-Speaker Randall holds that the rules of the preceding House are binding upon its successor until the latter adopts rules of its own. Orth contemplated submitting a resolution declaring it the opinion of the House that authority to appoint committees was more power than should properly be vested in one man, and that the rule should be changed so as to confer that power upon the House; and

HE MAY YET OFFER THIS RESOLUTION,

but it will be supplemented by an effort to amend the rule so as to transfer the power of committee appointments from the Speaker to the House. The proposed change contemplates the formation of committees by a party caucus, as is now done in the Senate. The indications are that the Democrats will generally support the proposed amendment. Representative House, of Tennessee, one of the most influential members of that side of the House, said tonight: "My opinion is, and other Democrats with whom I have talked agree with me that there is entirely too much power conferred upon the Speaker. He really exercises more power over the legislation of the country than the President. All our legislation is effected through committees, and the Speaker can so constitute them as to direct and control legislation. He can so form committees as to defeat measures that a majority of the House may favor.

I AM IN FAVOR OF THE CHANGE SUGGESTED, and would support it. A candidate for Speaker could, in his canvass, trade upon the power he would have over legislation. Mind you, I am not saying this has been done, nor do I mean to imply that it has. I am talking without any reference to the present House, and am discussing this matter as an abstract question. I think we should appoint our committees as the Senate does."

THE "COOLER-HEADED REPUBLICANS"

deprecate the unpleasantness that has arisen very much, while others ridicule the position taken by Orth and his followers. A prominent Western Republican says that no effort to effect a change of the mode of appointing committees can succeed, and that it will injure and weaken those who attempt it. He insists that the present House cannot prescribe a mode of organization that will be obligatory upon any future House; that, even if the law were passed by both Houses, and signed by the President, requiring committees to be appointed in a certain way, it would have no effect, because each House has control of its own methods of procedure. He says, further, the animus of this movement is plainly to annoy and humiliate the Speaker, and that it will react upon those engaged in it. Another leading Republican member says he fears this unpleasantness will distract and disorganize the Republicans throughout the session; that it produces discord and ill-feeling where harmony and good feeling should prevail; that with the small majority the Republicans have they should be in entire accord in order to accomplish the work incumbent upon them. He says he can already discover a lack of interest in the session's work, not to say a feeling of positive indifference on the part of some members.

DEEP DISSATISFACTION AT KEIFER'S CORRUPT BARGAIN AND SALE WORK.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—The following statement by a leading Democratic member is doubtless a reflex of opinion on the part of his side in the House: No more severe or pointed rebuke has ever been inflicted on a Speaker than the one given by Mr. Orth. His manner was solemn and impressive, and had not Mr. Springer heeded the request of several friends near by he would have supplemented this by a protest in behalf of the Democrats. This rebuke will again bring up the question of the assignment of members to committee work. It is universally conceded that no Speaker ever made an assignment of committees that gave such well-founded dissatisfaction. The assignment of Mr. Orth is one of the least objectionable of the many blunders and personal affronts of which Mr. Keifer has been guilty. Mr. Hewitt, of New York, one of the most prominent Democrats in the country and late Chairman of the National Committee, was assigned to Public Buildings and Grounds. Of course Mr. Hewitt, as you saw today, asked to be relieved of the committee work. He could not serve on this committee because he is a manufacturer of iron girders and other material largely used in public buildings. He consequently has no committee place except that to take into consideration the manner of electing a President and Vice-President of the United States. As Mr. Hewitt is no lawyer he takes no interest in the work of this committee. Being thoroughly versed in taxation and customs he would have been a useful member of the Ways and Means Committee, and this would have satisfied the Democrats.

STAR ROUTE CELEBRATION.

The members are for lavish expenditures and liberal appropriations. The night before this committee was announced the "star-route" fraternity, with their lobbyists, celebrated the matter in a champagne jollification at a hotel in this city. They regard the committee as quite favorable to their projects and schemes, and among the changes caused by this social coterie of advisers was the removal of Mr. Springer from the Committee on Appropriations. As he had been Chairman of the Committee on Elections he should have at least been given a place there if not allowed to remain on Appropriations. But neither was done, and Mr. Springer was assigned to the Printing and Post-Office Committees. On the Judiciary two of our best men—Messrs. House of Tennessee, and Herbert of Alabama—are ignored. Mr. Herbert and Mr. House, who is Chairman of the Democratic caucus, because of their long service on this committee should have been retained. In their stead we have Messrs. Manning of Mississippi, and Townsend of Illinois.

SOMEWHAT PECULIAR.

The Committee on Commerce is peculiar, because the Chairman (Mr. Page of California) is said to be a Pacific Railroad man. This committee is supposed to be constituted to prevent legislative relief from exorbitant transportation rates. But, without going into the details of each committee, these I give you are the most aggravated cases of Speaker Keifer's neglect and personal offense in the assignment of the committees among the Democrats. I have already mentioned Mr. Hewitt. Now, Mr. Holman is put on War Claims, where he is not of service either to himself or his country. He should have been on Appropriations, as he is familiar with all the details of that committee's business. He is placed where he can do the least harm to the Republicans. So they think Gen. Rosecrans, of California, a West Point graduate, and at one time commander of half of the army of the United States, should have been on Military Affairs. He was shelved on Public Health, and Coinage, Weights and Measures. Gov. Curtin, who was four years Governor of Pennsylvania and four years Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia, should have been on the Committee on Foreign Affairs. He was snowed under by a little committee on the expenditures of the Treasury Department and pension, bounty and back pay. Mr. Singleton, of Mississippi, was taken from the Printing Committee; and Mr. Hooker, of that State, jumped over Mr. Scales to the Indian Affairs, for the latter had been Chairman of this committee during three Congresses.

COURTESIES OMITTED.

It has been customary for the Speaker to consult with his defeated opponent on the subject of committees. Mr. Kerr and Mr. Randall did this, but Mr. Keifer consulted with no Democrat, not

tory in Ohio. Mr. Pendelton believes that the two factions will become so bitterly arrayed in Ohio as to cause a disaffection, from which the Democrats will reap a great deal of benefit. While it is possible that Keifer's sudden prominence may compel Foster to run for Governor a third time, yet it is believed that the plan now is to run George K. Nash, present Chairman of the Republican Committee, for Governor. Mr. Pendleton and his friends say that

THE ONLY WEAKNESS

in the Democratic plan now is that there is no suitable candidate for Governor, at least among the men who would accept the nomination. Mr. Pendleton himself would be very glad to have Mr. McLean consent to become a candidate. Mr. McLean was urged to give the matter serious consideration, and said that nothing on earth could induce him to accept the nomination, unless he thought he could advance Mr. Pendleton's candidacy thereby. He could not, however, see that he could thus assist his friend. There was one contingency, however, at the conference which, if it arose, would cause Mr. Pendleton to withdraw any claim for the nomination. It was decided, so it was said, that, if Mr. Tilden would consent again to be a candidate, he would be not only the strongest but a successful candidate. There would be no doubt whatever of Tilden's election by an overwhelming majority. If Pendleton finds that he is going to be unable to receive the support of Ohio as a civil-service-reform and tariff-reform candidate, then an effort will be made to secure the nomination of Judge Thurman on an anti-monopoly and reform platform.

THE TARIFF.

SHERMAN WILL OPPOSE A COMMISSION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—Ex-Secretary Sherman will oppose the Morrill Tariff Commission bill in the Senate. The principal objection he urges against its passage is that it will delay the immediate revision of the tariff. Mr. Sherman believes that the Committee of Ways and Means, or a special committee of the House, could, in three months' time, obtain from experts sufficient data upon which to make an intelligent revision of the tariff, while a commission, the Senator fears, would not be able to make a report at the present session. The next session, continuing only three months, with the regular appropriation bills to be passed meantime, would not be able to act upon the Commission's recommendations.

AT THE NEXT CONGRESS

a demand for a new commission would, in all likelihood, be made, and the present tariff be continued three or four years longer without change. So far as fixing rates of duty in a new bill are concerned, Mr. Sherman is willing to trust largely to the judgment of those who will be authorized to prepare the measure. The principal end to be attained, he says, is a tariff equally proportioned, explicit, and permanent. The creation of industries unknown when the present tariff was enacted, and the origination of new names for many imported articles are reasons, in the ex-Secretary's estimation, which make a speedy revision of the tariff necessary.

JUDGE KELLEY

said today: "It seems to be impossible to convince some of the iron and steel manufacturers in Pittsburg that I am not going to draft a new Tariff bill. I have written to them that I will not prepare a bill, and they don't seem to believe me. When the Eaton Commission bill came up in the last Congress I was opposed to it. These same gentlemen came to me, and others from the eastern part of the State also, and I agreed finally, against my better judgment, in compliance with their entreaties, to support the Commission bill. I don't propose now to wheel around and oppose the commission."

THE DEMOCRATIC FREE-TRADERS

will make a determined effort to defeat the Morrill Tariff Commission bill when it comes before the House. Congressman Blackburn, of Kentucky, said yesterday: "I am opposed to any tariff commission. The Garland bill, which provides for a Congressional commission, is almost as objectionable as the Morrill bill, which provides for a civil commission. The power to raise revenue is in Congress, and I doubt the constitutionality of any bill which proposes to vest that power in another tribunal. The Committee of Ways and Means can make all the revision of the tariff that is necessary. If the committee desires expert knowledge, it can summon experts to appear before it, but a commission of the kind proposed by Mr. Morrill would be a body organized in the interests of protection, liable to be affected by influences which could not prevail to any large extent in Congress." Mr. Blackburn's views are entertained by many free-trade Democrats and quite a number of protectionist Republicans.

BUCKNER'S BILLS.

HE HAS THREE, ALL MORE OR LESS DIRECTED AGAINST THE NATIONAL BANKS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—Representative Buckner, of Missouri, who was Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency under the Democrats, is one of the more conservative opponents of the National-banking system. He believes that the time is coming when the system will be abandoned, but he does not desire any radical change. He has prepared a bill, which has been submitted to many of the opponents of the National banks, and will introduce it on Monday. The bill is the more important in that it represents in the main the views of a class, and is not the opinion of one man. The first section provides that, after the passage of the act, no new National banks shall be organized, and

NONE OF THE BANKS

whose charter expires shall be continued under the provisions of existing law, nor shall any circulating notes be paid to any banking association now organized or in existence under and by virtue of the National-Banking act in addition to those notes now outstanding, except in renewal of defaced, worn-out, and mutilated notes. The second section directs the Secretary of the Treasury to issue Treasury notes to an amount not exceeding the aggregate of the present outstanding legal-tender circulation and National-bank note circulation. The denominations of these Treasury notes are to be $10, $20, $50, $100, and $1,000. They are to be payable on demand at the office of the Assistant Treasurer at New York, in standard gold or silver coin, when presented in sums of not less than $100, and they are to be receivable by the United States for all taxes, customs dues, demands, and claims of the United States, and to be receivable at par in payment of all salaries and other debts and demands owing by the United States to individuals, corporations, and associations within the United States, except where some other mode of payment is expressly provided by law or contract.

By the third section of the bill the method is prescribed whereby the Treasury notes are to be

SUBSTITUTED FOR GREENBACKS.

Whenever the latter are received into the Treasury or Sub-Treasuries the Secretary of the Treasury is prohibited from paying them out to any creditor of or claimant against the United States, but in all such cases he shall pay out Treasury notes or standard gold and silver coin. The greenbacks for which such substitution is made are to be destroyed. The fourth section of the bill provides for the gradual retirement of the National-bank notes by the following process: Whenever the charter of any National bank shall expire, or is about to expire, or whenever any bank shall, by a vote of its shareholders owing two-thirds of its stock, determine to go into liquidation and close its business as a National bank, and the bonds deposited by it to secure its circulation, or any part thereof, shall consist of the continued 3½ per cents, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to exchange Treasury notes for the bonds held at par and accrued interest; or he may exchange the notes for standard gold or silver coin, and redeem the bonds with coin, and thereafter the circulating notes of such bank shall be redeemed at the Treasury of the United States, and when so redeemed they shall be cancelled and destroyed. Any National bank whose circulation is secured by bonds other than the 3½ per cents, and whose charter is about to expire, or whose stockholders, by a vote of two-thirds thereof in amount shall determine to go into liquidation, shall proceed as provided in Secs. 5,221, 5,222, 5,224 and 5,225 of the Revised Statutes, by making a deposit of Treasury notes, or of standard gold or silver coin, and thereafter the notes of such bank shall be redeemed at the Treasury of the United States with Treasury notes or standard gold or silver coin;

PROVIDED THAT NO NATIONAL BANK

shall, after the passage of the act, increase its circulation; and provided further, that nothing in the act shall be construed to authorize any issue of Treasury notes in excess of the aggregate of the legal-tender notes and National bank notes outstanding at the passage of this act. The fifth section provides that the reserve required to be kept by the National banks, and also the 5 per cent redemption fund, shall hereafter be kept in Treasury notes or standard gold or silver coin, and the Secretary of the Treasury is required to set apart and to hold as a fund for the redemption of Treasury notes authorized by the act, and of legal-tender notes, a coin reserve equal to 25 per cent of the outstanding Treasury notes and legal-tenders. The inducement held out to National banks to retire their circulation is contained in the sixth section, which provides that Sec. 5,214 of the Revised Statutes, so far as it imposes taxes on the deposits and the capital stock of banks, is hereby repealed as to all bankers and banks not issuing circulating notes. But the taxes are to be continued on the deposits and the capital stock of bankers and banks issuing circulating notes. The fifth section also repeals the tax on bank checks.

Judge Buckner will also introduce on Monday a bill to regulate the issue of

COIN CERTIFICATES.

It repeals certain existing laws regarding the issue of gold and silver certificates, and enacts instead thereof that the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue coin certificates on the deposit of gold and silver at the rate of 24.8 grains of standard gold and 412½ grains of standard silver to the dollar, in denominations of $10, $20, $50, $100, $500, and $1,000. The certificates are to be redeemed in standard gold or silver coin at the office of the Assistant Treasurer in New York, when presented in sums of $1,000, provided that the gold and silver bullion deposited in the Treasury under the provisions of the act may be coined as if owned by the Government, and the proceeds of the coinage and the uncoined bullion shall be held as a fund for the redemption of the coin certificates. It is further provided that, until the market value of silver bullion in New York shall be equal to its coinage value, not more than $4,000,000 and not less than $2,000,000 worth of silver bullion shall, during any one month, be deposited in accordance with the provisions of the act, but that, when the market value of the bullion in New York shall equal the coin value, the deposit of silver bullion shall be free and unrestricted, and the standard silver dollar shall be coined under like conditions and on like terms with gold. The gold and silver certificates issued under the act are to be received for all taxes, customs, and other public dues, and are to be paid out to all officers and employés of the Government, and in discharge of all debts of the United States except where otherwise stipulated in the contract. The bill also provides that hereafter no gold pieces of less denomination than $5 shall be coined, nor shall there be issued any legal-tender notes, or National bank notes, or other paper currency of a denomination less than $10, and the Secretary of the Treasury is required to cancel and destroy all paper issues of a denomination less than $10 as they are received in the Treasury, and in their stead to pay out an equal amount in notes of the denomination of $10 and upwards, or in standard gold and silver coin. Judge Buckner will introduce

ANOTHER BILL

on Monday providing that it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to maintain as a reserve fund in standard gold or silver coin, for the redemption of United States legal-tender notes, 25 per cent of the outstanding notes, and, after setting aside standard gold and silver coin sufficient to redeem the certificates issued for gold coin deposited and the certificates issued for silver dollars deposited, as well as a sufficiency of legal-tender notes to redeem outstanding clearing-house certificates, all other assets and money in the Treasury, except subsidiary coin, shall be applied from time to time to the redemption or purchase of the interest-bearing debt; provided, that the amount of said assets and money, exclusive of subsidiary coin other than the legal-tender redemption fund and the funds for the redemption of gold, silver, and clearing-house certificates, shall not, at any time, be reduced below 25 per centum of the gross current demand, liabilities, and obligations of the Government.

These bills represent, to a very considerable extent, the opinions of the opponents of the National-banking system in the House, of whom Mr. Buckner is perhaps the most conservative. His colleague from Missouri, Ford, says: "We intend to antagonize all legislation in the interest and for the perpetuation of the National-banking system, and to that end shall strenuously oppose any measure tending to the refunding of any portion of the National debt."

BLACKBURN TO BURBRIDGE.

WHAT IS SAID OF THE REPLY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—A gentleman who has read the reply of Representative Blackburn, of Kentucky, to the card of Gen. Burbridge, out of which it has been rumored that there may be a duel, says that Blackburn's letter takes back nothing, and that it will be likely to do Blackburn as much good among his followers at home as Burbridge's course will him among Northern men. The Blackburn-Burbridge correspondence will be given tomorrow to the Associated Press. Burbridge is tonight at work upon his reply, which, with all the documents, will make nearly an entire page of a newspaper. A Kentucky gentleman who knows both parties to the contest says that there will be no duel, that both men are gritty and brave, but that Burbridge is rather avoiding it, and that he, perhaps, has some hope that the publication of his very creditable record as a Union soldier may assist him in securing an office.

"NOW, SAH, WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO ABOUT IT?"

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—The following letter from Representative Blackburn to Gen Burbridge has been furnished for publication:

Gen. S. G. Burbridge—SIR: Your note of recent date, with inclosure from one Owsley, directed to you, was handed to me by the Assistant Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives on the day of adjournment of Congress—to-wit: the 21st inst. In your communication you complain of my reopening the wounds of the War and charging you with having dotted my district over with graves of men whom you had murdered during the War, and seek to apologize for your action of that period. This is substantially the contents of your letter. I would have replied earlier had I not been leaving the city soon. I was well enough to do so. I am thus forced to answer by mail. I wish you to understand, sir, that I have never sought to reopen the issues of the War, nor have I ever at any time spoken unkindly of any officer of the United States army unless his acts put him beyond the pale of civilized warfare, in the twilight of barbarism. Nor will I consent to employ harsh language or severity of criticism toward my opponents in that struggle, save under the circumstances stated; but, sir, after a careful consideration, allow me to say that, in spite of your special plea that a number of distinguished gentlemen whom you name approved your conduct (who in so doing must have acted without full knowledge of the facts), whenever the circumstances require, or I may be called upon to speak in regard thereto, my statements shall be consistent with the truth and those heretofore made by me. Respectfully,

J. C. S. BLACKBURN.

JAMES' RETIREMENT.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6.—The correspondence between President Arthur and Postmaster-General James on the subject of the latter's retirement from office has been made public. Mr. James' letter is as follows:

NEW YORK, Dec. 12, 1881.—MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: Referring to our conversation of last Monday, I have to state that the Directors of the Lincoln National Bank of this city desire my services the 1st of January next. This will necessitate my leaving the department on or before that date. Knowing my circumstances as you do, I feel sure that you will agree with me that I cannot afford to loose this chance to provide for my future. I write this letter because I am detained here by important postal business in order that you may be fully advised of the fact before the adjournment of the Senate for the holidays. Very truly yours,

THOMAS L. JAMES, Postmaster-General.

President Arthur.

The following is the President's letter accepting resignation:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4, 1882.—MY DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 12th ult. informing me that owing to the desire of the directors of the Lincoln National Bank to have your services from the 1st of January, you were unable to comply with my request to remain in the position you have so well filled was, as you know, received with regret, though I could not but admit the force of the reasons which influenced you.

Now that you are about to retire for the present from public life you will permit me to express my regret at the severance of our official relations and the hope that you may be as successful in the private trust you are about to assume as you have been in the public ones you have laid down. Very truly yours,

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

The Hon. Thomas L. James, etc.

WHY HE HAD TO GO.

Some of the President's friends state that Mr. James was asked to remain in office indefinitely; others that he was asked to stay until the star-route suits were concluded. This was not, however, Mr. James' understanding of the situation. The crime he committed in Arthur's eyes was in not resigning when Conkling did. When the boss took snuff James was expected to sneeze. He remained at his post and performed his duty faithfully and well; but the "Stalwart" bullet that sent Garfield to his grave and Arthur to the White-House drove James out of the Post-Office and put an old granny in his place.

James has repeatedly said to friends that the only invitation he received to stay in the Cabinet was one to remain until the close of the fiscal year. It was understood by those in his confidence that this did not present a satisfactory outlook. The star-route suits would still be unfinished in all probability, and he would be obliged to retire with his work unfinished even then; while to remain for this period, brief as it was, might involve the severance of his connection with the Lincoln Bank.

A PROMINENT NEW YORK CONGRESSMAN

said today, in speaking of the subject, that the nomination of Judge Folger as Secretary of the Treasury could be construed only as an announcement that Mr. James, the other New York member of the Cabinet, was to retire, and the appointment of a Secretary of State living only nine miles from New York, and of an Attorney-General living only eighty miles further away, served to strengthen this impression.

The retiring Postmaster-General leaves Washington with the reputation not only of having broken up a ring of adroit and successful plunderers, and having effected a net reduction in the cost of the star and steamboat routes of $1,440,000 between March 1 and Dec. 31, 1881, while at the same time making every provision for the increased needs of the country, but also of having been at all times willing to give a generous share of the credit of these achievements to the faithful subordinates by whom he was surrounded. This characteristic, which is by no means common, was strikingly apparent at all times in Mr. James.

STAR ROUTES.

SUBPŒNAS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The chief offenders of the star-route ring will be proceeded against before the grand jury, and witnesses have been subpœnaed to appear here the 21st inst. The prosecution are as confident as ever of their ability to obtain indictments against the accused, and they say, further, that all who were implicated in the frauds, from highest to lowest, will be punished. Civil suits will be brought in different parts of the country to recover money paid to the star-route contractors under the Brady administration for services which the prosecution maintain were never rendered. It is claimed some of the contractors got their routes expedited upon affidavits containing exaggerated statements of the number of men and horses employed; that some of them never really expedited the service, though they received increased pay; and that the Government can prove these facts. Where evidence to this effect can be obtained, suits will be brought against the contractors, or, if they are not solvent, against their sureties, to recover what money was illegally paid, or was obtained by fraud and misrepresentation, or for service represented to have been rendered that was not in fact rendered.

IN THE POLICE COURT.

The star-route sureties were before the Police Court today and gave bail, excepting Barringer, Hoyt, and Donohoe, who were committed to jail in default of bonds. Boone was released on $15,000 bail, the others on $2,000 each. Warrants were issued last night for K. N. Armstrong, Capt. G. L. Cabell, and W. W. Jackson, but they have not yet been arrested. The cases go over until Wednesday next at the request of Col. Bliss, counsel for the defendants. Jere Wilson said his clients were ready to go on at once, and protested against delay as unjust.

POSTMASTER D. B. AINGER, OF THIS CITY, publishes a card referring to the charges that a large number of worthless bonds were certified by himself or Assistant-Postmaster Parker. Ainger says that of the many thousand bonds that have come before him, he only signed four which he should not have signed, all of them for the same person—A. E. Boone—and all these were accompanied by certified checks to indemnify the Government against possible loss. Ainger says the Government never lost a penny by either his action or that of his assistant.

HARLEM-RIVER CANAL.

ESTIMATES OF ITS COST—MR. STOUGHTON STILL ANXIOUS TO DO THE WORK.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6.—Since the first appropriation was made by Congress for the proposed Harlem River Canal, Charles Stoughton, of New York, has endeavored to secure the contract by offering to do the work for a sum considerably less than the estimates submitted by the Chief of Engineers. The official estimate in 1875 was about $2,750,000, and the bills introduced by Senator Cameron, of Wisconsin, and Representative Walt in the Forty-sixth Congress proposed that a contract should be made with Stoughton for $900,000. The offer was afterward amended so that it should be $1,100,000. The official estimate was for a channel 350 feet wide, but Mr. Stoughton proposed a channel 300 feet wide. In a communication to Congress in January, 1880, the Secretary of War recommended that authority should be granted for the execution of contracts for the whole work, although the money should be appropriated in installments, as it has been in the past. He then estimated the cost at $1,600,000. There were then appropriations amounting to $400,000 which were not available until a right of way should be secured to the United States free of cost.

GEN. NEWTON

reported Jan. 5, 1880, that the beginning of the work ought to be a pledge that it would be completed, and therefore recommended that contracts for the whole work should be executed. Gen. Newton's estimate of $1,800,000 seems to have been an estimate for only the cut between the Hudson and the Upper Harlem. He added: "The least amount required to make an incomplete cut, sufficient only to effect a regular, but not thorough, interchange of tides between the East and Hudson Rivers through the Harlem would be $1,300,000." Secretary Ramsey requested that action should be taken in accordance with his recommendations. Mr. Stoughton is already on hand this session with his offer, and Mr. Updegraff, of Iowa, has introduced a resolution requiring the Secretary of War to contract with Stoughton to do the work before July 4, 1884, for a sum not exceeding $1,300,000. It is probable, however, that if the work is done it will be done under the direction of the War Department in the usual way.

LONG STAYERS.

CLAIMS BEFORE CONGRESS NEVER DIE—GIDEON WALKER'S ALLEGED SERVICES IN 1792—ADVERSE REPORTS ON THE BILL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6.—A report has been made in the Senate upon what may be regarded as a sample of many claims which come before Congress. Gideon Walker, who asserted that he had been in the service of the United States as a soldier from May, 1792, till May 15, 1795, and had never received any pay beyond clothing and rations, appealed to Congress for relief as early as 1845. The course of legislation on this claim shows how matters of this sort drag along from year to year, until the original claimants have been for many years in their graves. In the first session the claim was stricken down by an adverse report. In the next Congress there was another adverse report. In the next there was a favorable report, and the bill passed the House. In the next there was an unfavorable report in the Senate after the bill had passed the House. No reports were made in the next two Congresses. An adverse report was encountered in the next, and no action was taken in the Forty-sixth Congress, although the bill was before a committee. With the Thirty-first Congress Gideon Walker disappeared, and since that time his heirs have been the claimants. Senator Hoar now reports against the bill on the ground that it is inexpedient, so many years after the date of service, to pass a bill of this character for the payment of a claim which rests solely on the affidavit of the dead petitioner, who made no application to Congress for fifty years after the expiration of the term of service, and not to the department till forty-eight years after that time. With many such applications as these Senators and Members of the House are obliged to busy themselves while weightier matters are postponed. There are claims before Congress which are older than this, and which have had a still more checkered career. The brig Armstrong claim has bothered Congressmen for sixty-five years.

NOTES.

SHERMAN'S FENCES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—The *Sunday Gazette* tomorrow will publish an interview with Paul Brown, the Treasury cabinetmaker, in the course of which the following occurs:

"Mr. Brown, have you any doubt whatever that while at work on Mr. Sherman's premises you were paid out of the Treasury?"

"I signed the pay-rolls and drew my pay just the same as the rest of the men in the cabinet-shop."

"Mr. Brown, have you any knowledge of any other employés working with you on Mr. Sherman's premises?"

"Yes. John Leonard—I think he is a messenger—assisted me in putting up a fence around Sherman's lot."

CONTESTED ELECTION CASES IN THE HOUSE.

The contested election cases in the House will not be allowed to lag until near the close of the session, as has too often been the case. There are twenty-one contested seats, but the committee will work hard to get them all reported early in the present session. With one exception, the Oregon case, all these contested seats are from Southern States, and the contestants, whether Republicans or Greenbackers, all claim that they were deprived by fraud of their just election. Very little intimidation is claimed, but the charge of fraud of various kinds at the ballot-box is made in general. The determination of the Republican majority is to unseat Democrats wherever fraud can be fairly proved, and to thus give notice to Independents of all kinds in the Southern States that if they become candidates for Congress their rights shall be protected against fraud to the uttermost, and that ballot-box stuffing and election frauds will not be tolerated. No just man can complain of this. Frauds at elections ought to be punished, but if State authorities choose to condone them or wink at them Congress ought certainly and promptly to unseat all who come to claim seats secured by illegal acts at elections. It will be a curious Democratic blunder if members of that party shall attempt to resist the unseating of men whose election is shown clearly to have been obtained by fraud.

GEN. JOHNSTON.

The *Post* tomorrow will publish a letter from Gen. Joe Johnston, denying the charge that he recently accused Jefferson Davis of appropriating the Confederate funds carried through North Carolina to his own use. Gen. Jonston admits having said that Davis ought to have accounted for the money.

IN THE CHRISTIANCY DIVORCE SUIT

today, a motion was filed for the appointment of an examiner to take the testimony of the following witnesses at Lansing, Mich., in behalf of the respondent to the cross-bill: Ira H. Bartholomew, Halbert B. Shank, Kate Sharky, Lucy Myers, Orlando M. Barnes, Merritt S. Coleman, E. H. Davis, M. J. Shauk, Stephen D. Bingham, Samuel L. Kilbourn, Harley Ingersoll, Frank Wells, Eugene F. Cooley, Manly Mills, Martin V. Montgomery, and Schuyler S. Olds.

THE REQUISITIONS FOR STAMPS

received from Postmasters today at the Post-Office Department aggregate over $640,000, the largest issue in one day in the history of the service. The total includes nearly 20,000,000 stamps and 6,000,000 postal-cards.

STAR MAIL SERVICE.

Proposals for the star mail service on routes in nearly all the trans-Mississippi territory are being received at the Post-Office Department today. Over 500,000 bids have been put in and will require nearly two weeks to open them.

THE MISSISSIPPI.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—A caucus of members of the House from the Mississippi Valley has been proposed for the purpose of considering means to procure legislation for the improvement of the Mississippi River. The Missouri delegation will meet Monday and request delegations from other States in the Mississippi Valley to join them in a caucus, without regard to politics. It is asserted that a majority of the Commerce Committee are inimical to Mississippi River improvement, and the object of this movement is to take from that committee jurisdiction over that subject. The idea is to get a special committee on the subject of the improvement of that river. The members from the Valley say they are determined to have an appropriation at this session; that there is no politics in their purpose; but that the members of all parties from the Valley are in accord on this question.

SMALL-POX.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—The National Board of Health receives word of the continuous spread of the small-pox. It is proposed that all Postmasters and Government employés be vaccinated. The addresses of all proprietors of bovine virus farms are asked for.

PENSIONS.

There is a prospect of an increase in the force of the Pension Office to adjust the rapidly-increasing claims pending. An important work has just been issued by the Commissioner of Pensions, giving all the laws controlling pensions.

GILFILLAN,

of Pennsylvania, who has been mentioned as Associate Secretary of the Treasury, is here waiting for the lightning to strike. It is said Mr. Gilfillan, of Nebraska, resigns it, having met financial reverses of late, and needing the position.

HILL.

It is rumored that Hill, Supervising Architect of the Treasury, has been asked to resign. He denies it.

THE GARFIELD ESTATE.

The work of settling the Garfield estate by Gen. Swaim is nearly ended.

THE PRESIDENT

is seeing very few today—less than ever—Senators even were turned away. Senator Davis, Gen. Badeau, Congressman Neal, and a few others were received.

INDIGNANT.

Rear-Admiral Rodgers is indignant because Hazen, in establishing time balls, attempted to rob the observatory of some glory. He has written Secretary Hunt asking that Hazen be choked off.

NO VACANCIES.

Postmaster-General Howe said today that it is useless to waste time to apply for appointments under him; that the expenses are running beyond the appropriations, and next week he will commence discharging employés in order to reduce expenses. He has no places to fill now.

OPPOSITION TO A RAILWAY GRANT.

Ex-Gov. Overton, of the Chickasaw Nation, and others who oppose the bill recently passed by the Choctaws granting the right of way through the Choctaw reservation to a railroad company, were again at the Interior Department today, protesting against the approval of the measure. They allege that the vote on the bill in the Senate of the Choctaw Council was a ties, and that the presiding officer voted against it, and therefore it was legally defeated. They also maintain the assent of the Chickasaws must be obtained to the grant before it can become a law properly.

SHOT.

John P. Bauer, Night Manager of the American District Telegraph Company, was shot this morning, and seriously injured, at the office of the company, by Henry Roeth, aged 16, a messenger, whom he had previously discharged for disorderly conduct.

THE LOUISIANA MARSHALSHIP.

United States Marshal Jack Wharton, of Louisiana, whose term of office has expired, will be renominated.

GEN. EDWIN E. BRYANT,

of Madison, Wis., has been appointed Clerk of the House Committee on Public Lands.

THE APACHES.

A Battle Resulting in a Victory for the Red Fiends—Sixteen Whites Killed and Wounded.

GUAYMAS, Dec. 30, via TUCSON, Ari., Jan. 7.—American Consul Willard has received a dispatch from Hermosillo giving an account of a raid by Apachés in the district near Orava, between Bronzes and Trinidad. A. M. Maynard and some sixteen others were among the killed and wounded. The attack was made on a plain beyond Orava. The Indians got away with the stock, arms, etc. A requisition from the Governor for arms was promptly responded to by Mr. Randall, of this district, and half a car-load of arms and ammunition went onward yesterday.

THE SPRAGUE DIVORCE SUIT.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 7.—The Sprague divorce case has been postponed until the 16th. It is understood negotiations are being made for an adjustment.

In reply to certain questions by our representative, E. L. Loweree, Esq., Cashier of the Cincinnati Southern Railway, observed: "I was suffering from a severe attack of rheumatism in my right foot; it was in a terrible condition; the pain was almost intolerable; our family physician waited on me without success; I sent for another well-known M. D., but even the twain could do nothing for me; I could not get down here to the office to attend to my duties; in fact I could not put my foot under me at all, and after nine weeks' suffering I began to grow desperate. My friend (whom, of course, you know, for he is known by everybody), Mr. Stacey Hill, of the Mount Auburn Inclined Plane Railroad Company, called to see me; he spoke very highly of St. Jacobs Oil, and recommended the remedy to me in glowing terms. I laughed at the idea of using a proprietary medicine, and yet the party recommending it (Mr. Stacey Hill, remember) being a man of sound judgment, set me to thinking the matter over. The next day when the physicians called I dismissed them, and said to myself that I would let Nature take its course. That resolution lasted just a day. On the following morning I, in a fit of desperation, sent a servant for a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil. I applied that wonderful remedy, and it penetrated me so that I thought my foot was about to fall off, but it did not; in fact it did just the opposite. The next morning the pain had entirely left my foot, the swelling was reduced, and really the appearance was so different altogether from the day before that it actually surprised me. I applied more of the St. Jacobs Oil, and that afternoon I walked down here to the office, and was able to attend to my duties and get around as well as any one. Let me say for St. Jacobs Oil *that it beats railroad time*, and is always sure to win."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

BEN HILL.

He Is Very Wrathy Over the Break-Up in the Southern Ranks.

He Talks at a Lively Clip, Notwithstanding the Clip in His Tongue.

Malcontent Democrats and Negroes All There Are in the New Party.

It Is All Wrong, Because It Means Freedom of Speech.

The Senator Is Particulary Angry at the Stalwarts for Mahone's Victory.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 7.—The interview with Dr. W. H. Felton, published in THE TRIBUNE on the 29th, created such a stir in politics in this State that a member of the staff of the *Constitution* was at once dispatched to Washington for the purpose of getting Senator Hill's views upon the situation. The following is a portion of the interview, which appeared this morning:

Mr. Hill said: "I understand the scheme perfectly. It is the second attempt to Africanize the South for the benefit of the Republican party. The first attempt was made with Reconstruction as an excuse. The Republican wanted to control the Southern States, and to create a constituency through which they could do so they enfranchised the negroes and disfranchised many whites. As bad as that first attempt was, this second is infamous."

"What is the difference?"

"In this. At the close of the War there were many good men, especially in the North, who felt the result of the War must be fixed by appropriate legislation, and the negro protected in his newly-acquired rights. It was from this feeling the reconstruction measures came, but there is no such excuse now. For ten years

THE DEMOCRATS HAVE BEEN IN CONTROL OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Under their rule, whites and blacks have prospered, while under Republican rule all classes suffered. The negro has all his rights guaranteed him, and the race issue is always a dangerous one. It has been completely eliminated from our politics, and the attempt to revive it now and to Africanize the Southern States when there is no excuse for such a thing, except that spoilsmen may be kept in place and public plunderers protected in their greed, is wicked and infamous beyond precedent in our political history. Why," said Mr. Hill, rising and walking up and down the floor, "look at the condition of things in the South. Take Georgia as a State that has been longest from under Republican rule. Her people are happy and prosperous. They have turned away from the turmoil of politics, and are challenging universal admiration by the earnestness and energy with which they are building up the material interests of the South.

THEIR TAXES ARE REDUCED ABOUT ONE-HALF.

The interest of their bonds is less than half what it was when the Democrats came into power. Expenses in every department of the State Government are reduced. The credit of the State is higher than ever before, her honor maintained, her people quiet and contented. The negroes share in the universal prosperity, and, I say it without fear of contradiction, that the colored people of Georgia are better off today then the same number of colored people were ever before in the history of the world.

DEMAGOGS, WHITE AND BLACK,

may deny these things, but the records speak the truth, and the masses of the people, white and black, know that they are true. Now, without the slightest excuse, with no principle at stake and no right in danger, it is proposed to reopen the race struggle in Georgia and inaugurate such a campaign of shameless bribery and corruption as has never been known."

"Who is managing this movement?"

"The worst element in the Republican party of the North. The Grant-Conkling-Arthur wing of the party, the Stalwarts, who have no tolerance for the South, except so far as they can use it. I know what I am talking about. The Administration has determined to capture the Southern States by combinations between the negroes, the malcontent Demotrats, and the Democrats that they can buy. They hope to keep the negroes solid by the moral force of the Administration, and to use the patronage to

BUY SUCH DEMOCRATS

as they cannot induce by argument or delude with the hope of office. This is the scheme open and avowed. It was the scheme that was worked out in Virginia, and by which the honor of Virginia was stained and her good people overrun by the wicked and ignorant. You see," Mr. Hill continued, "the scheme is a plausible one. It will only take 25,000 or 30,000 dissatisfied Democrats to combine with the negro and carry any State in the South. The managers here have given orders to their henchmen to solidify the negro in every State by threats, appeals, or promises, and then to seize upon any local pretext that may be offered and try to win enough Democrats to carry the State. They are

NOT TO REGARD CONSISTENCY

at all, but to take whatever side of any local issue that offers the most votes. In Virginia it was readjustment under Mahone, in Texas it is fiat money under Jones, in North Carolina it may be temperance, and in Georgia it may be the convict question or tariff. I know that they have been very hard put for an issue in Georgia, and I know that many are in favor of making a reopening of the fraudulent bond question there the issue. After the issue is once found and the candidates are up, the whole Federal patronage will then be put in the hands of Independents for the purpose of buying Democrats. Such a prostitution of the appointing power as will result from this has has never been seen. It offers from the old spoils system of Jackson, because under that theory offices were used to reward the partisans of the victorious party. Here they are to be used to

BRIBE WEAK OR VICIOUS MEMBERS

of the opposition. This will result in such debauchery and jobbery as will shock the civilized world."

"You do not think the scheme will be a successful one?"

"It cannot be. In the first place, the negro cannot be carried solidly under any such program. They have too much sense and patriotism to be driven in herds and sold like cattle. The more decent Republicans will not support such a scheme. Republicans in Georgia, like Joseph Hull, McKay, and others, will revolt against it as Wickham did in Virginia. Very few Democrats can be found that will be weak enough or corrupt enough to join such

A MONSTROUS CONSPIRACY

when they are fully advised as to what it means, and the conspirators who are proposing to barter the honor of the Republic for spoils and prostitute the civil service to wholesale bribery will be rebuked by a popular revolution against them in the North. The very men who are engineering this movement have already been repudiated by the good people of the North. Even with the tremendous influence of the machine at his back, Grant was beaten out of public life by an uprising of the best elements of his own party. Conkling was overwhelmed at Albany by popular indignation, and it was hoped that we were done with these men and the policy they represented. But restored to power by the assasination of the President, they are determined to maintain themselves at any cost. They recognize the hopelessness of their carrying the North, and they hope to make up for its loss by capturing the South. They cannot hope to do this through the intelligent people there, and consequently they appeal to the ignorant and corrupt. It is a combination between the worst elements of both sections that cannot stand for a day after the people are fully informed."

"I was pained and grieved," Mr. Hill said, "at reading the interview with Dr. Felton in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. It only proves what I have always feared, that

INDEPENDENT DEMOCRACY IN THE SOUTH,

no matter how devious its ways, nor how long its path, must lead to Republicanism. In how many cases have we seen this illustrated. I confess I thought Dr. Felton was strong enough and patriotic enough to prove an exception to this rule. I am satisfied that he was honest when he started out. He has told me repeatedly that nothing could ever drive him from the Democratic party, and yet from his interview (which, I regret to see, bears marks of being genuine) thre is no ground to doubt that he has gone over to the Republicans. I am satisfied also that no Independent can get the Republican support in the South without giving himself over absolutely, defiultly, and finally to that party. The Republican leaders in the South have orders, as I know, to put this ultimatum to every Independent candidate and to give no Independent about whose status there is the least doubt the Republican support. The managers here say they have been

FOOLED SO OFTEN

by vague promises that they will take nothing now but the most positive and precise pledges."

"What course will you take in the matter?"

"I shall give every energy of my body and soul, every hour of my time, and every influence I possess to breaking down this infamous coalition and holding Georgia true to her faith and honor. I foresaw just this thing when I made my first speech against Mahone. I did not, of course, anticipate that the movement would be so thoroughly organized and so furthered by a corrupt Administration in Washington, but I did know that if Mahone succeeded there would be an attempt to Africanize every Southern State in the interest of the Republican party, or rather of the worst faction of that party. A faction that is repudiated by the intelligence of the North must look to the ignorance of the colored people and the ambitious cupidity or disaffection of a few Southern whites to maintain them in power. I never was so much in earnest or in such fine physical and mental condition for doing the work that is in me," said Senator Hill, and certainly his magnificent form, his ruddy face, his firm flesh, and springing step

INDORSED HIS ASSERTION.

He said: "It cannot win, my friends, with such a people as we have in Georgia. This movement will be made more infamous than the first attempt at reconstruction—unlike that, it is without reason, excuse, or justification. It will offer temptations to all Democrats who are willing to be bought or whose ambition can be spurred. They are offering high places for young men and Confederate Generals. The Federal offices in the South are not for Republicans; they are for Democrats who will agree to become Republicans. In reconstruction days they tried to make leaders of imported officeholders. They found this would not do, and now they will try to delude or bribe Georgians into the leadership of their crusade. I hope that no young man who has respect for himself, or for his ancestors, or his children, will be deceived by these people. It will not give him what it promises, but will consign him to

SHAME AND IGNOMINY.

In 1884 this mongrel party, made up as I have said before, of the worst elements of both sections, both of which have been repudiated by their own people, and which now hold power by the accident of assasination, will be swept from the face of the earth, and those who forsake their party in the South to join this unholy crusade against peace and quiet, to reopen for selfish purposes race issues and retard the prosperity of both races, to stain the names of their States and the honor of their section

The Tribune.

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NEW YORK—Room 29 Tribune Building. F. T. McFADDEN, Manager.

GLASGOW, Scotland—Allan's American News Agency, 31 Renfield-st.

LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand HENRY E. GILLIG, Agent.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—1319 F street.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

PLEIADES LODGE, NO. 478, A. F. & A. M.—220 and 222 South Halsted-st.—Emergent Lodge will convene Sunday, Jan. 8, at 10:30 o'clock a. m. sharp, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Brother, Charles Greenfield.

Full attendance requested.

By order GEO. McKENZIE, W. M.
E. F. NEWELL, Secretary.

LADY WASHINGTON CHAPTER, NO. 23, O. E. S.—Members are requested to meet at the residence of our late Bro. Charles Greenfield, No. 309 West Twelfth-st., on Sunday, Jan. 8, at 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of attending his funeral. A full attendance desired. By order,

MRS. CARRIE A. HUDSON, W. M.
A. H. WHITE, Secretary.

CHICAGO COMMANDERY, NO. 19, KNIGHTS Templar.—Special Conclave Monday evening, Jan. 9, 1882, at 7:30 o'clock. The "Order of the Temple" will be conferred. Visiting Sir Knights always welcome. By order of the E. C.

D. GOODMAN, Recorder.

CHICAGO COMMANDERY, NO. 19, KNIGHTS Templar.—Attention, Sir Knights: You are hereby requested to meet at the Asylum, this (Sunday) morning at 11:30 o'clock sharp, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our deceased "Frater," Sir Charles Greenfield. By order of the E. C.

D. GOODMAN, Recorder.

APOLLO COMMANDERY NO. 1, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR—Special conclave Tuesday evening, Jan. 10, 1882, at 7:30 o'clock prompt. The commandery will be opened in full form, and every officer expected to be present. Visiting Sir Knights welcome. By order of the Eminent Commander.

SAMUEL M. HENDERSON, Recorder.

CORINTHIAN CHAPTER NO. 69, R. A. M.—Stated convocation Monday evening, Jan. 9, at 7:30 o'clock. Work on the Mark Master Degree. Visiting companions are cordially invited. By order of

C. REIFSNIDER, H. P.
J. O. DICKERSON, Secretary.

ANCIENT COMPANIONS' DOMESTIC CLUB—Regular business meeting and conferring of the Ancient decree, Wednesday, Jan. 11, at 7:30 p. m. Freeport companions welcome.

J. HITCHCOCK, Secretary.

LAFAYETTE CHAPTER, NO. 2, R. A. M.—Stated convocation Monday evening, Jan. 9, at 7:30 o'clock. Work on Mark degree. Visiting companions welcome. By order of

W. E. POULSON, M. E. H. P.
WM. J. BRYAR, Secretary.

APOLLO COMMANDERY DRILL CORPS—There will be a meeting of the Drill Corps Monday evening at 8 o'clock. All members are requested to be present. Important business.

H. F. COMSTOCK, Secretary.

CLEVELAND LODGE, NO. 211, A. F. & A. M.—Special communication Thursday evening Jan. 12, at 7:30 o'clock. Visitors always welcome.

F. A. MUNCEY, W. M.
JAS. A. WILSON, Secretary.

COVENANT LODGE, NO. 528, F. & A. M., 187 East Kinzie-st.—Special communication Friday evening, Jan. 13, at 7 o'clock, for important work. Members and visiting brethren cordially invited. By order of

HARRY M. PACKHAM, W. M.
GEO. H. WAIT, Secretary.

HESPERIA LODGE, NO. 411, A. F. & A. M.—The public installation of the officers will take place at the hall, corner of Randolph and Halsted-sts., Wednesday evening, Jan. 11, 1882, at 8 o'clock prompt. Invitations required.

JAMES SMITH, W. M.
CHAS. H. BIRNAN, Secretary.

WILLIAM B. WARREN LODGE, NO. 299, A. F. & A. M.—Regular communication Saturday, Jan. 14, No. 76 Monroe-st. Installation of officers and work. Visitors welcome. By order of W. M.

GEO. M. AYKROYD, Secretary.

CHEVALIER BAYARD COMMANDERY NO. 52 OF KNIGHTS TEMPLAR—Stated conclave at 8 p. m. on Thursday, Jan. 12. Visiting Knights welcome. By order of the E. Commander.

HENRY C. RANNEY, Recorder.

WARANSIA LODGE, NO. 160, A. F. & A. M.—Annual communication for election of officers for the ensuing year. Members hereby notified to attend promptly at 7:30 o'clock p. m., Friday next, at 76 Monroe-st.

JOHN C. BARKER, W. M.
FRED W. PORTER, Secretary.

BLAIR LODGE, NO. 233, A. F. & A. M., 76 Monroe-st.—Regular communication and installation of officers Monday evening, Jan. 9. Visiting brethren cordially invited. By order,

J. J. GILLESPIE, W. M.
M. H. BUZZELL, Secretary.

A STATED CONVENTION OF CHICAGO COUNCIL, Princes of Jerusalem, 16 deg., will be held in Constorial Hall, 76 Monroe-st., Thursday evening, Jan. 12. By order WILLIAM E. PAULSON, 33 Deg., Grand Master.

GIL W. BARNARD, 33 Deg., Grand Secretary.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 8, 1882.

THE reported massacre of a party of Chinese laborers by Apachés on the line of the Southern Pacific Railroad in Arizona proves to have been a hoax. It is said the Chinamen employed in grading the railroad are always in sufficient numbers to repel an attack either by Indians or whites.

IN the cheerful region of Tombstone, Ari., from whence come so many reports of desperate deeds, a stage-coach was attacked by five robbers last Friday afternoon, and plundered of $6,500, which was in the treasure-box of the Wells & Fargo Express Company. None of the passengers were molested.

ARGUMENTS upon dry law points not affecting the question of guilt or innocence, sanity or insanity, and therefore of no interest to the jury, consumed the time of the Court in the Guiteau trial yesterday. Davidge, Reed, and Scoville did the talking. The jury were given the privilege of retiring while the arguments were in progress, but preferred to remain.

THE annual report of Dr. Gleason, Registrar of Vital Statistics, shows a total of 13,830 deaths in Chicago during 1881, being a weekly average of 266, against 200 in 1880, and a death-rate of one to every thirty-nine persons, while the rate in 1880 was one to every forty-eight. From zymotic causes alone there were 5,691 deaths, against 3,903 in 1880, and 7,405 deaths, or 53.55 per cent of the entire mortality, were those of children under 5 years of age.

AT the expiration of a fast of sixty days Miss Chloe Ann Violett died Friday night in Alexandria, Va. She entered upon the period of starvation under the delusion that she was commanded to do it by the Lord, and, though greatly emaciated, she retained consciousness to the very last. She was a young woman highly respected, and every possible effort of force and persuasion was used without avail to induce her to give up her insane project of voluntary starvation.

THE Mayor has decided to inaugurate a system of revolver practice among the policemen of Chicago. He proposes to equip the entire force with weapons of reliable character and effective capacity, and to have a regular target practice, with a view to making better marksmen of the officers. His idea is that with good weapons in the hands of men capable of hitting something when they shoot, criminals will be a little less likely to take to their heels in attempting to escape, and that the officers, having more confidence in their aim, and being in constant drill in the handling of their revolvers, will when occasion requires use their weapons with greater confidence and less nervousness than now.

THE "greenery-yallery" young editor from Cincinnati ought to be grateful to Mrs. Swissheim for her cordial recommendation of him to the good offices of Mr. Farwell:

Say, Farwell, you certainly can
Do something for this little man!
This greenery, spleenery,
Half-and-betweenery
Half-Breed and Stalwart young man—
This grassery, clovery,
Kind-of-all-overy,
Pinks-and-sweet-william young man!

Everybody will agree with Mrs. Swissheim. Something must be done for him. He is "out of meat." It doesn't much matter what he gets. He isn't proud. Like Gen. Jackson's famous office-beggar, he would compromise on an old pair of the General's breeches rather than be turned away empty-handed. He is coming down gradually to a more modest demand than the Collectorship. In 1878, when an Ohio man was President, he wanted to be Indian Commissioner, and if THE TRIBUNE'S advice had then availed with Mr. Hayes something might have been done for him. But Schurz wouldn't have him in the Indian Office, and since then he has had an insane idea that THE TRIBUNE kept him out of that situation; it's a monomania with him to think that the office which was too big for him would just suit somebody else. Now he is trying to crowd out Miss Sweet, the soldier's daughter, from the Pension Agency, and is toadying the Acting President to bring this change about. But he will not succeed in that. The Acting President may give him a little office and let him go. THE TRIBUNE is "for" Penn Nixon for Gager. Why can't a compromise be effected on that position, which fully measures his capacity for office?

THE TRIBUNE of yesterday illustrated the ravenous appetite of the Hyde Park taxeaters by citing a reassessment for one and the same piece of work on some of the avenues south of Thirty-ninth street. In another part of to-day's paper, a "Hyde-Parker" comes forward with another grievance in regard to the improvement of Forty-first street, and further frees his mind by declaring that "the people of Hyde Park are being shamefully robbed in all directions," and that the town is cursed with "a set of village officials who own little or no taxable property themselves and literally live out of the taxes they assess on property-holders." A still more flagrant instance of abusing the taxing power than any which has been cited is to be found in the assessment of $46,000 for a sewer to run on Forty-fifth street from Grand boulevard to the lake. This is a distance of only a few blocks, covers ground that is almost wholly unoccupied, and includes the space between Lake avenue and the lake where no street is as yet laid out. There is no occasion for any sewer, but the price is enough to build a conduit of sufficient size to drive a coach-and-four through it. The Board of Trustees of Hyde Park seem determined in the end to confiscate the property of that beautiful section of the city which is unfortunately under their jurisdiction, and which, within the past few years, has been almost eaten up with taxes and assessments. We hope every property-owner in Hyde Park who can furnish information about the numerous abuses and outrages of the Hyde Park tax-devourers will make it public; perhaps the actual population of that suburb can be induced to throw them over for their own salvation.

THE Mayor permitted the ordinance granting the Mutual Union Telegraph Company the franchise of putting up telegraph poles and wires along the streets to become a law by omitting to veto it. Exactly what the Mayor expects to accomplish by this action in violating an existing ordinance is not visible. The law makes it his duty to approve all ordinances, or to return them without his approval to the Council, or, failing to do either within a certain time, the ordinances will become laws without his approval. In this case the Mayor refuses to approve, but omits to return the ordinance with his negative; and if he adopt this policy, expecting thereby to escape responsibility, he is mistaken as to the legal effect of his action. If he did not approve the ordinance, his duty was to return a veto to the Council, in which case, failing to receive the required vote, it would not have become a law. The city charter assumes that no ordinance shall become a law without the Mayor's approval, and it authorizes him to veto an ordinance, in which case it would require the votes of two-thirds of the members of the Council to pass it. But the Mayor in this case, while professing to be opposed to an ordinance admitted to be passed by bribery, and unwilling to attach his name in approving it, omits to veto it, and allows it to become a law. If there be truth in the generally believed story that $15,000 was paid fifteen Aldermen to secure the votes for the passage of the ordinance, that sum, as is usual in such cases, did not guarantee the passage over a veto. That is generally the subject of a subsequent contract. The Mayor, however, by not sending in a veto, relieved the Mutual Union of any occasion for a second opportunity to bribe the Council. It is possible that the Mayor may have adopted this mode of proceeding to prevent a second bribery in the Council. His failure to veto the ordinance, which he could not approve, was equal to five affirmative votes in the Council, and under these circumstances he cannot escape from the full responsibility for that ordinance becoming a law.

COWARDLY CRINGING BEFORE SALOONS.

Controller Gurney has made another urgent appeal to the City Council to do something to provide for an increased revenue. The city is embarrassed by an absurdly low assessment or valuation of taxable property, and by a limitation of taxation for municipal purposes to 2 per cent on this low valuation.

The Controller points out how, in his judgment, the revenue might be increased, and this by two means. One of these is the enlargement of the list of occupations which ought to be required to take out a license, and the other is to have the assessment and valuation of taxable property and the collection of the revenue put in the hands of the city officers. We admit that these two measures would enable the city to largely increase its revenue, but as there is no law authorizing the exaction of a license fee for any occupation except those named in the charter, all discussion of that means of raising revenue is idle and a waste of wind. To make that measure effective will require legislation, and this legislation must apply to all the charters of all the cities in the State. As this measure, even if possible at any time, can only be so two years hence, the suggestion of it as a present remedy is an absurdity. The charter designates the occupations for which the Council may require a license, and the city cannot go beyond the authority of the charter.

The Controller, we regret to say, objects to the proposition to increase the license of the liquor saloons on the weak and ridiculous ground that the saloonkeepers do not favor it, and that it would be unjust to exact increased license fees from whisky-dealers until licenses are also required from all other trades, professions, and occupations. Literally, the Controller prefers that the city shall go to protest for want of income to obtaining the needed revenue under powers which the city does possess because there are other powers the city does not possess.

The fact remains, however, that the city's revenue will be insufficient in 1882, and that the city is sadly in need of 250 additional policemen to take care of the crime and criminals produced by the pet whisky business. All the revenue required for the employment of additional police can be raised by the increase of the rate of saloon licenses from the present sum of $52 each to $100 for beer licenses and $200 for general licenses. In this one measure there is provision for $250,000 to $275,000 additional revenue, but the Mayor and Controller protest against its adoption on the cowardly and flimsy pretext that the saloonkeepers object.

It is not at all surprising that dramshops object to any increase of the rate of licenses. Whisky-sellers are human, and cannot be expected to be any more patriotic than other men. We have not heard that any other class of persons have ever voluntarily sought to have their taxes increased, nor have we ever heard of any persons importuning the City Council or Boards of Assessors to have their taxes, general or special, raised in order to aid the city in meeting the public liabilities. Why should such a thing be expected of the saloonkeepers? The power of the city to impose taxes for city purposes is exclusive. Within the limitations of the law the exercise of this power of the City Council is within the discretion of that body. There is no legal difficulty in the way of fixing the rates of saloon-licenses. It is a mere question of discretion on the part of the Aldermen whether they will increase the notoriously inadequate rates of saloon-licenses or leave the city without police and the City Treasury short of money.

If the Controller postpones an increase of the rates of saloon-licenses until the saloonkeepers demand such action, he will wait for some time.

Nevertheless, the increase in the cost of saloon-licenses is necessary to meet the cost of the police, four-fifths of the police business being created by the saloons. The saloons, with a revenue of twelve millions and three-quarters clear profit, should contribute to pay the cost of the flood of crimes they produce, and pay a part of the cost of protecting the lives and property periled and destroyed by their clients and customers. If we understand the Controller correctly, he and the Mayor reject the scheme to increase the rate of saloon-licenses, even to maintain an exhausted Treasury, because the city has no legal power to levy licenses on persons engaged in other occupations. We do not believe the people of Chicago concur in this opinion as to the duty of the City Government under the circumstances.

SMALL-POX AND VACCINATION.

Reports from various parts of the country indicate that the loathsome and dangerous disease of small-pox is spreading, and that in many localities it is assuming the extent of a scourge. The order issued by the Post-Office Department authorizing an arbitrary suspension of mail communication with infected districts when the prevalence of the disease is well authenticated furnishes an adequate idea of the alarm that has seized the country, for such an order could only have been brought out by very general and emphatic complaints. The pestilence is of a kind that does not seem to be influenced by climate or other conditions, but spreads wherever it gets a foothold.

There is one effective, and only one effective, resistance to the progress of small-pox. That is vaccination.

It is known that the late President Garfield intended to bring the subject of small-pox before Congress in his first annual message, and that he had a scheme in his mind which he believed, and which there is reason to believe, would result in the banishment of small-pox from this country. It was his purpose to recommend to Congress the passage of a law requiring that every foreigner landed at an American port should bring with him a Consular certificate of successful vaccination before sailing, or, not having such certificate, should be detained in quarantine long enough for the medical authorities to vaccinate him and satisfy themselves that he neither carried the germs of the disease with him nor was in a condition to take it. With such a law as this, Gen. Garfield believed that foreign ships taking passengers for the United States would soon refuse to receive those who had not complied with the requirement described, for they could not afford the detention in quarantine which would otherwise result. There is no doubt that the strict enforcement of such a law would shut off the importation of new germs, and then a universal system of vaccination, which the intelligence of the American people will speedily establish, would rescue the country from the pest for good and all.

The suggestion of such a law was one of the many benefits of which Guiteau's bullet deprived the American people, for it is said that the Acting President was informed of his predecessor's purpose, and urged to follow it out, but refused to do so. It has been hinted that Mr. Arthur's unwillingness to bring the matter to the attention of Congress was due to a silly notion that it might be resented in New York as calculated to injure the emigration interests, or regarded by the foreign population of that city as a reflection upon their class. If this be so, it only shows again how great a misfortune it is to have a mere local politician in the Chief Magistrate's chair.

Congress ought to pass a law of the kind that has been described without awaiting any Executive suggestion, and the National Board of Health ought to urge it. This board is believed to have succeeded in large part, if not entirely, in shutting out the introduction of yellow-fever from the West Indies, and the opportunity for saving a much broader expanse of the country from the small-pox pestilence ought not to be neglected. There is no doubt that the prevalence of this disease is mainly due to the constant supply brought from abroad along with the thousands of emigrants constantly coming to this country, and especially those from Germany, where there is a prejudice against Jenner's theory among the doctors and a superstitious opposition to vaccination among the people. It is equally certain that thorough vaccination is an absolute preventive. Dr. De Wolf, the Chicago Health Officer, can attest it by hundreds of cases. He is authority for the statement that the man who drives the pest-wagon and most of the nurses at the pest-house in this city have never had the small-pox, but enjoy perfect protection against the disease by reason of vaccination alone. Many cases have also come under his personal observation in which mothers have been in the worst stage of the disease and their sucking babes have been saved from infection by vaccination. The same authority also testifies to the repeated manifestation of the disease among the German emigrants who have been sent to this city.

Pending some Congressional action for the common benefit of the whole country, every possible assistance should be extended to the Health Department in its efforts to vaccinate the whole city. Every intelligent person should be vaccinated himself and insist that his relatives and friends take the same precaution. When one effort fails another should be made. There is what the doctors call a "spurious vaccination," which has all or many of the indications of successful innoculation, but does not really take hold of the system. The only safe plan, therefore, is to secure from a competent physician the assurance of perfect vaccination, which alone is a guarantee of immunity from the dread disease.

A QUESTION OF LEGAL MORALITY.

We believe that the law declares that a contract is always void when there is a failure of consideration. In 1878 Lesser Friedberg, the keeper of a den on State street for the reception of stolen goods and the projector of the burglary in which Officer Race was murdered, was arrested, soon after indicted, and, by the ingenuity of his legal counsel and our free and easy statutes and courts, was kept out of the penitentiary until Jan. 6, 1882. It is now stated that during this time the prisoner's wife paid out in cash over $20,000 to successful criminal lawyers to prevent her husband being sent to the State's Prison. It will not be claimed that this money was paid to secure merely a postponement of his imprisonment for three and a half years, because if he were to be sent to prison at all the sooner his term began the better for him, as the sooner it would be over. The money was unquestionably paid for a specific end, and that was to preserve the Friedberg name clear and immaculate, and unstained by the record of a felonious imprisonment of the head of the family.

Now Friedberg has at last been actually got into the penitentiary; his person has been plunged in the prison bath; his hair has been cropped; he wears zebra breeches; and has been subjected to other punitive indignities. Those who accepted his money to keep him out of the penitentiary have actually allowed the law to remove him from the city, from his own domicile, and to place him in the State's Prison with 1,450 felons, all hair-cropped and dressed in humiliating uniforms.

There has been a failure on the part of one of the contracting parties. The man's money has been taken, and the consideration for that money has failed. The man himself, his wife and children, have been deprived of all their dishonestly-gotten money and reduced to poverty, they giving their last dollar that he be kept from State's Prison, and yet he is allowed to be sent to and actually incarcerated at Joliet.

It will not do to claim that everything was done that was possible to save Friedberg. The law's delays were not half exhausted. Besides, the public records show that a very large percentage of the criminals convicted or pleading guilty in this county are allowed to go free by the simple process of having the Court illegally suspend sentence. This has not been done once merely, but hundreds of times, in Cook County. Now, this easy mode of escape was not applied for in Friedberg's case. Sentence was not suspended, though it was his first proven crime, and it does not appear that even a motion that his sentence be suspended and he turned loose was ever made to the sympathetic Court. A new legal question may now arise if Mrs. Friedberg shall institute suits for the recovery of the many thousands of dollars paid out in consideration of her felon husband being indefinitly kept out of State's Prison. There is an apparent failure of the consideration for which the $20,000 has been paid, although an offset might lie for the three and a half years the guilty felon was kept out of the penitentiary, which would reduce the amount to be recovered.

The theory that such contracts are void because opposed to public policy will admit of much being said on both sides. The law, strictly speaking, may pronounce strongly against the morality of such contracts, but then the universal practice in this county is all on the other side. Contracts to defeat the ends of justice, evade the execution of the law, and to enable guilty persons to escape punishment, make up, practically, the great bulk of the criminal practice in this county; and the ability and earnestness with which these efforts to defeat justice are made show how large are the pecuniary compensations and considerations which are furnished in such cases. No person at the bar, or on the bench, ever questioned the morality of the efforts to keep Friedberg out of the penitentiary so long as his money held out; and it is too late now to plead that his money was taken from him under a contract that was contrary to public morals.

GARFIELD'S WORDS.

The country will do well not to forget Garfield until his murderer shall have been hanged. He was "a pure spirit, such as the earth knew none more so." And as his example during life was worthy of imitation, so his memory after death is worthy to be cherished—cherished not alone in justice to a great character of our history, but for its beneficent influence upon living men and passing events. It is publicly announced from Washington that the period of mourning for the dead President ended on the last day of the old year. It appears, therefore, that Judge Cox's court has more time to spare in the defense of the assasin than the court circles of fashion and politics at the Capital have to weep for his victim. Nor should a different result have been expected. Time is short. Ambitious living men have only leisure to pause a moment at the bier of the dead in mock solemnity, with handkerchief to eyes, and then they pass on. Intrigue cannot wait for the remains of the dead hero to molder quite away to dust! To it every passing moment is an occasion which, once let slip, may never again recur; and what is the dead hero more than any other inanimate lump of dissolving clay to the living man who aspires to rise? Away, then, with the trappings of wo; let them give place to the new-fledged hopes, the new-born ambitions, and the hot quarrels of the actual, living present! But words live forever; and William Ralston Balch has culled from the great mass of Garfield's literary remains five or six hundred gems of speech, and sent them forth in a little volume to touch the heart, stimulate the intellect, harden the nerve, and strengthen the faith of all mankind in the potency of truth and virtue. These "Words of Garfield" cannot be assasinated; they are immortal. They relate to philosophy, religion, and morals, to literature, art, and science, and to political and social economy. They show that their author, in the process of self-education, searched for and found the wisdom of the world from the earliest period of recorded history down to the time in which he lived and acted so prominent and so noble a part. They show, too, that he had the rare power of subjecting all thoughts to the sure test of correct analysis, of finding the wheat, separating it from the chaff, and garnering it up in his mind. These words of Garfield come to the American people like a new revelation. For Garfield was so constantly in the fore-front of the battle of life, so enveloped in its smoke, that his clear moral observations, his profound philosophical deductions of the needs and the dangers of the hour, too often escaped attention. It was only when he was rudely stricken down that the people, astonished and shocked, realized what a grand figure he had been in American politics. When, as Horace says, "Fortune, swooping with the dash of an eagle, snatches the imperial diadem from this man, and delights to place it on the head of some other"—when the bullet of the assasin found Garfield's mortal part—the American people—nay, the whole world—saw, as in an electric flash of light, the grandeur of Garfield's character and career. And now the fame of Garfield "grows imperceptibly as a tree in the unmarked lapse of time." His speeches, his letters, his conversations, are found to be rich in the lore of all the ages. They sparkle with the diamonds of thought flashed forth by the wise men of history; not with parrot-like utterance, but with that sense of due appreciation which comes of thorough comprehension, and which confers the power of assimilation and application to the living problems of the present time:

> There are some things I am afraid to do, and I confess it in this great presence: I am afraid to do a mean thing. . . . I am trying to do two things: dare to be a radical and not be a fool. . . . I think the main point of safety is to look upon life with a view of doing as much good to others as possible, and, as far as possible, to strip ourselves of what the French call egoism. . . . I would rather be defeated than make capital out of my religion. . . . It is not right or manly to lie, even about Satan. . . . It is cheaper to reduce crime than to build jails. . . . Nothing is more uncertain than the result of any one throw; few things more certain than the result of many throws. . . . If the power to do hard work is not talent, it is the best possible substitute for it. . . . There is a fellowship among the virtues by which one great, generous passion stimulates another. . . . The laborer has but one opportunity to sell—his day's work. It is his sole reliance. He must sell it today or it is lost forever. . . . I take it for granted that every thoughtful, intelligent man would be glad, if he could, to be on the right side, believing that in the long run the right side will be the strong side. . . . For the noblest man that lives there still remains a conflict. . . . Victory is worth nothing except for the fruits that are under it, in it, and above it. . . . Light itself is a great corrective. A thousand wrongs and abuses that are grown in darkness disappear like owls and bats before the light of day. . . . I beg you, when you pitch your tent, pitch it among the living and not among the dead. . . . No power of analysis can exhibit all the latent forces enfolded in the spirit of a new-born child, which derive their origin from the thoughts and deeds of remote ancestors, and, enveloped in the awful mystery of life, have been transmitted from generation to generation across forgotten centuries. Each new life is thus the heir of all the ages. . . . The great Carlyle has said that the best gift God ever gave to man was an eye that could really see; and that only few men were recipients of that gift. I venture to add that an equally rare and not less important gift is the courage to tell what one sees. . . . Let not poverty stand as an obstacle in your way. . . . His power as a commander was developed slowly and silently; not like a volcanic land lifted from the sea by sudden and violent upheaval, but rather like a coral island, where each increment is a growth—an act of life and work. . . . A monopoly of popular honors is as much of a tyranny as a monopoly of wealth. . . . It has been fortunate that most of our greatest men have left no descendants to shine in the borrowed lustre of a great name. . . . The men who succeed best in public life are those who take the risk of standing by their own convictions. . . . Luck is an *ignis fatuus*. You may follow it to ruin, but never to success. . . . It is no honor or profit merely to appear in the arena. The wreath is for those who contend. . . . If you are not too large for the place you are too small for it. . . . Young men talk of trusting to the spur of the occasion. That trust is vain. Occasions cannot make spurs. If you expect to wear spurs you must win them. If you wish to use them you must buckle them to your own heels before going into the fight. . . . Ideas outlive men. . . . Great ideas travel slowly, and for a time noiselessly, as the god whose feet were shod with wool. . . . What the arts are to the world of matter, literature is to the world of mind. . . . All along the dim centuries are gleaming lamps which mind has lighted, and these are revealing to the historian the path which humanity has trod. . . . If independent journalism means freedom from the domination of patronage, wealth, or corruption, freedom from party dictation, all good men will applaud it. . . . The possession of great powers no doubt carries with it a contempt for mere external show. . . . Liberty can be safe only when suffrage is illuminated by education.

These are but a few of the many words of Garfield which will live forever. They are worthy to become household words, and to serve as a guide to correct living not only in the cottage and in the mansion, but they constitute a creed appropriate to the duties of statesmanship, and which the rulers of the time will do well to study.

THE DEFENSE OF INSANITY IN CRIMINAL CASES.

Mr. Charles H. Reed has performed a valuable service by calling attention, in the Guiteau case, to the Illinois doctrine concerning the defense of insanity in criminal cases. The Illinois doctrine in many points of criminal law is likely soon to become as famous as "the Ohio idea" in finance. Mr. Reed had occasion to learn during his long term of service as public prosecuter in Cook County how accommodating the decisions of the Illinois Supreme Court were to the purposes of "successful criminal lawyers." His resort to these peculiar legal weapons of offense and defense on behalf of Guiteau is an example of lofty poetic retribution.

The dispatches yesterday reported that Mr. Reed had resolved to put his chief reliance upon Judge Breese's decision in "the noted case of the State of Illinois vs. Hopps." The dispatch says:

> In this case Judge Breese held the law to be that, if the jury had a reasonable doubt of the sanity of the accused, they should vote to acquit. Hopps was convicted of murder on the first trial, obtained a second trial on the ground of insanity, in the granting of which second trial the above decision was rendered, and, some time after that, died in an insane asylum.

With the exception that Hopps did not die in an insane asylum, but in a poor-house, to which he was brought by "the successful criminal lawyers," who left him penniless, the above statement is substantially correct.

Judge Breese's decision in the Hopps case is quoted in all the books as representing the extreme doctrine of the burden of proof in a defense of insanity. The language of the decision was:

> Sound mind, or sanity, is an ingredient of a crime quite as essential as the overt act. Who will deny, if there be reasonable doubt a s to the overt act, that the jury are bound to acquit? Equally imperative must be the rule, if a reasonable doubt be entertained as to the sanity of the prisoner. . . . Can it be properly said, in criminal cases, the burden of proof ever shifts, so long as the defendant bases his defense on the demand of any essential allegation in the indictment? We think not. The prosecution is bound, on every principle of correct pleading and of justice, to maintain their allegations; and it is not in their power to shift the burden on the defendant. The presumption of innocence is as strong as the presumption of sanity.

Judge Walker dissented.

In a later Illinois case the opinion of Judge Breese, so far as it related to the burden of proof, was modified. In Chase vs. The People, 40 Illinois, 352, the court held "that the prosecuting power is not required to prove the sanity of the prisoner; yet if evidence of insanity is introduced in his behalf, and there is reasonable doubt of his sanity, he is entitled to the benefit of the doubt."

The bearing of Breese's decision is, that the prosecution is required to prove that the prisoner is "not" insane—that is, to establish a negative proposition. Judge Breese was a learned lawyer, but he belonged to the old narrow-gage school, and attached more importance to a purely technical defense than modern Judges are disposed to insist upon. His decision in this case is not based upon sound sense, reason, or precedent anywhere, and it takes a contracted view of the subject on its merits. The opinions of the best jurists in this country agree with that of the Massachusetts court in 7 Gray, 583:

> The burden is on the Commonwealth to prove all that is necessary to constitute the crime of murder. And as that crime can be committed only by a reasonable being—a person of sane mind—the burden is on the Commonwealth to prove that the defendant was of sane mind when he committed the act of killing. *But it is a presumption of law that all men are of sane mind; and that presumption sustains the burden of proof*, unless it is rebutted and overcome by satisfactory evidence to the contrary. In order to overcome this presumption of law and shield the defendant from legal responsibility, the burden is on him to prove to the satisfaction of the jury, *by a preponderance of the whole evidence in the case*, that at the time of committing the homicide he was not of sane mind.

In New Jersey the law goes even further, and requires the defendant to prove his insanity "beyond a reasonable doubt." But the rule in New York, Pennsylvania, and all New England is substantially the same as in Massachusetts. Slight modifications of it prevail in almost all the other States of the Union; but Illinois and Indiana are about the only States that have adopted the extreme backwoods interpretation of the law first enunciated by Judge Breese.

Persons interested in a reform of the criminal procedure of this State will be grateful to Mr. Reed for holding up to the gaze of the civilized world in the Guiteau trial the absurd Illinois doctrine relating to the defense of insanity in criminal cases. The first step towards accomplishing any reform must be to arouse the consciousness of the bench and bar and the people to the difference between the astonishing Illinois procedure and that of more enlightened States.

Death of Richard H. Dana Jr.

The news was received in this city yesterday by private dispatch to a member of his family of the sudden and unexpected death of Richard Henry Dana Jr., at Rome, Italy, where he has been residing for some time with his wife, three daughters, and sister.

The deceased, who has been famous so many years as a jurist and author, was the son of Richard Henry Dana, an American poet and essayist. He was born at Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 1, 1815, and was graduated from Harvard College in 1837. He was admitted to the Boston bar in 1840, and commenced his legal career as an admiralty practitioner. A year or two later his practice became general, and during the next ten years he achieved a widespread reputation by his service in many celebrated cases, prominent among them the York murder case, which led to new enactments upon the presumption of murder in many States; the Bible question as pertaining to its use in the schools of Maine; the canon law of the Episcopal Church in the Prescott case; and in the defense of the fugitive slaves, Shadrach and Anthony Burns. In 1861 he was appointed United States Attorney for Massachusetts, and remained in that office until 1866, arguing the prize cases that came up in that district. He also drew up the prize act of 1864, and completed the prize code of the United States in the same year. In 1867-'68 he represented the United States in the trial of Jefferson Davis for treason.

His political career was not as successful as his legal. He was one of the founders of the Free Soil party, a delegate from Boston to the Buffalo Convention of 1848, a member of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention of 1853, and also took a prominent part in the Republican campaign of 1856. In both the Lincoln and Grant campaigns he also did good service as a speaker. In 1867 and 1868 he was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, and in the latter year was defeated for Congress by Gen. Butler by a large majority.

His best known law writings are his "Seaman's Manual," his edition of Wheaton's Elements of International Law, covering the period of Wheaton's death in 1848, and the time of publication (1866), and his contributions to the *North American Review*, the *Law Reporter*, and the *American Law Review*. In addition to his law-writing, he also published biographies of Prof. Edward Channing and Washington Allston; "To Cuba and Back" (a narrative of a vacation trip made in 1859); and the work "Two Years Before the Mast," which has run through several editions and gained an extraordinary popularity, both in this country and abroad. He is probably better known by this little work than by any other event of his long and distinguished life.

THE New York *Tribune* caught in a fight place the Boston papers that have been rebuking Blaine's discourtesy to Great Britain. It compared his polite note to Minister Lowell with Daniel Webster's taunt to Austria in 1850. The two diplomatic communications compare thus:

Webster.	*Blaine.*
The power of this Republic at the present moment is spread over a region of the most fertile ocean and most fertile on the globe, and of an extent in comparison with which the possessions of the House of Hapsburg are but as a patch on the earth's surface. Its population, already twenty-five millions, will exceed that of the Austrian Empire within the period during which it may be hoped that Mr. Hulsemann may yet remain in the honorable discharge of his duties to his Government.	In presenting the views contained herein to Lord Granville you will take occasion to say that the Government of the United States seeks this particular time for the discussion as most opportune and auspicious. At no period since the peace of 1783 have the relations between the British and American Governments been so cordial and friendly as now. And I am sure her Majesty's Government will find in the views now suggested and the propositions now submitted additional evidence of the desire of this Government to remove all possible grounds of controversy between two nations which have so many interests in common and so many reasons for lasting and honorable peace.

THERE are rumors afloat about the health of the Emperor of Germany and the necessity of his giving up the cares of state to a regency. The Crown Prince is said to have been consulted, and to have expressed his readiness to become Regent. The Emperor, who is nearly 85 years old, has said that he will only relinquish the reins with his life; but for all that the German papers are dwelling on the political views of the Crown Prince, his sympathy with Prince Bismarck, his plans of industrial reform, and his share in the last message from the throne. An exchange remarks:

> It would be strange if the events of 1857 were to be enacted over again, and if the Crown Prince were to succeed his father as his father succeeded King Frederick William IV. He would come to the throne under very different circumstances. In those days the present Emperor was the most unpopular man in Prussia. He had fled into exile before the wrath of his countrymen. He had been charged with firing upon them in the streets of Berlin. He was believed to have thwarted every liberal impulse of his brother. He held the regency for fully two years before the people appreciated his patriotic qualities. His son, on the other hand, has the good will of united Germany. He has promised so few reforms that the Liberals expect nothing. Beginning more prosperously than his father, he will meet perils that his father averted. He will have to withstand the rising democracy.

THE exploits of chicken-thieves in the South have served as the basis of many an amusing story, but according to the Vicksburg *Herald* this species of devilry has reached in Mississippi a point at which it is discourteous to laugh. After mentioning the capture of a thief who confessed to stealing no fewer than fifty-four fowls of various kinds, the *Herald* solemnly continues as follows: "The above is a specimen of the state of affairs, in respect to chickens and other fowls, that exists in every town and city in the State. . . . The money that is sent to the West every winter from this section to pay for eggs and fowls is no inconsiderable amount, and it is a crying shame that enough of them cannot be raised in this favored climate to supply the needs of the limited population. But the chicken-thieves render it impossible."

UPON the trial of a man in San Francisco a few days ago the proofs were

Mr. Louis C. Tiffany. The paper, which is to be called *Our Continent*, is to be stitched, cut, and bound in colored covers, which have been designed by Mr. Tiffany.

The daughter of ex-President Taylor, recently received $16,000 from the Treasury of the United States, that being the amount of salary that would have been due her father had he lived till the end of the year in which he died.

Mr. W. R. Winans, formerly of Baltimore and now of London, has a pleasant little annual income of $650,000. He has founded a deer forest in Scotland which is sixty miles in length. He is not, however, a keen sportsman; he cares for nothing so much as engineering.

Thomas T. Henry was the first colored lawyer to pass the local examining board in Philadelphia. He was admitted to the bar last week. He was born of slave parents in 1852, was a letter-carrier in Richmond, then a schoolteacher, and later a waiter at the St. Elmo Hotel, Philadelphia, but, attracting the notice of a wealthy merchant, was put in training for a lawyer.

Harriet Beecher Stowe and a few other Northerners spent a few months in "the Land of Flowers," and became so enthusiastic over it that they bought land there, built residences, and went to work to improve and develop the country. And "their sisters and their cousins and their aunts" followed in such numbers as to double the population of that portion of Florida and quadruple its wealth.

George Alfred Townsend, once the partner of Col. Dunn Piatt, gives in the Cincinnati *Enquirer* a rumor that "Piatt, when in New York some time ago, was struck by a bunko man for $1,200, and meekly gave his check on the West Liberty Bank." Piatt's bills made in Paris, where he was Secretary of Legation a great many years ago, are still unpaid, and the present attaché's are occasionally dunned for them.

While Gen. Sherman was walking in the East Room of the White House, New-Year's Day, with a young lady on his arm, the Marine Band started a waltz. The General's eyes glistened and his elbows twitched, indicating a sudden inspiration to whirl his companion about the room. Noticing this, she said, "Why, General, I do believe you want to dance." "I do," he responded, "and am half inclined to give you a flirt or two in the face of social discipline."

Lord Byron's statue at Missolonghi was unveiled with solemn ceremony the other day. A funeral service was performed, and then the clergy and civic authorities, headed by trumpeters, walked in procession to the site of the statue. The Prefet said, in a voice loud enough for all to hear: "Let the veil fall! Let us uncover the statue of the grand martyr of our holy revolution!—the grand benefactor of Greece!" The trumpets then sounded, and national airs were played by the military bands.

Prince Leopold has gone to Germany to visit the family of his future bride. His marriage will take place at Windsor, and probably in St. George's Chapel; but this is not settled, as the Queen is at present disposed to command that the ceremony shall be celebrated in the private chapel within the Castle, where Princess Christian and, more recently, Princess Frederica were married. It is thought, however, that she will yield to the anxious desire of the bridegroom that he may be married with precisely the same state as the Duke of Connaught.

President James Buchanan's bachelorhood was the result of a foolish misunderstanding. While a successful young lawyer in Lancaster he became engaged to a beautiful but somewhat domineering girl. Some legal business sent him into a neighboring county, where he remained for several days. When he returned one evening he found his office filled with importunate clients, and tired and hungry as he was he attended to their business. Then hurrying to the home of the angel of his dreams he found it closed and dark. Next morning he repeated the visit, and, although he saw Miss —— at the window, he was told by a servant that she was not at home. He walked away and never approached the house again. Neither could subdue pride enough to make or seek an explanation. The young lady shortly after died, and Mr. Buchanan never attempted to win another woman.

The refusal of the Standing Committee of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Baltimore Diocese to recommend H. C. Bishop, colored, for holy orders is thus explained by a member of the committee: "We refused to recommend Mr. Bishop simply because he was trained and virtually educated by the clergy of Mount Calvary, and for no other reason. His education, so far as intelligence is concerned, is all that could be desired, and so is his character. It is folly to say that we rejected him on account of his color. Our committee feel that, however desirable may be the doctrines taught at Mount Calvary Church from a Romanish point of view, they are utterly at variance with the rules of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The clergy of Mount Calvary offer the sacrament as an atonement, and believe in the Real Presence. They hold to the doctrines of penance and the confessional, and celebrate requiem masses for the dead."

MACVEAGH.

Some Objection to Giving Him Special Prominence at a Dinner to Brewster.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 7.—Preparations for a dinner to be given Attorney-General Brewster by members of the Philadelphia Bar have been somewhat ruffled during the past few days by a protest against the action of the Committee on Toasts in appointing Wayne MacVeagh to respond to the toast of "The Attorney-General." The protest was made by George Northrope, a lawyer who was a member of the Committee of Arrangements, he believing Wayne MacVeagh was not entitled to speak to the toast assigned him, and thinking that a dinner in honor of Mr. Brewster was to be utilized by Mr. MacVeagh as an opportunity to make a personal explanation of his conduct of the Attorney-Generalship. Mr. Northrope sent this note to the committee on the dinner:

"I most cordially united with you in inviting the Hon. S. H. Brewster to dine with the bar. Expressing my gratification at his appointment and appreciation of his abilities. The proceedings seem, however, to have another purpose, which I do not approve. I, therefore, resign my position on your committee, and decline to be present at your dinner."

Mr. Northrope's action is a great surprise to the committee, who, however, took no notice of this revolt further than to substitute for Northrope Richard L. Ashhurst as a member of the Committee of Arrangements. A *Press* reporter yesterday asked Mr. Northrope to further explain his position, but this he declined to do. Thomas J. Diel, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, said, emphatically, "Not a single subscription to the dinner has been withdrawn. There are absolutely no supporters of Mr. Northrope in his action. The subscription-books are closed, and no more names will be received. The dinner will be given at the Aldine Hotel on the evening of Jan. 12, and promises to be the most brilliant affair of the kind Philadelphia has ever seen. There will be nearly 200 seats, and I repeat that not a single person, aside from Mr. Northrope, has withdrawn."

"Of course, Mr. MacVeagh has consented to respond to the toast of 'The Attorney-General.'"

"Certainly, he will follow Mr. Brewster, who heads the toast-list. The assignment was not made for the purpose of giving Mr. MacVeagh any opportunity to make personal explanations. He knows as well as any one that the dinner is to Mr. Brewster, and not himself. It is fitting that Pennsylvania's retiring Cabinet officer should speak on the duties of the office at a dinner given his legal brother, who is to succeed him. I think myself it would be in bad taste for MacVeagh to make his speech a personal one, and he is not expected to do so."

Wayne MacVeagh is sunning himself in Florida. Several members of the bar said yesterday that he would undoubtedly ignore the petty breeze over his toast assignment, and make his speeches as if nothing had happened.

BURKE'S ESCAPE.

The Man Who Was Too Slippery for Mr. Eells Proves Too Much for the Albany Jailers.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 7.—The famous bank bond-robber, William Burke, alias "Billy the Kid," who was arrested recently for being connected with the robbery of Mr. Eells, of Cleveland, of $117,000 in bonds, and who, after his release in Cleveland, was brought here on a requisition to answer a charge of robbing the Manufacturers' Bank of Cohoes of $9,000 in August last, made a bold and daring escape from jail this afternoon. He was confined with the other well prisoners in the rear portion of the jail. The entrance to this from the hall is guarded by two doors. The outer one is of solid wood, with a circular hole near the top covered with wire netting. The inner door is of iron, the upper half being composed of heavy bars. It has been customary to allow the friends of prisoners to stand on the outside of the outer door and talk to their friends through the netting over the circular hole. About 2 o'clock a man in a Cardigan jacket was given permission to talk through the wicket. Shortly afterwards the Jailer, having some work to do up-stairs, went up, leaving the man talking in the rear hall. On returning, a few minutes later, he was thunderstruck to find both the doors wide open and "Billy the Kid" and the stranger man gone. The alarm was immediately given, but no traces of the fugitives could be discovered. Investigation showed that the doors were opened with false keys, made in the most artistic manner, one being of brass and the other of iron. Burke would have come up for trial next week, and his conviction seemed certain. The Sheriff has offered $1,000 for his recapture.

RAILROADS.

Another Drop in East-Bound Freights, Despite Phenomenally Low Rates.

Renewed Efforts to Patch Up a Peace, and the Hitches in the Program.

The Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Will Run Its First Through Train Tomorrow.

An Official Denial as to Any Want of Harmony in the Wabash Camp.

A Decrease in East-Bound Freight Shipments, Although Freight Rates are Unprecedentedly Low.

No better proof could be adduced that there is but little demand for grain and provisions in the East than the fact that the shipments during the past week were considerably lighter than the week before, although during the past week rates were much lower; in fact, they were lower than any time before this season. The total shipments of flour, grain, and provisions during the past week by the six roads leading east from this city amounted to but 45,036 tons. Under ordinary circumstances the unprecedentedly low rates would have stimulated business to such an extent that the roads could not have taken care of all the business that offered, and, instead of 45,000 tons, twice that amount would have been shipped from this city. The principal competition is on provisions, and rates on this article are lower than on grain, while ordinarily provision rates are five cents higher than grain rates. In spite of the active competition on provisions and the low rates quoted during the past week, provision shipments increased but 946 tons. The open rate on provisions is 10 cents per 100 pounds, Chicago to New York, by all the roads. The lowest rate on provisions reached heretofore was 15 cents per 100 pounds.

On grain there is not the same competition as on provisions. The Pennsylvania refuses to receive grain for less than 20 cents per 100 pounds, Chicago to New York, and it has given imperative orders to all the fast-freight lines running over its roads not to contract for grain at a less rate than the 20-cent basis.

The Vanderbilt lines, the Erie, and the Grand Trunk charge 15½ cents on grain from Chicago to New York, but it is reported that some of them have gone as low as 10 cents. The principal competition on grain business is between the Vanderbilt lines and the Erie.

The position taken by the Pennsylvania regarding grain rates places this line virtually out of the market as far as grain business is concerned, and, of course, the Vanderbilt, Erie, and Grand Trunk Lines get the bulk of that business. The Pennsylvania, however, in meeting any rates made on provisions by competing lines, gets a large proportion of this class of business. The reason given by the Pennsylvania people for refusing to take grain at a less rate than 20 cents is that there is no money in the business at the rates made by their competitors, and they prefer not to get any of this class of freight to carrying it at a loss. The Pennsylvania expects a large increase in business from its new connection with the Erie, having taken the Bull Shore fast freight line, which, being forced off the Lake Shore over which it formerly ran from Chicago, now runs over the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago to Mansfield, thence over the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio to Salamanca, and thence over the Erie to New York.

It is not believed that the east-bound rates will go much lower than they now are, as the roads are losing money at the present figures. Most of the roads have already suffered severely since the war commenced that they cannot stand this sort of thing much longer without being placed in an awkward condition financially. The managers of the Eastern roads are beginning to feel that they must do something soon to bring this war to an end, and Vanderbilt is reported to be just as anxious for peace as any of his competitors. But the great difficulty in the way of a peaceful settlement is the reluctance of any of the trunk lines to make such concessions as would be satisfactory to all of them. It is understood that the New York Central and Baltimore & Ohio agreed upon a plan of settlement last week which they thought would be acceptable to the Pennsylvania, but when they submitted it to the President of this road, he refused to accept it, on the ground that it did not meet his views. It is not believed that the railroads themselves will be able to come to an understanding, and it is generally conceded that the only way out of the dilema is to submit the matters at issue to arbitrators. The old trunk-line arbitrators, Messrs. Charles Francis Adams Jr., D. A. Wells, and J. A. Wright, have been suggested as suitable persons for solving the vexed problem. But the trunk-line managers cannot agree upon them. Mr. Vanderbilt is willing to leave the matter to Mr. Charles Francis Adams Jr. alone. He objects to Mr. Wright, because he is a Pennsylvania man, and, as Mr. D. A. Wells is independent, it is feared by Vanderbilt that he might be induced to side with Mr. Wright in the interest of the Pennsylvania. The Pennsylvania people for similar reasons object to Mr. Adams because he has heretofore expressed views that favor Vanderbilt's claims. The Western managers think the best way to dispose of the trouble would be to submit the matter to a committee chosen by the Chambers of Commerce of the various seaboard cities, who are as much interested in this matter as the railroads themselves. Such a committee, composed of three New York men, two Philadelphia men, and one Baltimore man, and these six men to chose a seventh one, would, it is believed by the Western managers, solve the problem satisfactorily to all concerned.

The total amount of flour, grain, and provisions carried by the six roads leading east from this city for the week ending Jan. 7, 1882, amounted to 45,036 tons, against 47,740 for the week previous—a decrease of 2,704 tons. The following statement shows the amount of flour, grain, and provisions carried by the various roads leading east from this city during the past week:

	Flour, bbls.	*Grain, tons of 2,000 lbs.*	*Provisions, tons of 2,000 lbs.*	*Total tons.*
Mich. Cen'l.	34,260	7,956	1,396	12,778
Lake Shore.	30,972	7,119	2,558	12,774
Fort Wayne	4,405	1,887	5,028	7,353
Pan Handle	15,830	2,815	2,945	7,374
B. & O.	2,857	700	391	1,944
Gr'd Trunk	2,195	2,922	372	3,413
Total....	90,519	23,439	12,690	45,036

The percentages were: Michigan Central, 28.40; Lake Shore, 28.40; Fort Wayne, 16.30; Pan Handle, 16.30; Baltimore & Ohio, 3; Graad Trunk, 7.60.

The Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Commences to Run Passenger Trains Between Louisville and Chicago Direct.

It was announced in yesterday's TRIBUNE that the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad had completed its line into Chicago, and that it had been opened for freight business. It is now officially announced that the road will also commence to run passenger trains between Louisville and Chicago Monday, Jan. 9. For the present, the through passenger service will be confined to one morning train each way from Louisville and Chicago, but it is the purpose of the management to place on the line at an early date double daily through trains, with schedules affording an expeditious through route between Louisville and Chicago, and close connections to and from all points beyond the cities named. The line has been relaid with steel rails, is well ballasted, and its passenger-coaches are of a modern and elegant description. Pullman palace sleeping-cars will be added to its equipment when night trains are put on. The trains of this road run into the depot of the Western Indiana, corner of Twelfth and State streets.

The new train leaves this city at 8 a. m., arrives at Monroe at 12:01 p. m., at Lafayette at 1:10 p. m., at Crawfordsville at 2:41 p. m., at Greencastle at 3:50 p. m., at New Albany at 9:15 p. m., and at Louisville at 9:45 p. m., making the entire trip from Chicago to Louisville in thirteen hours and forty-five minutes, or one hour faster time than by any other route. This is the only direct through line between Chicago and Louisville, and no changes of passenger, baggage, or mail will be necessary. The Kankakee and Pan-Handle routes, although making close connections, do not run trains through, one change of cars being necessary. The opening of this line has had the effect of bringing about a reduction in passenger rates. The rate to Lafayette will be reduced from $4.20 to $3.55, to Crawfordsville from $5 to $4.45, to Greencastle from $6.20 to $5.25, to New Albany from $9.35 to $8.90, and to Louisville from $9.35 to $9.

The new passenger route of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad will be known as the "Monon Route," because the Chicago extension strikes the old main line at Monon.

No Trouble in the Wabash Camp.

It is officially denied that there is any misunderstanding, or want of harmony, between General-Manager John C. Gault and Vice-President A. L. Hopkins, of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad. A paragraph in THE TRIBUNE of last Monday, to the effect that these two distinguished railroad officials were not working in harmony, was based on so-called "reliable information," which was privately discussed in the office of every railroad manager in the country between New York and the Mississippi River. THE TRIBUNE rejoices to learn from official sources that there has been no cause for the "reliable informador," and that it was wholly gratuitous on the part of the mischief-makers and speculators, who hoped to better their financial condition in Wall street.

What the Pennsylvania Will Agree To.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 7.—It was announced at the Pennsylvania Railroad office today that if a settlement of the existing trunk-line differences were left to the regular Board of Arbitration, James A. Wright, Charles Francis Adams, and David A. Wells, for settlement, that company would be satisfied, or it would consent to a reference of the question to a new board, to consist of A. J. Drexel, Albert Fink, and Charles Francis Adams.

The Gould Rumors.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 7.—The rumors circulated around the country that the Wabash will be consolidated with the Missouri Pacific may be set at rest by the statement that the State Constitution of Missouri forbids the consolidation of parallel or competing railroads in the State.

Miscellaneous Items.

The *Railway Review* has donned a new dress, and now makes as fine an appearance as any railroad journal in the country. The *Review* has been greatly improved in other respects, which will greatly enhance its popularity with railroad-men. The last number contains, as a supplement, a fine lithograph picture of the late Henry C. Wentworth, General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Michigan Central.

Mr. Charles G. Eddy, General Freight Agent of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, gives notice to agents that the Town of Humboldt, Ia., being but a few rods distant from its Dakota City Station, on the Toledo & Northwestern Branch, freight consigned to Humboldt should be received and way-billed to Dakota City at current rates in force from their respective stations to Dakota City.

Mr. W. H. Stoekkers has just completed for his *Travelers', Shippers', and Mail Guide* a new shipping and express guide for the state of Indiana, which, in addition to the points reached by the old routes, also contains all the points reached by the new Louisville, New Albany & Chicago route, which has just been extended to this city. A new shippers' and express guide for Michigan has also been added, which, in addition to the new guide for Ohio, also recently added, will prove of great benefit and convenience to railroad-men and shippers. This week's number of this excellent and useful guide also contains a correct time-table of the new trains between Chicago and Louisville, over the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway.

Mr. William Borner, General Western Freight Agent of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, has just issued the following circular: "The South Shore Line is now prepared to receive business to Eastern cities to go over the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway, and freight consigned to this line should be plainly marked on Western expense bills, care South Shore Line. We have received freight intended for this line consigned on expense bills care Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway, without including the South Shore Line, and, as the initials of this line are identical with the Star Line, you will see the necessity of instructing your local agents to have their expense bills for freight for these different lines plainly marked, as S. L. Line (South Shore Line) could not be conflicted with S. Line (Star Line); and if you will therefore give the necessary instructions to your agent you will prevent great annoyance."

UNION STREET.

Another Diverting Time at a Meeting of Indignant Property-Owners.

A largely-attended meeting of the citizens of the Eighth Ward was held last evening at the corner of Desplaines and Bunker streets. James McDonald, from the committee appointed to present a protest to the city authorities against the opening of Union street through to Twelfth, reported progress, but declined to state what encouragement they had received from the City Fathers. Mr. McDonald claimed that the passage of the ordinance through the City Council was the result of a conspiracy, and then proceeded to deliver a left-handed eulogy on the valuable services of Ald. Frank Lawler, and demanded that he take immediate steps to protect the interests of his constituents.

Ald. Lawler was called upon and stated that he was no politician, and the fact of his being elected Alderman had been a positive detriment to him. He pledged himself to introduce in the Council tomorrow evening an ordinance to stay the condemnation proceedings in the courts.

Senator Chris Mamer was then called out. He was not specially interested in the opening of Union street, but thought the people should act with discretion in the matter, and leave the matter in the hands of their Aldermen. He thought the opening of the street would be a benefit to the ward. The people of the Eighth Ward had lived in filth for twenty years, and the opening of Union street would tend to clean up the dirt.

Ex-County Commissioner Spofford was the next speaker. He believed the opening of Union street would be a benefit to the ward. The reason that property west of Halsted street was so valuable was because it was easy of access through wide thoroughfares, and only by opening up the streets in the Eighth Ward could they hope to see their property advance in value. He thought Ald. Lawler had acted in an honest and conscientious manner in the matter, and, as far as his interest in the opening of the street was concerned, he was indifferent, and was willing to leave the matter to be looked after by the Aldermen, knowing that he would properly and intelligently guard the interests of the people of the Eighth Ward.

An earnest Land-Leaguer named Powell wanted to know what benefit the poor property-holders like himself would receive if their homes were taken in order to benefit heavy property-holders like Mr. Spofford. He was in favor of having the matter thoroughly sifted, and notified Ald. Lawler that, unless he protected the poor people of the ward, he might as well bid farewell to Aldermanic dreams in the future. Mr. Powell's remarks were uproariously applauded.

The next speaker was Patrick McNamara. He was prepared to fight the proposed opening of Union street, because it would bear heavy on the poor property-holders. He had been a Union soldier, had fought for the Government, and was willing to fight for the poor man, and, when requested to sit down by some one in the meeting, said he was ready to fight now. Mr. McNamara announced himself as a candidate for Alderman next spring to succeed Ald. Lawler, which announcement was received with wild cheers by the meeting.

Ald. Lawler made a motion that the meeting indorse Mr. McNamara's candidacy, which was carried unanimously.

By this time several enthusiastic Land-Leaguers had become well filled with beer, and the meeting was turned into a farce, the wildest disorder prevailing. In the midst of it all the Chairman declared the meeting adjourned until Tuesday evening next.

THE PREVAILING ENDEMIC.

Several New Cases of Small-Pox—The Tribulations of the Undertakers.

A tramp from Toledo, O., walked into the Health Office yesterday. As usual, he had the small-pox, and he is now a charge on the city at the pest-house, where the county ought to pay for his care. New cases were reported from No. 576 North Franklin, No. 6 Sullivan, Nos. 311 and 313 South Clark streets, No. 150 Third avenue, No. 167 Milwaukee avenue. A death was reported from No. 47 Howe street, and also from the pest-house, the son of George Hoit, who was taken from No. 109 North Clark street.

General-Superintendent J. D. Layng, of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, yesterday issued the following order in regard to the vaccination of its employés:

In view of the prevalence of small-pox about the houses of our various employés, and the possibility of their taking the disease on the trains, it is earnestly recommended that all employés about the various depots, stations, and trains to be at once vaccinated. Employés of this company who identify themselves can be vaccinated at the company's dispensary, in the general office buildings, without charge to themselves, and it is hoped that no time will be lost by employés in embracing this opportunity.

This liberal offer should be accepted promptly by each employé. If corporations desiring to have their help vaccinated will purchase the points and notify the Health Department, competent men will be sent to do the vaccinating without charge.

The undertaker referred to in an article on small-pox in yesterday's issue, who was charged with having overcharged and defrauded Mrs. Phillips, of No. 8 Clark street, has to say in his own defense that the sum of $25 paid to him by the lady was none alone the price of the coffin, but was intended to defray all the expenses of the removal of the body from the Small-Pox Hospital to the cemetery. The coffin, he maintains, was a plain untrimmed one, and precisely the same as those he retails at $10. Mrs. Phillips wanted a white broadcloth covered casket of the most ornate pattern, but he told her that not only would the coffin have to remain closed from the time it left the pest-house, but the coffin itself would be covered with a common pine box, which was also to remain closed. It was idiocy, therefore, to go to any unnecessary expense. The undertaker acknowledges that the price was high, but it was in accordance with the rates charged by him in burying thirty-five to forty other victims of the dread disease. There are only two or three undertakers in the city who will handle victims of small-pox, so great is the danger. A few days ago the County Undertaker was called upon to bury a pauper victim, and in consequence his two employés are now ill, the one with varioloid only, in consequence of having been recently vaccinated, and the other with the most severe type of black small-pox. In his own private business none of his employés would meddle with small-pox cases, nor would it be safe to permit them to do so. He employed for the purpose several colored men who had been through the ordeal, and they attended to all the details. They knew the value of their services, and demanded big wages. It was against the rule to have any funeral, or to use a hearse in conveying the body to the cemetery, and he was obliged to keep a covered wagon for the purpose. He always advised customers to make as little outlay as possible in the coffin, because of the fact that it could not be opened after the body had once been inclosed in it.

The case of small-pox reported in yesterday's TRIBUNE as at No. 780 West Madison, should have read No. 867 West Madison street. In placing the figures the Health Officer reversed them, and hence the reporter's error.

A PANIC AT CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 7.—In spite of every precaution, Cleveland seems doomed to a general siege of small-pox. Heretofore there had been but one or two cases of the genuine disease and a large number of scares. Today, however, the contagion assumes a most alarming aspect, there being four new cases reported. One victim, H. J. Roseiter, arrived from Chicago last night. He says a Chicago physician told him he had a bilious attack, and advised him to come home to this city. There is no telling how much contagion may have been spread in the cars and in his connection with people in this city. A child of L. Marsal, at 11 Fulton street, is stricken down. A laboring man named Charles Burke was sent to the pest-house this morning, having eruptions on his face. Quite a commotion was caused at Charity Hospital this morning by the discovery that a patient who was being treated for neuralgia had the small-pox. The man was taken to the pest-house, and the case kept as much as possible from other patients. The disease is attracting general attention, and the doctors are reaping a rich harvest in vaccinating people.

AT NEW ORLEANS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 7.—The *Picayune* publishes the investigation of a case of small-pox imported from Havana, and which passed the Mississippi Quarantine Station. It was the case of a sailor on the steamship Hutchinson, who was below sick in his bunk when the vessel was examined by the quarantine officer. He was put ashore in Algiers with an order to report to the Marine Hospital Surgeon at the custom-house. He crossed the river and wandered over town in the horse-cars, covered with scabs, seeking a hospital; went to the marine hospital, now at the Hotel Dieu, and was refused admission; visited the Charity Hospital, and was refused; then went to the Central Police Station, where, after some delay, he was sent in a wagon to the pest-house on Elysian Fields street. He is now recovered and able to tell his own story. A remarkable feature of the case is that he is reported at the office of the Board of Health as having come from Morgan City. There have been but two deaths of fever in this city this winter, both colored.

AT FAYETTEVILLE, ARK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Jan. 7.—From students who have just arrived from the State University at Fayettville it is learned that the small-pox is prevailing to an alarming extent, and the place has become almost depopulated. Seven cases have already been reported. As precaution against the spread of the pestilence in this section. The City Council have ordered each and every inhabitant to submit to vaccination.

AT ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 7.—The city has been considerably worked up today over the fact that a man with a very severe case of small-pox arrived in the city from Iowa. He came on the Hopkins branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and was taken to the City Hospital. Precautions have been taken to prevent the spread of the awful disease.

GERMAN VS. FRENCH.

How the Grand Opera-House Saved a Week's Enforced Vacation.

Manager Will Davis came near having a house full of vacant seats and an empty till in the box-office at the Grand Opera-House this week, all on account of Dularo, the fickle and troublesome prima donna of the Audran opera comique company. The company was billed and advertised to present the "Snake Charmer" at the Grand this week, and was to bring the chorus, scenery, and properties of the Bijou Opera-House, New York, and the advance sales of tickets were very heavy. Friday night John A. Hamlin, who is in New York, telegraphed Manager Davis that it was doubtful if the company could keep its date, as the members had become involved in a squabble, and Dularo had seized upon their entire outfit. Mr. Davis was absent in Burlington attending the opening of the new opera-house, and the telegram was forwarded to him there. The rest of the story is given in Mr. Davis' own words, as told to a TRIBUNE reporter last night:

"I had barely gotten a glimpse of the Burlington Opera-House," Mr. Davis said, "when Mr. Hamlin's telegram reached me. I immediately took the train for Chicago, and was caught and delayed in a railroad smash-up at Galesburg, and did not get here until noon today, when I found another telegram waiting for me, in which Mr. Hamlin stated that it would be impossible for the Audran company to get away. I immediately made up my mind I had got to hustle if I got up a bill for Monday night, and I was determined that I would not allow the house to be closed up. First I tried to prevail on Sol Smith Russell to stay over another week, but his dates were all made out, and it was impossible. Then I tried to find the Froman brothers, hoping to get 'The Professor' on for a week, but they had left town, and I failed to make connections in that quarter. I next telegraphed to Philadelphia for the Chestnut Street company, with whom I had been negotiating to bring out the 'Princess of Bagdad.' I received reply that they could not come. About this time I began to get discouraged and desperate. I had lost my sleep, and was tired and hungry, and the prospect seemed dubious and unpromising. I could see nothing but a barricade of empty chairs between myself and a swarm of disappointed patrons. In the midst of my despair I met a gentleman called 'Bismarck.' He is a railroad President, and a man full of clever ideas and always ready to advise his friends. I told him of my predicament, and he suggested that it was about time to run a week of standard German comedies, and proposed that I should secure Alexander Wurster's German comedy company that gave two acceptable and well-patronized performances at the North Side Turner-Hall Sunday and Thursday evenings. I found Wurster in the 'Old Quincy,' on Randolph street, and in a few minutes was ready to offer our German citizens an excellent bill for this week. Here is a list of the talent: Miss Anna Wagner, the charming soubret actress, just from the Frederick Wilhelm Theatre, Berlin, where she played 150 nights in 'Our Otto,' which was written especially for her, and in which she will appear Monday night for the first time here. Then there is Lena Wasmann, Johanna Clausen, Amelia Von Jagemann, Gottfried Brockman, Theodore Klotz, Heinrich Jaentsch, Edward Schmitz, and Carl Bockel. During the week they will appear in 'Our Otto,' 'Chemistry for Marriage,' 'The Hopfeurath Heirs,' 'Through the Year,' 'So Are They All,' 'Two Daughters of the Regiment,' 'The Junior Lieutenant,' and 'Galatea,' an operetta by Von Suppe. You see the bill is first-class in all respects. The company presented 'The Junior Lieutenant' fifty times in Hamburg, and it is very popular. There will be regular performances and matinées, just the same as if we had secured the Audran company. Of course we will know nothing about the 'Snake Charmer' until Mr. Hamlin sends further particulars, but we are out about $200 on bills and advertising, and on Monday will refund the money to those who bought tickets for the 'Snake Charmer.'"

CARPENTER HARRISON.

Our Protean Mayor at It Again.

A meeting was held in the hall at 192 Washington street last evening under the auspices of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, for the purpose of hearing the society's aims and purposes explained, and the occasion was used also to present to one of its disabled members an accident fund of $700. Mayor Harrison was called on to preside, and, on taking the chair, made one of his working-men speeches. His heart, he said, was in sympathy with the workingmen, and he considered it a compliment to be called to the chair. The society, he believed, was capable of doing great good, for in union there was strength. Only by combinations among themselves could they cope with capital. He warned his hearers against making the organization one for political ends, and to avoid strikes only as a last resort.

Mr. Ralph Ingledew then spoke of the benefits to be derived from a membership in the society, and gave in detail the plan laid out to its members in the way of sick, accident, funeral, benevolent, and other benefits during the twenty years of its existence. The sum total was over $2,200,000.

A check for $700 was then handed to Mayor Harrison, who with a few appropriate remarks gave it to Joseph Ximber, who lost his left arm by being run over by a locomotive in this city last year. The recipient thanked the society and the Mayor and advised all carpenters to join such a society as the one who succored him in his hour of need. In addition to the $700 just received by him, he said, he had been paid about $200 during the past year.

Speeches were made by several carpenters, all advocating union, after which the meeting adjourned.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The steamer Ohio, from Baltimore, and the Belgenland and the Sidonia, from New York, have arrived out.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 7.—Arrived, the Hobenzollern, from Bremen.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—Arrived, the City of Brussels, from Liverpool; the D. Steinmann, from Antwerp, and the State of Florida, from Glasgow.

HAMBURG, Jan. 7.—Arrived the Vandalia, from New York.

WHO WAS ARRESTED?

The following report was received from the West Chicago Avenue Station last night: "About 8:30 this p. m. Frederick Guss attempted to rob Hendrick Hendrickson in an alley in the rear of No. 35 Jane street, but only succeeded in breaking his watch-chain. Officer Stahl, hearing his cries, ran to his assistance and succeeded in arresting him." Who?

CONFLAGRATIONS.

A Destructive Fire Last Night Opposite the Lindell Hotel, St. Louis.

Long Lists of the Insurance on the Property Damaged.

Serious Losses at Indianapolis, Toledo, and New Haven, Ind.

A Destructive Conflagration at St. Louis Last Night.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 7.—Fire broke out about 7 o'clock this evening in the rear of the third story of the wholesale hat and cap store of F. Watkins & Co., No. 606 Washington avenue, and before the flames could be subdued the entire store and a large picture-frame house and art gallery of Pettes & Leathe, No. 608, adjoining on the west, were completely burned out. Watkins & Co.'s stock was worth about $100,000, and the loss will be total. Insured for $95,000. The stock of Pettes & Leathe was valued at about $80,000; insured for $80,000.

The next building west, Nos. 610 and 612, was occupied by Thorb & Bóland, books and stationery, and Mack & Co., clothiers, but at the present writing their loss cannot be stated. That of Thorb & Boland will be principally by water and smoke, and the destruction of the rear part of their store by a falling wall. While that of Mack & Co. will probably be as light, as no fire and very little water entered their house. Building Nos. 606 and 608, owned by Samuel H. Leathe, of the firm of Pettis & Leathe, is probably worth $75,000; damaged one-third its value; insured for $50,000. Building Nos. 610 and 612, also owned by Mr. Leathe, damage not estimated; insurance, $25,000. The origin of the fire is not yet known.

Insurance of Pettis & Leathe on stock:

Scottish Union	$ 5,000
Phœnix, New York	5,000
Phœnix, London	5,000
Imperial, London	10,000
Home, New York	5,000
La Confiance, Paris	5,000
Springfield, Massachusetts	2,500
Union, California	2,500
American, Philadelphia	5,000
Hamburg, Bremen	5,000
Queen, England	5,000
Merchants', New Jersey	5,000
Total	$75,000

These buildings are directly opposit the Lindell Hotel, and during the excitement one connected with the fire department of that house turned water on at one of the stand-pipes, of which the hotel has a complete system, without attaching the hose, and a great quantity ran down from floor to floor, causing some $5,000 damage.

A Neglected Gas-Stove.

At a few minutes past 12 o'clock last night John Kaltenbach, night engineer in THE TRIBUNE office, noticed a flickering light in one of the windows of Barnes' hat store in the TRIBUNE Building, and finding that smoke, too, was escaping from the windows, he called D. S. McLean, Charles Vivian, and Charles Benz from the stereotyping and engine rooms, took a short piece of hose and a jimmy, broke in the front door, "took a plug" in the back of the store, and in a short time had the fire entirely extinguished. The blaze originated from a gas stove, used to heat hat-irons, which had been left burning and set fire to the surrounding woodwork. While the men were working on the blaze some one turned in an alarm that called out the department. Their services were not needed. The only damage done by the fire was the destruction of a small bench and a part of the window sill. The plate glass in the door was broken, but that loss is covered by insurance.

The Loss at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 7.—The loss by fire and water on Merritt & Coughlin's woolen factory is much larger than at first supposed. It will reach $15,000 to $20,000 on building, machinery, and stock. The insurance is as follows: Milwaukee Mechanics, $2,000; Manhattan, $1,500; New Hampshire, $1,500; Aurora, $1,000; Franklin of Indianapolis, $1,000; Metropole, $1,500; Traders, $2,500; Springfield, $1,500; Farmers' of New Jersey, $2,500; Citizens' of St. Louis, $1,500; Mercantile, $1,500; Indiana, $1,000; La Confiance, $2,000; Amazon of Cincinnati, $1,500; Phœnix of New York, $2,500; Williamsburg City, $1,500; Detroit Fire, $1,500; Star of New York, $1,000; total, $31,500.

Fire in a Newspaper Office.

The alarm from Box 43 at 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning was caused by fire being discovered in the office of the *Western Rural*, Nos. 155 and 157 South Dearborn street, a four-story and basement brick building owned by Beverly Chambers. The fire was discovered among some waste paper in the store-room, and is supposed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion. No damage was done the building. The damage to the stock of the *Rural* will foot up about $500; insured.

A Cotton Warehouse in Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 7.—Tonight fire broke out in the warehouse at Williamson and Montgomery streets, containing 3,500 bales of cotton belonging to different parties. The fire is under control, but it is impossible to ascertain the loss. Covered by insurance.

At the County Hospital.

The alarm from Box No. 493 at 3:30 yesterday afternoon was caused by fire in the store-room of the County Hospital. There was nothing near where the blaze started that would account for the origin. The damage to books, desk, and floor will reach $500.

Loss by the Fire at Toledo, O.

TOLEDO, Jan. 7.—The loss by the fire in the Toledo Flouring Mills last night will be about $10,000, and is fully covered by insurance, mostly in Eastern and foreign companies. The mills were owned and operated by Ferguson, Watkins & Cornell.

A False Alarm.

A false alarm was turned in at 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon from Box 353, caused by a defective chimney in the one-story cottage No. 713 South Morgan street.

Woolen Mills at Shelton, Conn.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 7.—Radcliffe's woolen mills at Shelton burned tonight; damage,

FOREIGN.

Preparations Looking to a Change of Parliamentary Rules.

No End to the Disgrace the Assasin Has Brought on America.

The Land-Leaguers Now Taking Free Hunts in Ireland.

All England Excited Over the American Industry of Body-Snatching.

Lamson, the Great Poisoner, and His Poor Old Father's Despair.

Kaiser Wilhelm Will Brook No Impertinence from His Slaves.

Bismarck, in Spite of Italy's Ejaculations, Will Help the Pope.

The King of Ashantee Did Massacre 200 Girls Last November as Reported.

THE BRITISH.

PROCEDURE IN PARLIAMENT.

Special Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Smalley's special says: Good authorities agree that the Cabinet was unanimous yesterday that the reform of the procedure of Parliament must precede all other business in the coming session. Anxious as the Ministers are to avoid a collision with the Conservative party, they regard clôture in some form as an essential condition of the efficient working of legislation. It is believed that the Radical opposition to this proposal can be conciliated. A great majority of Liberals are ready to support whatever the Government declare necessary. Even the *Daily News*, formerly a great stickler for the so-called rights of minorities, now advocates the power to close a debate by a bare majority.

THE GOVERNMENT PROGRAM,

subject to the necessity of first passing the new rules, includes a measure of reform in county government, the disestablishment of the existing aristocratic monopoly in county affairs, and a scheme for the better government of London, of which the details given are doubtful, except that a single municipality is to be the leading feature. Whether fresh powers are to be asked for repressing disorder in Ireland is still undetermined. The tone of the *Standard* indicates that clôture in any form will be opposed by the whole Conservative strength.

THE GAG.

Special Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Jennings' special says: On the meeting of Parliament on Feb. 7 the Government will make it their first business to introduce the clôture. The Irish members have been preparing to make things "hotter than punch," as the portly Maj. O'Gorman, who sat in the last Parliament for Waterford, used to say; but the new rules will render obstruction impossible. I am told that Mr. Gladstone has also been considering a scheme for getting rid of the enormous mass of private legislation that cumbers the order paper every year, but nothing will be done in that direction this session. Future Ministries, however, will have to devise some plan for allowing municipalities to carry on great public works without being compelled to have recourse to Parliament, and to establish a tribunal for dealing with the thousands of purely private bills with which the hoppers of Parliament are annually choked. It is said on good authority that the Government will also sound the House by means of resolutions on

THE LAND QUESTION,

and perhaps introduce a bill for the extension of the borough franchise to counties. The franchise in the United Kingdom is both complicated and anomalous. In the early days of Parliament, seven hundred years ago, the franchise was confined to forty-shilling freeholders, and this rating prevailed until the Reform bill of 1832, when occupiers were admitted. That great measure was won by the people but drawn up by the Whig and Tory aristocracy, which then ruled the roost. Then came the "leap in the dark," in 1867, by which the franchise was reduced, but which maintained the old-time discrimination between artisans and agricultural laborers. Joseph Arch and his associates took a leaf out of the book of the trades-union, which forced the Reform bill of 1837 upon a Conservative Ministry, and laborers' unions now exercise so wide an influence that even Lord Eldon, if he were Premier, would not dare to withhold the ballot from them. The assimilation of the borough and county franchise will, of course, lead before long to manhood suffrage, and then will come the tug of war between numbers and property.

CHURCH.

Mr. Gladstone will also be compelled during the coming session to show his hand on the question of Church disestablishment. Mr. Dick Peddie, the member for the Kilmarnock boroughs, will introduce a bill for the disestablishment of the Church of Scotland, and forty Scotch members and a large contingent of English Radicals will support him. The Liberation Society was never more active than now, and I need hardly tell you that the Established Church, through intestine strife, was never weaker. Before the Irish Church was disestablished, its clergy made friends of the mammon of unrighteousness by having their stipends raised and the number of livings increased, on paper, so that when the Commissioners undertook the work of commutation, they found that some £5,000,000 more than had been estimated was necessary for the extinguishment of the claims of the clergy. Mr. Dick Peddie and his associates are taking good care to prevent that trick from being played in Scotland, and in England, too, the Church need not look for more than the scantiest justice when the time comes for her to be stripped of her purple and fine linen.

THE GOVERNMENT'S SCHEME

for amending the rules and procedure of the House is still a Cabinet secret. It is probable, however, that they will ask that a bare majority shall have the power at any time to close a debate. This would be even a more drastic method than that of the "previous questions" as practiced in Washington. There will be a sturdy resistance to this project, but it is quite likely that Mr. Gladstone will turn it into a vote of confidence, and that, through fear of a dissolution, the members will accept it. This question will monopolize public discussion for the next few weeks.

CHISELHURST.

Mr. Howard Vincent, the Director of the Criminal Investigation Department, is trying to make light of the report of the alleged attempt to steal the bodies of Napoleon III. and the Prince Imperial from the vault at Chiselhurst, but information from good sources leads to the belief that such an attempt was really made, and only defeated by the great strength of the grant sarcophagus, the lid of which weighs three tons. The Empress is much agitated by the reports. This new American industry of stealing the bodies of distinguished or wealthy persons appears to grow in favor among the criminal classes. With half the ingenuity and less than half the risk involved in a jewel robbery, a thief might reap a rich harvest of rewards. The matter is creating great excitement everywhere. It would be difficult for the most expert body-snatchers to rob Westminster Abbey and the mausoleum at Frogmore, where the Prince Consort's body rests, could hardly be entered even if dynamite were used. But in almost every churchyard in England the Lord of the manor has his family-vault, which could be entered without any difficulty, and nothing could be easier than to steal the remains of Lord Beaconsfield and other eminent men whose dust is not in the nation's keeping at Westminster. Nothing has been heard of the body of the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, although the police profess to be on the trail. The Queen, I am told, was greatly alarmed when she heard of the attempted outrage at Chiselhurst, and at once ordered special precautions to be taken at Frogmore. The bodies of Napoleon III. and the Prince Imperial will shortly be removed into Hampshire, where the Empress has built a mortuary chapel. The only way to put a stop to this ghoulish business is to build an impregnable pyramid for one's ancestors, or cremate them.

THE ASSASIN.

The Philadelphia correspondent of the *Times* is attacked in some quarters here for picking out, day after day, all that is most disgraceful in the Guiteau trial. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says he and the *Times* may always be depended on to publish everything injurious to the United States. This criticism is unfair, especially to the management of the *Times*. Mr. Walter is well known to have the sincerest friendship and liking for the United States, but the Guiteau garbage has certainly done much harm. It has amazed all Europe, and made people on this side of the water think that your system of criminal jurisprudence is impotent, and that your Judges and lawyers do not know the law. Several papers have found it a fitting time to reproduce articles from American papers, chiefly those of New York and Chicago, relative to your murder statistics and your very slim hanging statistics. an eminent criminal lawyer asked me this morning if it was true that twenty men are lying in the Tombs under the charge of murder. I could not answer the question, and so he drew a New York paper out of his pocket and showed me chapter and verse. "Why," he said, "In the ante-Romilly days, when men were hanged for petty larceny, we were never as bad as this." The reports of the addresses to the jury will be read by our lawyers with great interest. They say they are anxious to see if there is any ability behind the theatrical gush of Mr. Porter, and if Judge Cox knows as much about law as he does about the decorous administration of justice. The universal opinion here is, as I have already told you, that Guiteau is sane, but the trial has been so full of surprises to English lawyers that they can give no opinion as to what the verdict will be.

THE POISONER.

When Palmer, the Rugby doctor, was found guilty of poisoning Cook and sentenced to death by Lord Campbell, people began to inquire as to the cause of death of a number of prominent turfites with whom he had associated, and who had died suddenly. No judicial investigation was held, but it was pretty accurately determined that he had poisoned ten or a dozen men besides Cook. Similar inquiries are now being made regarding the death of friends of Dr. Lamson. That he poisoned Percy John's brother is morally certain. Indeed, I am told that the Treasury will arraign him on that charge. But that would be a superfluous job. The evidence brought to light this week stamps him as one of the most cold-blooded murderers that ever used poison for taking human life. Drs. Stephenson and Dupre, the analysts, found aconite enough in the boy's stomach to kill half a dozen dogs and cats, and, on examining the losengers and capsules left by Lamson with his victim, they discovered that they were literally loaded with aconite. Intense sympathy is felt for the prisoner's father, R.W.V.O. Lamson, the American Chaplain at Florence. "I bow," he wrote to the papers the other day, "to the majesty of the law as our common protection. It must do its office. But if that office carries its cold and relentless machinery roughly over hearts tenderly alive to moral reproach and to natural affection, it would be some slight assuagement of their unutterable anguish to feel that the functions of the law were moving in an atmosphere of that divine charity which believeth all things and hopeth all things in forbearance or slowness of judgment, until hope and belief should become impossible. Hope and belief of the prisoner's innocence have become impossible, although, from his free and easy demeanor at the Bow Street Police Court yesterday, one would have imagined that the accused had a perfectly satisfactory answer to the overwhelming indictment patched together in his remorseless way by Mr. St. John Wontner.

OSCAR WILDE.

Much amusement has been created here by the reported statement of Mr. Oscar Wilde, that he was disappointed with the Atlantic. How much more of it did he want? His acolytes here are curious to hear how you are treating the chief priest of estheticism. The long-haired fraternity in London believe the arrival of the Sunflower in New York will be an event of as much historical importance to you as the landing of the Mayflower. It is to be hoped that Mr. Wilde will be asked to give a reading from his amatory poems.

THE RAIDS ON AMERICAN STOCKS

are variously ascribed by the London papers to Mr. Gould, Mr. Keene, and Mr. Vanderbilt. The English market has lost confidence in everything American. Vanderbilt stocks have utterly gone out of favor. The public believes that he has cleared out of them and is now "bearing" them. A new bond, the Louisville & Nashville, was sent here the other day for negotiation, but, by the advice of experienced brokers, it was not offered. Nothing new would go here just now.

THE DANGER OF FIRE

from electric lighting is now beginning to alarm the public. The light is said to be worse in this respect than gas. Edison must bestir himself to remove these fears.

BOOKS.

The enormous amount realized by the Duke of Marlborough by the sale of the Sunderland library has tempted the Duke of Hamilton to sell the famous Beckford collection at Hamilton Palace. The Duke is not believed to be in any pecuniary straits. On the contrary, since he threw Mr. Padwick so skillfully, he has been in the receipt of an enormous income. Though a young man, he has developed symptoms of the old gentlemanly vice of, avarice. He came down very severely the other day on his tenants in the Isle of Arran, and as he is not much of a reading man, he is supposed to be solely actuated by a desire to "get out of literature" and to convert the dead capital of his superb collection into available cash. I hear rumors, also, that the fine collection of the Earl of Ashburnham will also be brought to the Hammer. The Earl, it will be remembered, has already parted, at a very high price, with some really wonderful manuscripts of Ashburnham House.

LORD HOUGHTON

has left town for Egypt, where he will pass some time with his daughter, Mrs. Fitzgerald, whose husband has gone on an official mission to India.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA.

To the Western Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The Marquis of Lorne sails for Canada on Wednesday.

THE TOMB OF NAPOLEON III.

In view of the warning received, the mausoleum at Chiselhurst will be connected with the priest's house by an electric wire.

BURNT BISCUITS.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 7.—Barr's extensive biscuit factory burned today with all its valuable stock and machinery.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The British Board of Trade returns for December show an increase in the value of imports of £18,408, and an increase in the value of exports of £1,957,263, compared with the corresponding month last year.

THE IRISH.

DERBY'S SPEECH.

Special Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Smalley's special says: Neither the Irish Landlords' meeting to demand compensation nor the Birmingham demonstration, though both Mr. Bright and Mr. Chamberlain spoke lengthily, had so much influence on public opinion as Lord Derby's remarkably able, cool speech. The indications of the possible adoption of the landlord-compensation policy are few. Lord Derby's repudiation of the demand of the landlords themselves is recognized as a damaging blow. Political cynics contemplate with complacency Mr. Chamberlain defending the same policy of coercion which he once threatened he would resign rather than to adopt.

POOR IRELAND.

Special Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Jennings' special says: The old story of murder, outrage, and ineffectual coercion closes the week's review of Irish affairs. Mr. Forster, who is caged up and guarded in the Chief Secretary's lodge in Phœnix Park like the Czar in his palace at Gatschina, is manifestly unable to deal with the situation. The absurdity of the system of appointing Englishmen to that position has been painfully demonstrated in his case. The only man in the Cabinet qualified by experience to fill the office is Lord Carlingford (Mr. Chichester Fortescue), and I am told that he does not covet it. Irish affairs were discussed at the Cabinet council held in Downing street today, and it is vaguely announced that "measures of great importance were adopted." This means, I suppose, that the Government have determined upon the proclamation of martial law, and upon ordering the military to assist the civil authorities in making

WHOLESALE EVICTIONS

from those estates where the no-rent program has been adopted. The National movement, however, is undoubtedly growing weaker. The leaders are quarreling among themselves. Pigott, formerly of the *Irishman*, is scalping Mr. Patrick Egan, the League Treasurer in Paris, and John O'Leary and others of the old Fenian Brotherhood are denouncing the Socialist doctrines preached by the chief organ of the league in the United States. Trouble has also broken out in the Ladies' League. Some of the "leading ladies," as they say in the theatre, are unwilling to play second parts to Miss Anna Parnell and others, objecting to her vehement personal attacks upon all who do not think as she does. Dissension has ruined every Irish cause since the Septs endeavored to combine against Strongbow, and dissension is doing more than coercion to extinguish the present movement.

A FAIR.

To the Western Associated Press.

DUBLIN, Jan. 7.—The Lord Mayor will probably call a meeting of citizens to devise means for holding an industrial exhibition in this city.

ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The Cabinet council today was unanimous in considering that the state of Ireland necessitated additional precautions being taken in order to bring to justice the persons engaged in supplying arms to the people. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, will have an audience with the Queen at Osborne on Sunday, and will submit important documents relating to Irish affairs.

THE SITUATION.

The *Standard* today says the principal subject of deliberation in the series of Cabinet Councils to be held will be as to what form of clôture should be adopted. The *Daily News* considers that clôture will become a necessity. It says: "State affairs in Ireland will also probably occupy the attention of the Ministers. It is well known that stronger steps than those already taken have recommended themselves to some members of the Government, who are more immediately responsible for the peace of the county. Special dispatches from points in Ireland show a great development of the latest form of lawlessness—namely:

LAND-LEAGUE HUNTS.

A number organized yesterday. In rare cases where the authorities had not had time to interfere, quantities of game were destroyed and preserves damaged. In other instances the hunts were prevented by sending large bodies of troops to the places menaced. This was particularly the case in the County Cork. This necessity for moving troops, and thus weakening the hand of the authorities, is considered the most serious consequence of the movement."

AT THE COOK ASSIZES

yesterday conviction was obtained against ten persons for assaulting bailiffs.

GERMANY.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL BILL.

BERLIN, Jan. 7.—There is much disappointment among the Clericals at the decision of the Government to introduce no more comprehensive measure than the July bill. The Clericals and leaders in the Diet are preparing a series of amendments, which if adopted, will practically have the effect of repealing the May laws. The Conservatives regard the forthcoming Ecclesiastical bill as purely temporary, to be followed by a revision of the Falk laws as soon as negotiations with the Vatican are concluded. It is only on this assumption that the Conservatives have agreed to support the bill.

GEN. COUNT WALDERSEE

has assumed the functions of his office as Adlatus to Gen. Count Von Moltke. It is stated that Von Moltke will shortly take a long furlough. Waldersee's appointment is a compromise, as Von Moltke wished to retire from the office of Chief General of Staff because of advanced age. He was, however, overruled by the Emperor.

BAD FOR ITALY.

PARIS, Jan. 7.—*La Defense* publishes a telegram from Rome saying Bismarck has sent a courteous but very explicit note to the Quirinal, in which he states that in his opinion the Pope's independence cannot be regarded as a question for Italy home politics, but should be held as an international question. The note declares an intention on the part of Bismarck to promote a meeting of a Congress of the Powers for the purpose of making the guarantees of the independence of the Holy See stronger and more effectual. The telegram adds: "Russia, Austria, Germany, and Spain favor the holding of the Congress as early as possible. France has not yet enunciated her views on the subject." *La Defense* says: "All arrangements are complete for the departure of the Pope for Malta in case he deems it impossible to remain in Rome."

AN IMPERIAL RESCRIPT,

dated Jan. 4, countersigned by Bismarck, has been addressed to the Prussian Ministry. It says: "The right of the King to direct the Government and policy of Prussia in accordance with his own judgment is restricted, not abrogated, by the constitution. The official acts of the King require the countersignature of a Minister, and are carried out by his Ministers. But they remain the official acts of the King in whose resolve they originate, and who in them gives constitutional expression to his will. Therefore, it is not permissible to represent their exercise as proceeding from responsible Ministers. The Prussian constitution is the expression of a monarchical tradition of this country, whose development rests on the living relations of its Kings to the people. These relations cannot be transferred to Ministers, because they appertain to the person of the King, and their maintenance is necessary for Prussia. It is therefore my will that, in Prussia and also in the legislative bodies of the Empire, no doubt will be allowed to attach to my constitutional right, or that of my successor, to personally direct the policy of the Government. It is the duty of my Ministers to support my constitutional rights by protecting them from doubt and obscurity, and I expect the same from all officials who have taken the oath of loyalty to me. I am far from wishing to restrict the freedom of elections, but functionaries intrusted with the execution of my official acts are bound to support the policy of my Government, even at the elections. I shall acknowledge the faithful discharge of this duty, and shall expect all officials, remembering their oath of allegiance, to hold aloof, even at elections, from all agitation against my Government."

SPAIN.

BANQUET.

Special Cable.

PARIS, Jan. 7.—The *Herald's* special says: Premier Sagasta has given his first banquet at his official residence. There were forty-two covers, including foreign Ministers, authorities of the Capital, and members of the Cabinet. After the banquet there was a splendid reception, attended by Senators and Deputies, including the dynastic Democrats and Creole members. Sagasta presented the American, English, Chinese, and Turkish Ministers to the Cardinal Archbishop of Toledo. The Archbishop asked them to pay Toledo a visit with the Nuncio and other distinguished guests. The British Minister having objected, he had promised to visited Toledo with Castelar, it was agreed by all that the Cardinal and Señor Castelar should be the cicerones of the distinguished party for the visit to the Imperial City. The visit will probably be deferred until Sagasta returns from Lisbon. He accompanies

THE KING THITHER ON MONDAY.

Their Majesties will be received at the frontier by Señor Fortes, the Portuguese Premier, and by the military household of King Luis. On this journey the Spanish Generals and King will wear for the first time the helmets of a German model recently adopted and their new uniform. There is no foundation in the rumors of yellow-fever in Lisbon.

A REPUBLIC.

To the Western Associated Press.

MADRID, Jan. 7.—The editors of eleven Republican newspapers have signed a declaration in favor of continuous efforts to establish a democratic Government. The organs of Señor Castelar abstained from participating in the movement.

RUSSIA.

IGNATIEFF.

Special Cable.

PARIS, Jan. 7.—The *Herald's* special says: The intrigue which was being hatched at Gatschina against Gen. Ignatieff has received an unexpected solution by the revocation of Gen. Tcherevine, whom Samkowski tried to assassinate. Count Ignatieff joined with the functions of Minister of the Interior those of Chief of the Gendarmerie. In other words, he was Director of Police of the whole Empire. In this quality Gen. Tcherevine was his adjoint, as he had already been that of Count Loris Melikoff. The detractors of Ignatieff at the palace, where Tcherevine had charge of the personal safety of the Emperor, aimed at the dismissal of Ignatieff and the division of the position which the latter occupies between two adjoints. The forced retirement of Gen. Tcherevine crushed the whole plot, and demonstrates the real influence of Ignatieff, who is now more powerful than ever.

MEXICO.

ROMERO.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 7.—Gen. Romero has refused the mission to Washington, but will soon go to the United States on private business.

A DUEL.

BROWNSVILLE, Tex., Jan. 7.—Two Lieutenants of the Fifth Mexican Infantry—Manuel Valasco and Vicento Caño—yesterday fought a duel with pistols at Chihpananzo. Valasco shot Caño through the lung, killing him instantly.

WESTERN AFRICA.

THE MASSACRE OF MAIDENS.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Intelligence from Accra confirms the report from Cape Coast Castle in November last of the massacre of 200 young girls by order of the King of Ashantee. The girls were purposely captured for massacre in raids on the neighboring tribes.

AUSTRIA.

A BATTLE.

VIENNA, Jan. 7.—There has been an encounter between a body of Austrian troops and fifty Herzegovinians at Sutorina, in which several of the latter were killed. The Austrians suffered no loss.

FRANCE.

INCREASE OF REVENUE.

PARIS, Jan. 7.—The revenue received from direct and indirect taxes in France in 1881 exceeds the estimate by 217,000,000 francs.

DIETING PRISONERS.

A Petty Imposition Upon the County.

The County Board has before it various communications touching the management of the Sheriff's office, and tomorrow the whole question will come up for consideration. The Sheriff will have a reply to what has been printed, but the indications are that his reply will not cover everything, for the reason that some of the attacks are likely to take him unawares. In addition to what has been charged, for instance, it was mooted yesterday among his enemies that the further charge would be made that his dieting-bills have been manipulated so that the county was being mulcted in a small way, and to forestall matters a reporter spent some time to get at the facts bearing upon this point. He found that the bills in question had averaged about $5,000 per quarter, and that the system of bookkeeping upon which they had been made up was remarkable for

ITS LIBERALITY TO THE SHERIFF.

For instance, it appeared that persons were charged for a day's board or more who had never gotten nearer the jail than the Criminal Court, where they had surrendered themselves to give bail, and, furthermore, that, taking the bills rendered as a guide, every prisoner received at the jail had come in before breakfast, and that all of the discharges had occurred after supper. In other words, that everybody arrested on a capias, whether ever at the jail or not, had been charged up with a day's board, and that in cases where the person had absolutely darkened the jail doors, without regard to when he was committed or discharged, the county, under the Sheriff's system of keeping his books, was charged with feeding him for a day. By way of illustration, it was found that in a recent dieting bill sixty-eight persons were charged for a day's board each, the most of whom do not know where the jail is—certainly were never nearer the institution than in hands of an officer of the court temporarily—and that in every instance where the commitment was absolute the county was charged for a full day's board for the person, whether he or she had been brought in morning, noon, or night; and, again, that the same charge was made for the date of his or her discharge. If they had all been brought in before breakfast, and all discharged after supper, as the bills seem to indicate, there would be no cause of complaint; but the facts are the other way, and so much so that it seems that if the prisoners were only charged with what they actually received in the shape of diet—which is all the county ought reasonably to pay for—the quarterly bills

WOULD BE CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

They all come in after breakfast—most of them after dinner—and the discharges are at such an hour that they miss one or more meals a day, yet the county appears to be charged for a full day's board for both days. A person brought in on the 1st of the month, for instance, and discharged on the 6th, is charged for six full days, though he may not have taken a meal in the jail either on the day of his commitment or discharge. All this is wrong, of course, and may be attributed to the system of bookkeeping in vogue in the jail; but the fact that persons are charged with board who never come to the jail—who simply come into the court and give bail—must be explained upon some other hypothesis. There seems to be something wrong in the whole matter, and, when the question of the general management of the Sheriff's office is presented by Commissioner Mattocks tomorrow, Gen. Mann should be ready to meet this phase of the case, whether it is presented or not. What the public want is the real inside of the management, and the Sheriff owes it to himself not only to answer every formulated charge, but also every insinuation, let it come from where it may.

GUITEAUISM IN CHICAGO.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—The assasin Guiteau never loses an opportunity when occasion calls for it to proclaim the importance of his hideous crime, which, as he says, gave office to many people and made Arthur President. That his statement is true there can be no doubt; the pistol shot that sent the bullet into the body of Gen. Garfield gave an echo which sorrow and grief attest.

But Guiteau is too modest. As a red-handed Warwick he has done much more; he has driven from place and power men who had the confidence of the people, and replaced them with time-servers whose great qualification for the places they have been appointed to lies in the fact of their having been extremely unanimous in the GUI idea.

Guiteau has done more. He has awakened the hungry hyenas all over the land who from long fasting have grown rapacious and willing to seize upon anything and everything. In this city they are beginning to conspire against a brave soldier's daughter, and they may succeed, but before they do there will be a h—l of a time.

Yes, Guiteau has done all this and much more, but his turn is coming, and the American people will take care of the rest.

FRANK G. THOMPSON.

Saints as Personal Property.

Albany Law Journal.

Saints do not often get into court, but one was the subject of action in Laguna vs. Acoma, 1 New Mexico Reports. It was there held that an oil painting of San Jose, patron saint of the pueblo of Acoma, left by the early conquerors, belongs to the pueblo of Laguna and not to the parish priest, and restoration of it was decreed. "The priest, after the Lagunians took the saint away, said to them not to mourn for the saint, that he would get another from Mexico." The Court remarked: "However much the philosopher or more enlightened Christian may smile at the simple faith of this people in their supposed immediate and entire guardian of the pueblo, to them it was a pillar of fire by night and a pillar of cloud by day, the withdrawal of whose light and shade crushed the hopes of these sons of Montezuma and left them victims to doubt, to gloom, and to fear. The cherished object of the veneration of their long line of ancestry this Court permanently restores, and by its decree confines to them, and throws around them the shield of the law's protection in their enjoyment of their religious love, piety, and confidence. In this case the title that Spain had given this people, confirming to them the possession and ownership of their lands, and the rock upon which they have so long lived, was found in the hands of one professing to be of a better-instructed and more civilized race, and turned by him into the means of extortion and money-gathering from the ineffending inhabitants. It is gratifying to us to be the judicial agents through which an object of their faith and devotion, as well as the ancient manuscripts, the written evidence that established their ancient rights in their soil and their rock, are safely restored and confirmed in their possession and keeping."

NEW YORK.

Death of Edwin W. Stoughton, Ex-Minister to Russia.

He Was an Attorney in Several Great Patent Cases;

A "Visiting Statesman" and Counsel Before the Electoral Commission.

His Death Was a Result of Disease Contracted in a Russian Climate.

Platt Denies, Emphatically, the Truth of Reid's Statement.

Wall Street Anxious to Find Out What Gould Is Doing.

A Fire Destroying $100,000 Worth of Property on Broadway.

Dr. Newman's Faith—Vital Statistics—Condemned Murderers—John Kelly.

EX-MINISTER STOUGHTON.

HIS DEATH YESTERDAY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—The Hon. Edwin W. Stoughton, ex-United States Minister to Russia, died at his residence on Fifth avenue at 2:05 o'clock this afternoon. For about seven weeks he had been confined to his house by a troublesome combination of physical disorders, but it was not until yesterday morning that he was unable to leave his bed. During Friday night it was evident he was growing worse, and, although everything that was possible was done to restore him, he failed steadily until he peacefully and painlessly breathed his last. His physician, Dr. John T. Metcalf, who was with him during the greater portion of the forenoon, said his death was caused by heart disease, undoubtedly contracted in the uncongenial climate of Russia.

THE NEWS OF MR. STOUGHTON'S DEATH

spread rapidly throughout the city, and caused many expressions of sincere regret and sorrow. Mr. Stoughton was nearly 64 years of age. It is not generally known, and yet it is a fact, that he began life as a shoemaker, at which trade he worked after leaving the discrict school until he was 19 years of age, when he came to New York and began studying law. He was admitted in 1840. While quite young he was connected in a responsible capacity with several important cases,

THE WOODWORTH PLANING-MACHINE CASE

in Philadelphia occupied a good part of his attention from 1846 to 1849, and in this case he was called upon to combat the legal learning and skill of the late Hon. William H. Seward. He was engaged in 1856 as counsel in the Goodyear patent suit, and he has since been the legal adviser for the patentee of nearly all of the litigation growing out of the Goodyear rubber patents. In 1860, when Ross Winans brought suit against the Erie Railroad in the matter of the eight-wheel car patent, Mr. Stoughton was retained as counsel for the plaintiff, and eight years afterward he figured as counsel for the Erie Road in the United States Courts in the Receivers' cases. He was at this time regarded as one of the soundest lawyers connected with the New York bar.

WHEN WILLIAM M. TWEED

began to experience serious legal difficulties he secured the services of Mr. Stoughton as counsel. The latter, however, never took any active part in Tweed's defense. For many years Mr. Stoughton was an outspoken Democrat, and he took a very great interest in public affairs. He paid considerable attention to the policy of President Grant's Administrations, and defended that policy when the complaints were loudest with reference to the President's use of the Government militia in Louisiana. He was one of the Northern men who, at the request of President Grant, visited New Orleans after the election of 1878 to witness the action of the Returning Board. He was also one of the counsel who argued the Republican case before the Electoral Commission of 1877.

MR. STOUGHTON'S PROMINENCE IN POLITICAL AFFAIRS

during the trying period that preceded the accession of Mr. Hayes to the Presidential chair caused his name to be widely mentioned in connection with some prospective public appointment, and in October, 1877, President Hayes appointed him to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia. Mr. Stoughton went to Russia soon afterward and continued there in the discharge of his important duties until superseded by Mr. John W. Foster. He returned home in June, 1879. Mr. Stoughton had no family excepting his wife, who survives him. His nieces, Mrs. Hoopers and Mrs. Kelly, of Vermont, were with him during the greater part of his illness. No arrangements have as yet been made for the funeral, but it is the intention of Mrs. Stoughton to have the remains taken to Windsor, Vt., for interment.

REID'S LETTER.

MORE TALK OVER IT—DENIALS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—The publication of Whitelaw Reid's private dispatch to President Garfield has set the politicians gossiping and the newspapers to publishing critical notes. As Judge Robertson, the Collector of this port, and ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt were mentioned in the letter to the late President, the latter as being pledged to vote for the confirmation of the former, these gentlemen were questioned today in order to ascertain what they had to say with regard to the matter. In that letter Mr. Reid informs the President that, when it becomes necessary, Platt can be forced to support Robertson, so the proof of his pledge will be produced. Judge Robertson's attention having been directed to that, he declared that if Mr. Reid had said Mr. Platt had been pledged to vote for him (Robertson) in the Senate, Mr. Reid knew perhaps more than other people. It was a matter that Mr. Platt would, perhaps, know about, and he (the Collector) preferred that gentleman should answer the question. The Collector was not inclined to speak of the matter, as the conversation he may have had with Mr. Platt. As to having been promised the Collectorship or any other office,

HE COULD SAY MOST POSITIVELY

that he was promised no office at any time or under any circumstances. It was impossible for him to say how the *Tribune* came in possession of any pledges made by Mr. Platt, if any were made. Newspaper editors often get hold of documents in many curious ways—that is, so far as outsiders can know anything about them. Judge Robertson added that he would have been happy to give any information on matters concerning himself, but where others are involved more than himself he would prefer that they alone should speak, if they felt inclined so to do.

EX-SENATOR PLATT

said, in the most emphatic manner, that Mr. Reid had no pledges of his with regard to the nomination or confirmation of Judge Robertson for the Collectorship, or any other office, for the reason that he did not know that gentleman was to receive any office, and had not heard his name mentioned in connection with the Collectorship, or any other office, until the time of the nomination. He, therefore, contended that he could give no pledges for anything about which he had no knowledge. The story, so far as he was concerned, was false—emphatically false in every particular.

PLATT, IN TALKING

on the subject, and making the general denial referred to above, said: "If Mr. Reid had come to me, or any emissary from him, I should not have hesitated to have expressed to him what I expressed on all occasions—namely: my very natural feelings at the outrageous treatment which I considered I had received at the hands of the Administration. Judge Robertson has never been in my office in his life. My relations with him were never such as to occasion his doing so. Depew, up to the time which this dispatch refers to, had never been in my office, and has only since been there to attend some meetings of the Board of Directors of the American District Telegraph Company."

"He regarded it, Mr. Reid says, under the circumstances under which it was made, an insult to himself, Conkling, and James. What is there in that, Mr. Platt?"

"I never expressed such an idea. I simply gave vent to the feeling that the President had been induced to treat us in a slighting, unbecoming manner, and when he fully realized what he had done, that he would change his purpose and withdraw his nomination. From this talk, and other indications here and at Albany, Mr. Reid then says 'We have concluded that the Conkling plan is, first, to make tremendous pressure on the President for the withdrawal of Robertson's name, under threats from Conkling and persuasions from James.' There was no plan and no consultation for a plan. I came over to New York for the purpose of

PERSUADING MERRITT NOT TO CONSENT

to go to London, and, had I succeeded in that endeavor, it would have solved the difficulty, because I did not think these eminent professors of civil-service reform could, with any appearance of decency, force out of office a man conceded by everybody to have rendered conspicuously good service to the Government in the position which he then occupied, just to make room for Robertson. I deem it important to say, in this connection, that, when Mr. Conkling returned from his interview with President Garfield, on the evening of the Sunday preceding Robertson's nomination, he delivered a message from the President to Vice-President Arthur and myself to this effect: That when he (the President) was ready to consider the subject of the customs officers in New York, he would notify Mr. Arthur, Mr. Conkling, and myself of the fact, and

WANTED US TO BE PREPARED TO NAME SUITABLE PERSONS

for those positions, provided, however, that it was thought best to make any changes. In delivering that message, Mr. Conkling stated to the Vice-President and myself that when the occasion above referred to should arise, and the President should solicit our advice on the subject, he (Conkling) did not wish to be considered or consulted, as he had no candidates whatever for those places, and that we were at liberty to act independently of him."

PLATT HAD NOTHING TO SAY

on the passage referring to Gov. Cornell's alleged views and designs, declaring that they did not concern him but Gov. Cornell, but expressed himself openly on the next sentence: "I wish to say to the President, in my judgment, this is the turning-point of his whole Administration, the crisis of his fate." In response to this Mr. Platt said, in a tone almost approaching solemnity: "Had President Garfield lived, I have no doubt this prediction would have proved still more prophetic. It was such pernicious advice as this which betrayed the President into a course most unworthy and unfortunate, and prevented the adoption of any of the several plans of mutual concession and amicable adjustment that were proposed during the pendency of the unfortunate controversy, which, I believe, he on his own judgment would gladly have accepted." In reference to the declaration of the dispatch that "whenever the time comes Platt can either be forced to support Robertson or be badly damaged by producing the proof his pledges, Mr. Platt quietly said: "Anybody who knows me as well as Mr. Reid does should be aware that I never can be forced to do anything that I may consider wrong."

JAY GOULD.

WHAT IS HE DOING?

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—Of course, there is a good deal of speculation among a certain class as to what Jay Gould is doing out West. It was stated, at the time of his ascendency to the Presidency of the Wabash Road, that he would go out to "look at the property" simply, but there are always those on hand who have sundry wise reasons to assign vastly different from those originally given out by the parties most interested. The papers have given publicity to all sorts of stories, and there is scarcely an "old broker," a "well-known broker" or a "prominent broker" on the street who hasn't had his say, and just what best suited his personal inclinations. It certainly would appear strange that Gould should go out to inspect the road, inasmuch as Mr. Hopkins had just finished this very task. The story is again repeated today that Gould's Western trip has in view

THE CONSOLIDATION OF THE WABASH AND THE MISSOURI PACIFIC PROPERTY.

One gentleman goes so far as to positively state that he has this explanation from the best source. Explaining this, he says: "The Missouri Pacific system is the natural outlet through which business will move to and from Mexico and the Pacific Coast. The Wabash affords unsurpassed facilities for the collection and distribution of business throughout the middle belt of the country. Mr. Gould's friends have bought Missouri Pacific under a promise from him that a large stock dividend would be paid in due time. The Wabash Company is capitalized at a very low rate, and it affords material niso for an extra large dividend whenever the time is considered ripe. I hear that the plan is to consolidate the Wabash and Missouri systems, and then execute a new mortgage covering the whole amalgamated property. This combination would be the largest in the world, as it would embrace nearly 9,000 miles of road."

FIRE.

ON BROADWAY.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—Tonight a fire broke out in the fourth floor of 370 Broadway, occupied by Butler Bros., dealers in cheap notions. The flames spread to the fifth floor, and soon burnt through the roof. The lower stories of the building No. 370 were soaked in water. The second and third floors were occupied by William Maas & Co., dealers in combs and jewelry, and the first floor and basement by Butler Bros. The first floor and basement No. 368 were occupied by W. J. Shaw & Co., carpets. The four upper floors are divided by the firms of Danzig Bros., suits and cloaks, and Danzig & Zeuchtnauger, manufacturers of ladies' underwear. The rooms of the latter firm were on the fourth and fifth floors, No. 370, and were burned out.

The losses are estimated as follows: Danzig & Zeuchtnauger, $15,000, insured; Butler Bros., $20,000, insured; William Maas & Co., $30,000, insured; Danzig Bros. and W. J. Shaw & Co., slightly damaged. The building No. 370, owned by ex-Minister John Jay, was damaged $10,000; No. 368 was slightly damaged. It belongs to the Lorillard estate.

DR. NEWMAN.

PEOPLE BOTHERING THEMSELVES ABOUT HIS CREED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—There has been some talk that, because the Rev. Dr. John P. Newman, who is a Methodist, has gone over to the Madison Avenue Congregational Church, he contemplated withdrawing from the Methodist Episcopal body. There is probably no

OLD ZACH.

He Was No Sentimentalist, and He Always Hit Hard.

When He Spoke of President Hayes, He Called Hayes a Liar.

Hayes Was, in Fact, the Most Unmitigated Liar He Ever Met.

Zach Chandler Spent Money Like Water, and Rutherford B. Hayes Never Gave a Cent.

Hayes Was a Sublime Hypocrit About Civil-Service Reform,

Hayes Was Generally a Wet Blanket and a "Costly" Man to Elect.

Old Zack Said All These Things, and Wanted Them Known to the People.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 7.—In the Philadelphia *Press* tomorrow Col. F. A. Burr, formerly of Michigan, will relate an episode of the Presidential election of 1876, and a reminiscence of the early days of the Hayes Administration, as given by the late Senator Zack Chandler. Col. Burr introduces the report by these remarks of Chandler, made in the Maine campaign of 1878: "I made Hayes President, and every man, woman, and child in this country except Hayes himself knows it." The remark was made in the Falmouth Hotel, Portland. Gen. Charles H. Grosvenor, of Ohio, and one or two other gentlemen were present. Mr. Chandler was in Maine, speaking for the Republican cause. In that memorable contest which Mr. Blaine was in that year making, not more for the maintenance of this political prestige throughout the Nation than for the supremacy of the Republican party in that State, he had to contend against

THE HOSTILITY OF PRESIDENT HAYES

and many of his Federal officials, as well as against the united forces of the Greenbackers and Democrats. It was a long and hard pull for him to win, and Mr. Chandler was there to lend a helping hand. His speeches in that campaign were marvels of practical thought and vigor, and did great good. "You must smoke these Greenbackers right out of their holes," he would say: 'you can never coax them.'

HE ACTED UPON THIS THEORY,

and assailed them in their strongholds with scathing ridicule and stubborn arguments. He had as little patience with President Hayes' policy towards that contest as with the allied forces of the enemy he so bitterly attacked. The next day Col. Burr asked Chandler to give him the inside facts about the relations between the Stalwart leaders and President Hayes, and the Senator went on as follows: "I think Mr. Hayes is one of the most unmitigated liars

I ever knew. You can make an excuse for a man who lacks moral courage, but this man is not only morally weak, but he has no regard whatever for the truth. He does not want any understanding with the Stalwarts, or, if he does, those that summoned him will not permit it. When it was proposed to make Mr. Christiancy Minister to Peru, I called on Mr. Hayes for the first time since he had announced his Cabinet and said: 'Mr. President, you cannot help being aware that, if you appoint Mr. Christiancy to a foreign mission I will be returned to the Senate as certainly as the sun will rise in the morning.'

'I AM CONSCIOUS OF THAT FACT,'

said Mr. Hayes, and expressed a desire that it should be so.

"'Then, Mr. President, I should wish, if returned to the Senate, to be on such terms with the Republican President that I could feel at liberty to approach him upon any question affecting the Republican party.'

"'THAT'S EXACTLY WHAT I WANT,'

replied Mr. Hayes. There was never any necessity for a difference of opinion between the leaders of the party and myself, and it is my desire to do whatever lies in my power to reconcile any feeling that may exist.'

"'I am very glad to hear it, Mr. President,' said I, 'and if such be your spirit, it can be very easily done.'

"'How?' inquired Mr. Hayes.

"'I'LL GIVE YOU A DINNER AT WORMLEY'S and you may invite half the guests, and I the other half, or you may invite them all, or I will invite them all, and in this social way all differences can be healed and a good understanding had.'

"'Good,' replied the President; 'that is a capital idea.'

"'When shall it be?' I inquired.

"'I'll name a day within a short time,' replied Mr. Hayes.

"Of course, there was much more conversation of a similar character, and, when I started to leave, the President shook me warmly by the hand, expressed pleasure at my visit, and assured me that he would name an early day for the dinner which I had proposed.

CHRISTIANCY WAS MADE MINISTER TO PERU, I was elected Senator, and had been in Washington some time, and frequently wondered why I did not hear from the President. One evening I was sitting in my house on H street, when the servant brought in the card of William M. Evarts, Secretary of State. His call was unexpected, as we had never had any relations to speak of. He was at once shown in, and, when seated, began a commonplace conversation about the weather, etc., but, after a moment, came directly to the object of his visit by saying:

"'Senator, we have decided not to have the dinner you proposed to the President at Wormley's. I will, however,

GIVE A LIKE ENTERTAINMENT AT MY HOUSE

for a like purpose.'

"'Very well,' I replied; 'that suits me. It is not the methods that interest me; it is results. I hope you will name an early day?'

"'It shall not be long,' replied Mr. Evarts as he withdrew.

"I have never seen or heard anything of that dinner or Mr. Hayes' desire for the friendship and advice of the Stalwarts untilnow. He is not honest."

"Did you ever see the President again after this occurrence?"

"Yes, once. During the extra session, and after the Army bill with its objectionable riders had been passed, some gentlemen came to my house very late one night, and said that Secretary Evarts was authority for the statement that the President would sign the bill as it came from the House. I was quite sick, but I ordered my carriage, got up, put on my ulster, and drove to the White House. I sent up my card and was soon ushered into the presence of the President. I said:

Mr. President, I understand that your Secretary of State is authority for the statement that you will approve the Army bill as it comes to you.'

HE MADE NO DIRECT REPLY.

'Mr. President,' I continued, 'you have no right to do an act against the expressed sentiment of your party, and especially one which may so affect its future as your approval of this bill with its riders.' He replied that he would do no such act, and assured me that he would do nothing which would cripple the Republican party in the coming elections. He made his assurances even more satisfactory before I left, which was not until a very late hour. I intended to stay by him until I secured a favorable response."

THE DECLARATION OF THE PRESIDENT

that the sentiment which elected him had driven Chandler and others out of public favor seemed to ripple Mr. Chandler's temper more than anything else. "Hayes is just fool enough to think that it was a sentiment which elected him President. Sentiment came near defeating him for the Presidency. His nomination fell like a wet blanket on the party. It took hard work and money to elect him. It cost much money and great effort to save him after the vote was cast. Had I not declared promptly that he was elected, and stuck to it even against strong opposition in our party, he never would have gotten his seat. A day's hesitation would have destroyed the fruits of our victory.

TILDEN'S MANAGERS

had dispatched a man to Florida to manipulate the result. It was necessary to have a man on the ground to see that we had fair play. We had to combat men with unlimited cash in hand and willing to commit fraud to seat their man.

"I SENT A MAN THERE

upon the instant, and he reached Florida in time to meet Tilden's man, and thwart this intention. I also sent others wherever it was necessary (without a question as to the cost), and gave my individual check to defray the expenses. It was not for Mr. Hayes but for the Republican party that I did these things, although I then supposed him to be an honorable man and a true Republican. When the result had been determined and I footed up the cost, I found I had drawn $37,000 from my private purse for the expenses thus incurred. Six of us divided $37,000 between us. There was $500 raised in New England for these expenses. Hayes never treated with common courtesy

ANY OF THE SIX MEN

who paid the bulk of this sum. Don Cameron, Levi P. Morton, and myself are three of the six. During the State campaign in Ohio which preceded the National election we were not only obliged to furnish the bulk of the funds for the campaign, but I had to send William E. Chandler out there to wake them up, and help make their organization. We gave thousands after thousands of dollars to aid their local fight, and most of it was given at Mr. Hayes' personal requests, and the drafts in some instances were made payable to his order. I think $40,000 were so drawn. It took harder work and more money to elect Hayes President than any other man who ever occupied the Executive chair. He knew, too, that a large portion of the money he received for the Ohio campaign was realized by direct assessments upon Federal officeholders, for the fact was communicated to him. So

ALL THIS SEMBLANCE OF VIRTUE

only shows him to be a contemptible hypocrit. After he was elected President there was an occurrence which demonstrates the absolute dishonesty of the man more than the other things in this ridiculous farce of perfumed hypocrisy. Mr. Appleman, who is Vice-President of the Citizens' National Bank at Washington, and Treasurer of the National Committee, found himself something over $4,000 short of money to defray the running expenses of the committee. This after we had settled up the $37,500 it took to make Hayes President. After the vote was cast Appleman called my attention to it. I said: "Suppose you see the President about it." He went to the Executive Mansion, saw Mr. Hayes, and made a statement of the facts to him. Mr. Hayes replied, so Appleman told me, that he would see Mr. McCormick, who was then Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and have the delinquent clerks pay up their campaign assessments. McCormick was sent for, the notices were printed and ready to be sent out, but some of the President's admirers, learning of the fact, and recognizing that it would not look well alongside of "Civil-Service Order No. 1,' secured its withdrawal, and when Appleman again approached him on the subject he said he was

POWERLESS TO DO ANYTHING MORE,

and never offered to contribute anything toward it from his private purse, although I had been informed that he finally did contribute anything from his own means to the campaign fund in Ohio. Being in Washington sometime after this occurrence, Appleman told me the facts."

IN CONCLUSION,

Mr. Chandler said: "I want these facts somewhere where they will be given to the public." And, in the judgment of Colonel Burr, the present publication is justified by a recent letter on the subject in the Boston *Post*, in which the Michigan Senator is made to appear in a different light.

MORAL INSANITY.

Lecture by Dr. Walter Hay Before the Philosophical Society.

Dr. Walter Hay lectured before the Philosophical Society last evening on "Moral Insanity." The attendance of members was unusually large, as the subject was an interesting one.

Some routine business preceded the lecture, and resolutions were adopted deploring the death of Mrs. Amalie Johns Hathaway, in whom the society recognized a woman of noble type, whose demise was a loss to philosophical culture in America.

When introduced, Dr. Hay began by referring to the conflicts in philosophical discussion, which had their origin in ambiguities of language and variations in verbal definition rather than in essential differences of thought or opinion. A duty so obvious under ordinary circumstances became impossible of accomplishment in the consideration of the subject of insanity. Out of the desire and the effort to define this condition had sprung many of the errors which now complicated its study, and much of the false reasoning which perplexed its investigators and deluded the world. A verbal definition of insanity was impossible, since it was a negative, and hence could not be defined in the terms of a positive proposition.

Every phase of mental aberration would be found to be a condition of disorder induced by the absence or inefficiency for the time being of certain faculties or capacities by whose energy (force in action) when present normal conditions were conserved. This principle, although explicitly disregarded and ignored by the majority, had long been implicitly recognized and admitted in the technology of mental diseases, as was illustrated in the designation "idiot," applied to that class of human beings whose mental faculties had never been manifested, by reason of arrest in the development of the organs through which their expression should be accomplished. In many examples of this class of unfortunates

DEFICIENCY OF PERCEPTION

was quite apparent, by reason of conspicuous defect in the organs of special sensation, and the subject was often perceived feebly endeavoring to supplement the deficiencies of one sense by the application of another. And close scrutiny of the mental operations of imbecile or weak-minded persons would reveal the fact that their imperfect reasoning resulted from original defective perception.

As the definition of insanity in general was impossible, that of its different forms was equally so. The lines of demarkation by which they are separated from each other, the basis of classification by which they were identified, were arbitrary and conventional. Under conventional systems, the first class was limited to those in whom the evolution of the mental faculties was arrested at some pre-natal, congenital, or infantile stage, the second to those in whom it had advanced to some one of the various phases pertaining to childhood or youth.

In mania, monomania, and melancholia, the three types under which the various forms of insanity were conventionally grouped, delusion was recognized as the chief mental factor. A delusion was not, as it had been defined by some and accepted by the majority, a false belief, but a false ideational concept. Belief was the assent of the mind to a proposition unsupported by evidence, being in its radical signification opposed to evidence, which was the basis of knowledge. Delusion, however, was based upon knowledge, and was the conclusion of the mind from comparison of false evidence. If false belief constituted delusion, as defined by some, and delusion, be the characteristic of insanity, as admitted by all, then every one would, indeed must, be regarded as insane by those differing from him in matters of faith, which was absurd. The true criterion of insanity was the retention by the mind of a false conclusion insusceptible of removal by sufficient evidence—constituting an insane delusion.

WHATEVER FORM OF INSANITY

he considered the egotistic element would be found to constitute its predominant factor.

The lecturer argued against the assumption that out of perfectly normal perceptions, feelings, or sentiments discordant therewith could arise, giving origin to abnormal desires impelling to vicious actions, holding that it was erroneous, and that the doctrine based upon such an assumption was untenable.

The philosophical error that "all mental action originates in feeling" was the source and origin of the modern theory of "moral insanity." To the condition designated by Pinel as "reasoning madness," and by Esquirol as "reasoning monomania," Dr. Prichard, in England, about 1822, applied the epithet "moral insanity." This doctrine became, about twenty years later, on this side of the Atlantic a refuge and defense for crime. Its first application to this purpose was in the defense against an indictment for forgery in the City of New York. Since that date (1840) the practice of resorting to this theory on some modification of it as a defense in criminal cases had become so common that public indignation had been aroused at the flagrant violations of justice perpetrated thereby. The attention of thoughtful minds had been directed to more careful examination of the data upon which this theory was based, and these would be found to furnish no substantial foundation for it.

A POINT FOR GUITEAU.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 7.—Pat Shea, a noted and desperate burglar and thief, escaped from the dock of the City Court today, where he had been placed for the calling of a case of burglary against him.

RIPE FOR REFORM.

The Urgent Need of Amending the Criminal Code of the State.

Interesting Interviews with Leading Members of the State Bar Association.

Their Views on the Outrageous Abuses in the Administration of Justice,

And Their Suggestions as to the Best Methods of Curing the Evil.

The People Should Have Some Rights, as Well as the "Crooks."

Pertinent Recommendations by the Committee on Law Reform—Proposed Legislation.

The question of the administration of criminal law in Cook County—the delays and denials of justice which accompany it, and the possibility of reform in this matter—is one which has of late assumed great importance. Lawyers and laymen alike have appreciated the evils of the existing system, and all agree that the time has come when reform is not only needed, but is imperatively demanded. The views of Chicago citizens, whether connected with the legal profession or not, are fairly well known. Every intelligent man residing in Cook County knows of the difficulties which hedge around the prosecution and punishment of a criminal, and knows of the loop-holes in the law through which the professional "crook" manages to escape unwhipt of justice. But Chicago does not make the laws for the State of Illinois, and the remedy for the ills which concentrate themselves here has to be obtained, if at all, from the actions of a Legislature largely composed of rural members, who have not felt the bitterness of the evil as it has been experienced in Chicago. In order to get at the feeling of representative lawyers throughout the State, and to obtain their views as to possible and practicable remedies for the evils existing, a reporter of THE TRIBUNE took advantage of the annual meeting of the State Bar Association at Springfield during the past week, and there interviewed a number of the leading representatives of the bar not domiciled in Chicago. As a basis for the investigation,

THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

were propounded to each of the gentlemen whose opinions were sought:

1. Should the present system of written instructions be retained, or should oral instructions be given by the Court?

2. Juries are at present constituted judges both as to the law and the fact. Would you favor making them judges of the fact only?

3. What is your opinion on the change of venue, would it be advisable to leave it discretionary with the Court to grant or refuse such?

Should not also the State be allowed to introduce counter-affidavits when applications for change of venue are made?

And would it not be advisable to give the State the right (now possessed by defendants only) to ask changes of venue?

4. Is there any way by which some limit may be placed on the number of new trials which may be granted, either by the Circuit or Supreme Court?

5. Have Circuit Judges the power to suspend sentences in criminal cases; and, if so, should that power be confined in their hands?

6. In your opinion, what means should be adopted to prevent the delays arising from repeated continuances?

W. G. EWING, OF QUINCY,

for eight years State's-Attorney of Adams County, and of the district formed by Adams and Hancock counties, spoke answer as follows:

"The present system of written instructions should be retained. In that way a greater degree of accuracy can be obtained than is possible where oral instructions are given. I do not think, however, that the practice of giving such and such instructions for the people, and such and such instructions for the defense, should be continued. No intimation should be given to the jury that the instructions are given by either side, but the Court should classify them and give them as instructions from the Court. The memoranda offered by counsel for the defense could be retained, so that if error was alleged, growing out of refusal of instructions offered, the papers would show for themselves. Not only in criminal cases, but in all cases, instructions should be given to the jury before the arguments are made. This would expedite trials by forcing attorneys to confine themselves to the law as laid down by the Court, rather than to the facts, which might or might not be corrected if instructions were given later in the trial.

"As to the second question," continued Mr. Ewing, "I answer emphatically that the jury should judge only of the one fact of the guilt or innocence of the accused. They should not even fix the penalty in case of conviction, and they should take the law as laid down by the Court.

"As to changes of venue, some reform is certainly needed; but I doubt whether the man to whom prejudice is imputed should be constituted the judge as to his own alleged prejudice. The State should also be allowed to introduce counter-affidavits where the change of venue is asked on account of the alleged prejudice of the community. As to the third section of this question, I believe that

ALL RIGHTS SHOUD BE MUTUAL.

Take, for instance, cases where the people at large are animate with the accused, as in cases for violation of the liquor law, or where there has been a lynching, as recently in McLean County—the public sentiment in the county would be against the State, and there should be a change of venue granted to the people. I can see no reason, either (although the constitutional prohibition against putting a man twice in jeopardy for one offense comes in here), why the people should not have their writ of error where a criminal is acquitted by reason of popular prejudice or passion.

"With regard to the next question, I know of no way of limiting the number of new trials that should be given. In my opinion, a new trial ought to be granted whenever even-handed justice would seem to require such action. It is rare, in my experience, that unwarranted delays arise from this cause.

"I know of no authority whatever possessed by Circuit Judges to suspend sentence. The Court is called upon to overrule and grant a new trial, if it seems necessary, and if the Judge does not do that, I know of no further authority that he has. If it is not at present the law that Courts have no right to suspend sentences it certainly ought to be.

"As to what means should be adopted to prevent delays arising from repeated continuances and changes of venue, I hold that some energetic prosecutions for perjury would be more effectual than anything else. Indict and try every man who makes a false affidavit as to prejudice, and you will wipe out the business in short order."

ATTORNEY-GENERAL M'CARTNEY

said that written instructions should certainly be given, as by this means the jury got the law in better shape than if instructed orally, and there could be no complaint afterwards about what was actually said.

In reply to the second question he said: "I most certainly favor making juries the judges of the fact alone. There is no question about that in my mind. Juries are not familiar with the law, and are certainly not able, in the time afforded them, to become familiar with it. I never could see any reason for the existing system.

"On the questions relating to changes of venue, I believe it would not be best to leave it to the Circuit Judge to grant or refuse a change of venue asked on the ground of his own alleged prejudice. A prejudiced Judge could not, in the nature of things, pass fairly on the question of his own prejudice. Where the prejudice is alleged as against the community, the Circuit Judge should have the power to pass upon the application.

"The State should be allowed to file counter-affidavits, as proposed. As a matter of fact, the people in Chicago are not prejudiced against any particular defendant. The chances are a hundred to one that they never heard of him or of the charge to which he is to answer. In the country districts every man knows everybody else, but charges of prejudice against the people of a large city are generally based on falsehood. I do not believe that the State needs any change of venue. In every community there are plenty of citizens ready to sustain the law and give the State a fair show.

"As to the third question, I can see no reasonable ground for placing an arbitrary limit on the number of trials which may be granted. Public opinion will restrain any abuses in this regard.

"On the question of the alleged right of Circuit Judges to

SUSPEND SENTENCE,

I can say that I never heard of any such power derived either from the common law or from the statutes. I never heard of the power being exercised outside of Chicago. The higher courts may have the right to interfere with the execution of a sentence, but the trial courts certainly have not. Such a thing was never heard of in England, from which country we inherited the common-law rules. I can see no justification for the action of Judges who suspend sentence after a verdict has been found by a jury. More than that, there is a remedy against such action, and that is by application to the Supreme Court for a mandamus on the Circuit Judge to compel him to pass the sentence fixed by the jury. If this sort of thing should be allowed it would work both ways. A Circuit Judge can set aside a verdict inflicting the punishment of death, and give the homicide fourteen years in the penitentiary instead thereof, why could not he sentence a man for ten years when the jury had acquitted the prisoner? Why not abolish jury trials altogether, if this is to be the practice?

"As to the best means to be adopted to prevent delays, I think that giving the Court the right to grant or refuse continuances, and allowing the State to file counter-affidavits in applications for changes of venue, would pretty nearly cover that point."

DIRECTLY BEARING ON THE SUBJECT UNDER DISCUSSION

is the action of the Committee on Law Reform of the State Bar Association. That committee, composed of representative lawyers from all parts of the State, has given special attention to this pressing question, and at the recent session of the association presented a unanimous report, as follows:

"SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 6.—*To the Illinois State Bar Association*—GENTLEMEN: Your Committee on Law Reform, having had under consideration the question of a revision of the criminal law and procedure of Illinois, would respectfully report that in their judgment a reform of the Criminal Code is imperatively demanded, and that such revision should embody the following features:

"First—A simplification of criminal pleadings, with the right of amendment on the part of the people when such amendment will not result in putting the prisoner twice in jeopardy.

"Second—Grand and petit jurors should be selected according to fitness, and not by chance.

"Third—Changes of venue should be left to the discretion of the Court, the facts constituting the prejudice to beset forth in the affidavits, with the right to introduce counter-affidavits.

"Fourth—Continuances to be discretionary with the Court, the affidavit to disclose the residence of the absent witness, with leave to introduce counter-affidavits.

"Fifth—The Court to instruct the jury orally; the jury to be judges of fact, and not of law, and their verdict to determine only the question of guilt, leaving the punishment to be fixed by the Court under the law.

"Sixth—The granting of new trials upon the ground of newly-discovered evidence to be discretionary; counter-affidavits to be allowed, and the Court to be empowered to examine the witnesses upon the hearing of the motion.

"Seventh—The people to be allowed an appeal on questions of law in criminal cases, without again putting the accused in jeopardy.

"Eighth—No supersedeas to be granted in criminal cases without the concurrence of two Justices of the Supreme Court, after notice to the State's Attorney of the proper circuit.

"Ninth—Burglary to be punished by imprisonment for life where the burglar renders his victims insensible by anæsthetics or otherwise, or where he is found with deadly weapons upon his person.

"Tenth—Upon convictions for abortion, arson, dueling, forgery, counterfeiting, incest, larceny, mayhem, perjury, rape, and robbery, the penalty to be doubled for the second offense, and, upon a third conviction, to be imprisonment for life.

"Eleventh—The pardoning power to be exercised by the Governor, with the aid of two advisors learned in the law, to be selected by him in each case, the testimony of the original case to be preserved and read in full by such board, additional or extenuating evidence to be heard orally by the board, after notice to the Judge before whom and the State's Attorney by whom the cause was tried, and after publication in the county where the offense was committed—a pardon to be granted by a majority vote of such board.

"Twelfth. Where a person charged with a capital offense is acquitted on the ground of insanity, he should be confined in an insane asylum for life.

"Some constitutional amendments may be necessary to give effect to some of the foregoing suggestions, and your committee would recommend that the association do request of the General Assembly the necessary legislation to carry out the reforms here indicated. And, in view of the importance of such revision, and of the probability of a special session of the General Assembly being called at an early day, your committee would recommend that the Governor be requested to include such revision as one of the subjects to be considered at such special session. Respectfully submitted.

"A. F. VALLETTE,
"STEPHEN R. MOORE,
"J. L. HIGH."

The report was made the special order for 2 p. m. Friday, one hour to be devoted to its consideration. On the afternoon meeting

A GENERAL DISCUSSION

was had as to the recommendations, which were considered seriatim.

Mr. Chaffee, of Shelbyville, held that it would be better to postpone the question for one year. He was opposed to giving either to the Judge, Clerk, or Sheriff the power to select jurors. He moved to defer the matter until the next meeting of the association.

Mr. James A. Creiguton seconded the motion. In his view, the matter was too important, and the proposed changes in the law too radical, to be passed upon in one afternoon.

Senator Hunt moved, as an amendment, to recommit the report to the Committee on Law Reform.

Mr. A. C. Bonney thought the report might be received and printed for information of members of the bar.

Judge J. B. Bradwell took similar ground, holding that the Committee on Law Reform should prepare bills embodying their views of needed reforms, and present them to the association at its next meeting. Reforms were certainly needed. Insane homicides should be incarcerated in asylums for life, beyond the reach even of the pardoning executive.

Judge S. R. Moore, of Kankakee, offered the following as a substitute for all motions and amendments:

Resolved, That this association heartily approve the proposal of the Committee on Law Reform for a revision of the Criminal Code of this State, and, without committing the association to the particular recommendations made by the committee, this association receive the report of said committee, and direct that it be published with the proceedings of this session; and that the whole matter be recommitted to the committee, with a request that they prepare a bill to be submitted to the Legislature for consideration.

The substitute was adopted.

The Hon. E. B. Sherman, the Hon. Henry S. Wells, and other members of the association made valuable suggestions, both to the Bar Association and to the reporter for publication, but these must be reserved for another occasion. That the bar of Illinois is fully awakened to the necessity of prompt and radical reform in the execution of the criminal law, is certain, and THE TRIBUNE will, in following issues, give the views of well-known lawyers as furnished to its representative.

BROWN'S MONEY.

A Criminal Lawyer in Search of His Fees.

Gus Van Buren, the criminal lawyer, yesterday began a trespass suit for $2,000 in the Superior Court against Capt. Buckley, of the Harrison Street Police Station, and John O'Donnell, Custodian of the Police Department. It is understood that the suit relates to a considerable sum of money which the police took from a prisoner named John Brown, a client of the complainant, Gus Van Buren, and they continue to hold the money despite an order which he procured from Brown, and in spite of an attachment which he procured for the money. Capt. Buckley, though he had no previous notice of suit having been instituted, and that he had no doubt it referred to a sum of money, $958 or thereabouts, which was found in the possession of John Brown, a prisoner arrested Oct. 14 by Officer Rooney. Brown, it will be remembered, was arrested on general principles while making a display of a large sum of cash in a low saloon on Clark street. On the way to the station the officer turned over to the person who called his attention to the case a valise which was stolen by some unknown person, a "pal" it is thought of Brown, and which, according to Brown, contained nearly $1,000 cash. Although the arrest had been made in the first place simply with a view of keeping Brown and his cash safe from a pack of thieves who were on his track and doping him at every opportunity with liquor, it was soon suspected that he had not come by the money honestly, and after some little investigation he was actually identified as the principal of a quartet of thieves, who had shortly before bound and gagged a farmer named Perrine, and his family, living near Carlinville, Ill., and had robbed them of upwards of $5,000 cash. Brown was taken back, and within a few weeks was tried, convicted, and sent to Joliet for a term of twenty years. One of his accomplices, Al Ewing, a notorious colored thief of this city, was taken at St. Louis, and sent to the penitentiary for nineteen years.

Pending investigations as to how Brown came by the money, and as to what became of the valise, the prisoner was kept in confinement at the Armory. He was, of course, very anxious to get out, and finally engaged Gus Van Buren to obtain for him a writ of habeas corpus. He gave him for a fee an order on Capt. Buckley for $75 of the money, but the Captain, believing that the money was stolen, refused to honor the order. Subsequently Brown gave Mr. Van Buren an order for the entire amount, but the police again refused to give up. Capt. Buckley has since heard that the Court sentencing Brown entered an order that the money be recovered from the Chicago authorities and turned over to farmer Perrine, to whom it undoubtedly belonged. He does not know whether it has yet been turned over, but thinks not. It was sent, together with all the papers in the case, to the police custodian at Central Station. John O'Donnell, and, so far as he knows, is there yet awaiting a claimant.

The Captain says he does not feel at all alarmed about the suit, as Brown's conviction and the subsequent order of the Court is sufficient warrant for all that he did concerning the money.

SHOWCASE THIEVES.

Late last night Officer James Murnane overtook three young toughs near the corner of Van Buren and Clark streets, and finding them in the possession of a jimmy and several other implements belonging to a burglar's kit, concluded to take them in. They resisted him at first, as he was alone, but he called to his aid a dangerous looking six-shooter, and they went with him as meekly as lambs. They gave the names of Thomas Reid, Edward Ryan, and Frank Finley, and are supposed to have been doing a great amount of showcase thieving lately.

A YEAR'S MORTALITY.

A Bad Showing for Zymotic Diseases—Large Increase in the Mortality from Typhoid and Other Fevers.

Dr. M. K. Gleason, the Registrar of Vital Statistics, makes the following abstract of the mortuary report for the year 1881: There was a total of 13,830 deaths during the year, being a weekly average of 266, against 230 the year previous. Of the decedents, 7,098 were born in Chicago and 1,713 elsewhere in the United States. Of the rest, 1,692 were natives of Germany, 945 of Ireland, 204 of Canada, 210 of England, and 1,231 of other foreign countries, while seven were born on the Atlantic Ocean, and the nativity of sixty-six was unknown. There were 7,405 deaths of children under 5 years of age, making 53.55 per cent of the total mortality. On a basis of a population of 540,000 the death rate was equal to 25.61 to each 1,000, or of one death to every thirty-nine persons. The death rate of the year 1880, in a population of 503,000, was equal to 20.79, or at the rate of one death to every forty-eight persons.

There were 5,691 deaths from zymotic causes alone, against 3,905 the year previous. The death-rate of this class of diseases was equal to 11.15 to each 1,000 inhabitants, against 27.30 in 1880.

For the purposes of comparison, as showing the effects of sanitary condition, the mortality of the Fourteenth and Third Wards may be contrasted, as was done in last year's report. In the Fourteenth Ward, the total deaths were 2,425, against 1,579 in 1880; deaths to each 1,000 of population, 37.28 in 1881, against 27.93 in 1880; deaths from zymotic causes alone, in the Fourteenth Ward, 1,586, and 702 in 1880; percentage of zymotics to total mortality of the ward, 51.92 in 1881, and 44.46 in 1880; deaths from zymotic causes in the ward in 1881, 19.35, and in 1880, 12.42.

In the Third Ward there was a total mortality of but 300 last year, against 189 in 1880. From zymotic causes the deaths were ninety-one. The percentage to total mortality of the ward was but 30.33, while the total death-rate was equal to but 5.30 to each 1,000 of inhabitants of the ward.

THE FOURTEENTH WARD STILL HOLDS ITS OWN

in leading the column of high mortality, while the Third, which stood first in health in 1880, gives way this year to the Eleventh. The Fourteenth, Sixth, Seventh, and Fifteenth Wards, in the order named, have the highest rate of mortality, while the Eleventh, Twelfth, Eighteenth, and Third Wards, respectively, show the best conditions of health. The Sixteenth Ward is the only ward which shows a lower rate of mortality than last year, although there are but five other wards. It is still relatively high. The death-rates per month ran as follows:

January, 976; February, 836; March, 874; April, 984; May, 1,267; June, 963; July, 1,786; August, 1,593; September, 1,283; October, 1,085; November, 992; December, 1,020; total, 13,706. Of the decedents, 7,372 were males and 6,435 females; white, 13,544; colored, 162; married, 2,620; widows, 506; widowers, 180.

In the line of zymotic diseases there were 858 deaths from small-pox during 1881, against 43 in 1880; measles, 111; scarlet-fever, 159; diphtheria, 611; croup, 400; whooping-cough, 158; typhus fever, 16; typhoid fever, 578; cerebro-spinal fever, 285; malarial fever, 124; diarrheal diseases, 1,775; other zymotics, 465. Scarlet-fever, measles, diphtheria, and croup showed a marked decrease, but typhoid fever leaped up upwards of 400 per cent, and cerebro-spinal and malarial fevers 100 per cent each. The zymotic diseases show a sad record. There was a total of 1,593 deaths from consumption, against 960 in 1880. From acute lung diseases there were 1,292 deaths, against 1,121 in 1880. The acute lung diseases include pneumonia, bronchitis, congestion of the lungs, and pleurisy. The diarrheal disease includes cholera infantum, diarrhœa, dysentery, cholera morbus, and entero-colitis.

The principal causes of death figured as follows: Diarrheal diseases, 1,775; acute lung diseases, 1,292; consumption, 1,593; infantile convulsions, 1,012; small-pox, 858; diseases of the brain, 797; diphtheria, 611; typhoid fever, 578; inflammation of the stomach and bowels, 552; violence, 476; croup, 400; diseases of the heart, 348; cerebro-spinal fever, 285; old age, 257; scarlet-fever, 159; whooping-cough, 158; congenital debility, 141; puerperal-fever, 124; malarial-fever, 124; measles, 111; Bright's disease, 102; cancer, 98; sunstroke, 33; hydrophobia, 3.

ODIOUS RED TAPE.

How It Is Indulged In at the West Side Union Depot.

The manner in which the arrangements are made for shipping passengers over the Burlington and other roads centering at Madison and Canal streets has called forth some criticism, and recent developments do not tend to soften that feeling. On Friday last Mr. Whitney, a member of the Board of Trade, residing at Downer's Grove, attempted to board a Burlington train, then just about to start. It appeared that, according to the rules of the railroad, Mr. Whitney, although holding a season pass, ought to have waited until the brakesman had mounted the car and declared himself ready for business. Mr. Whitney, not understanding these arrangements, started direct for the train, and was immediately collared by a special policeman, who, when Whitney resisted, called for assistance and brought in the city police force. Mr. Whitney was handled and taken to the West Madison Street Police Station, where some friends of his gave bail for his appearance.

A TRIBUNE reporter yesterday tried to find out whether the fault lay with Whitney or with the railroad officials, the latter entirely disowned any responsibility for what had occurred. The principal men of the Burlington Road laid the trouble, with great unanimity, on the shoulders of the depot police. According to the story Whitney came to the closed gate, forced his way through, and was arrested because of the foul language which he used when asked to stand back.

Inquiry at the headquarters of the Burlington developed only the fact that Whitney was known about the actual occurrence. Mr. Potter, General Manager, the General Passenger Agent, and other gentlemen in authority were absent. Their subordinates knew nothing about the one question of interest, could but say a word in the absence of their chiefs. They claimed that Whitney was to blame, but gave no facts to substantiate their plea, and it would seem that they have nothing

TO BACK UP THEIR ASSERTIONS.

Frank Maguire, the depot policeman who threw out Mr. Whitney as seen, there being no superior officer in view. Maguire said that Whitney opened a gate supposed to be reserved for employés, and started to get in the car which had just backed in. Maguire and another depot policeman ordered him to go back on the platform. They claim that he was intoxicated and that in the scuffle which followed, a bottle of whisky was broken and spilled on the platform. Why Mr. Whitney should not have had the right to carry a bottle in his pocket nobody says. The depot police allege that he was not sober when he forced his way through the gate, but Mr. Whitney labors under the disadvantage of partial deafness, and it is claimed that he did not fully appreciate the meaning of the call made by the gatekeeper.

However this may be, the fact remains that a gentleman who rides twice each day over the road was arrested and handcuffed for attempting to board the train which should have conveyed him to his home. The citizens, many of whom knew him well, and who witnessed the entire transaction, pronounced the action of the depot police arbitrary and unjustified for. The policemen allege that Mr. Whitney was abusive, and used vulgar language, but they do not bring any outside evidence to substantiate their claim. The city police officers, doing duty on the outside, do not indorse the actions of the depot officers. Mr. Whitney will, as it is understood, bring suit against the Burlington road for assault. That road claims that the whole matter rests with the depot police, who are under the control of the Union Depot Board. Whitney was not clubbed or struck by the officers, and his claim for damages rests simply on the deprival of his liberty and the handcuffing to which he was subjected. He and his friends claim that he had a perfect right to board his train just as soon as it came in place, while the depot police stand upon the technical ground that he did not wait until the proper gate was opened. The charge of disorderly conduct preferred against Mr. Whitney will be heard on Saturday next, and it will probably then be decided how far, if at all, he was to blame.

THE LITTLE BEATRICE.

(TO MR. AND MRS. J. H. M'VICKER, IN MEMORY OF MARY M'VICKER BOOTH.)

For The Chicago Tribune.

There's a form and a face we remember,
There's a voice beyond recall,
This desolate night in November,
While the whirling snowflakes fall;
And down through the long hereafter
There are many who will not cease
To recall the joyous laughter
Of the little *Beatrice*.

Like a beautiful star at evening,
Or a sunbeam that brightens the day,
She sparkled before the footlights—
Then faded forever away.
There are thousands who dearly loved her,
Who honor her memory yet;
There are many who mourn this evening,
Who wept at her *Juliet*.

Today, while the rain was falling
Like tear-drops upon the sod,
We laid her among the flowers,
And left her alone with God.
He hath given the weary comfort—
He hath granted the troubled peace;
And tonight there is joy in Heaven
For the little *Beatrice*!

EUGENE J. HALL.
MILLARD AVENUE STATION, November, 1881.

Is This the Reason Why Keifer Is Pronounced Keefer?

COLUMBUS, Jan. 2.—*To the Editor of the New York Sun*—SIR: In a recent article in the Sun, an explanation of the name of Speaker Keifer was attempted, but it was not in accordance with the facts. His grandfather came from Ireland to America. His name was McKeever, a common name in County Down. The Speaker's father, not liking the distinctive Irish prefix, dropped it, and was known as Keever. The Speaker himself, wishing to conceal the fact that he was of Irish origin, changed the orthography to Keifer, holding out the idea that he came of Pennsylvania Dutch stock. The right way to spell and pronounce his name is "J. W. McKeever." BUCKEYE.

MICHIGAN RELIEF FUND.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 7.—The Michigan relief fund is $61,639.

THE CHURCHES.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES WILL BE held today in the Chicago churches by the following clergymen:

EPISCOPAL.

CATHEDRAL SS. PETER AND PAUL, CORNER of West Washington and Peoria-sts., the Rt. Rev. W. K. McLaren, D. D., Bishop. The Rev. J. H. Knowles, priest in charge. Choral morning prayer and celebration of the Holy Communion, 10:30. Sunday-school and children's service, 3 p. m. Choral evening prayer, 7:30.

THE REV. ANTOINE LECHNER WILL PREACH in French at 4:30 p. m. at the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul.

THE REV. F. COURTNEY OFFICIATES IN ST. James' Church, corner Cass and Huron-sts., morning and evening.

THE REV. R. A. HOLLAND OFFICIATES IN Trinity Church, corner of Michigan-av. and Tw

THE CITY.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

E. W. SCOTT, of New York, is at the Palmer.

J. H. CARLTON, Boston, Mass., is at the Leland.

J. N. VEASEY, of Cincinnati, is at the Tremont.

M. O. ALLEN, of New York, is at the Tremont.

JOHN CAIN, of Huron, Dak., is at the Brevoort.

R. F. ADAMS, of Del Norte, Cal., is at the Palmer.

JOSEPH CAMPBELL, of Hamilton, Ont., is at the Tremont.

J. E. L. WELSH, of Cheynne, W. T., is at the Grand Pacific.

CONGRESSMAN B. F. MARSH, of Warsaw, is at the Grand Pacific.

DR. AND MRS. H. SCHWEN, of Milwaukee, Wis., are at the Palmer.

MR. AND MRS. D. BULLARD, of Independence, Mo., are at the Palmer.

THOMAS BENNETT and John F. Gibbons, of St. Louis, are at the Palmer.

BISHOP JOHN CLARK, of Salt Lake City, Utah, is at the Grand Pacific.

GOV. N. G. ORDWAY and family, of Yankton, D. T., are at the Tremont.

STATE-SENATOR J. K. GRAVES, of Dubuque, Ia., is at the Grand Pacific.

E. W. KEYES, of Madison, Wis., registered at the Grand Pacific yesterday.

EX-POSTMASTER W. R. HALLOWAY, of Indianapolis, is at the Grand Pacific.

MR. AND MRS. C. W. DARLING, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Roberts, and R. S. Tyler, of Fargo, D. T., are at the Palmer.

THE temperature yesterday, as observed by Mauasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was, at 8 a. m., 35 degrees; 10 a. m., 37; 12 m., 38; 2 p. m., 39; 8 p. m., 44. Barometer, 6 a. m., 29.50; 9 p. m., 29.43.

MR. PINNARD, concerning whom an item was published yesterday, states that he never received any money, nor any saloon, from Mr. Donahue, and denounces Mr. Donahue's statements to that effect as utterly untrue.

THE annual meeting of the Lake View Rifle Club took place Friday evening, and the following officers were elected: President, Seth F. Hanchett; Vice-President, W. S. Warren; Secretary and Treasurer, E. P. Chatfield; Captain, F. A. Bangs.

JUDGE SMITH spent an hour yesterday giving directions to the men who are at work on the Branch Criminal Court room, and went away pleased when they told him it would be ready for occupancy Monday week.

THE Sisters of Charity in charge of St. Vincent's Infant Asylum, 186 North Franklin street, beg leave to heartily thank Messrs. Armour & Co., Messrs. Wahl Bros., and other kind friends. Their contributions were most generous, and will be long and gratefully remembered.

THE annual meeting of the Central Park Driving Association for the election of five Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before the meeting, will be held at Martine's Lower Hall, Ada street, near Madison, tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock.

SOLOMON WEINBERG & Co., wholesale jewelers, gave their annual banquet last evening in the parlors of the Tremont House. All the members of the firm and those in their employ, numbering twenty-five, participated in the festivities. There was speech-making both by employés and members of the firm.

AN inquest was held yesterday on the bodies of Herman Karzynski and Martin Janiga, who were killed on the 5th inst. by a locomotive while walking on the Chicago & Quincy railroad track, near the Panhandle crossing. The verdict was accidental death, no one being to blame from the evidence adduced.

MR. FRANK ANDERSON, for many years head of the hotel-supply department of H. Booth's oyster house, was made the recipient of a handsome gold watch and chain by his employés, with the inscription, "For years of faithful service," which sentiment the donor truly felt and the recipient fully deserved.

IT was stated the other day, in the report of a fire at No. 2230 Wabash avenue, that the servant girls slept in the carriage-house. This statement is indignantly denied by the lady who lives at that number, and who desires the newspapers and the public generally to know that her girls all have comfortable rooms in the house.

THE Insurance Exchange, at its special meeting yesterday, elected Messrs. Edward M. Teall and H. J. Straight as its representatives on the Fire-Patrol Committee. The new committee for 1882, as thus made up of the board majority and the exchange minority, consists of John J. Janes, Chairman, J. Goodwin, Henry H. Brown, and Messrs. Teall and Straight.

THE people of Chicago may be interested in knowing that Lesser Friedberg, whom it took three years to send to Joliet, is making shoes and mending clothes in the penitentiary; that he cried bitterly—probably howled—when he stepped into a striped suit; and, finally, that his fight to stave off justice, according to his own statement, cost him from $15,000 to $20,000.

ABOUT 8:30 yesterday morning Charles B. Wright, aged 34 years, while switching cars at the elevator in the Illinois Central Railroad yards at the foot of South Water street, stepped in between two cars to make a coupling and was crushed to death. Wright was a married man, his family residing in Lowell, Mass. The body was removed to the morgue in the police-patrol wagon.

THE Chicago Post-Office Mutual Aid Association held its annual meeting last night, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, P. M. Clowry; Vice-President, Charles E. Beach; Secretary, Joseph Hardacre; Treasurer, P. R. Forrest; Executive Committee, C. S. Squires, George D. Buckley, E. Wattgenback, G. W. Galloway, J. J. Ruby, E. L. Taylor, George Anderson, John C. Maudy.

AT the annual meeting of the Nursery and Half-Orphan Asylum Tuesday last, the following officers were elected for the current year: President, Mrs. W. C. Goudy; First Vice-President; Mrs. Samuel Howe; Second Vice-President, Mrs. Max Hjortsberg; Treasurer, Mrs. C. D. Buckman; Secretary, Mrs. F. M. Beckwith; Assistant-Secretary, Mrs. James Goodwillie. Cash donations to the amount of $650 were reported.

A NEW street-car appeared on the street yesterday, which the patentees, Messrs. Prosser & Cole, hope to introduce shortly into general use. It will run without tracks, the running-gear being a curious arrangement of two wheels within one large one, which forms sort of an endless track for the others to turn in near the ground, overcoming the friction, it is claimed, so that one horse can draw with ease a car containing fifty people.

QUITE elaborate preparations are being made for the annual banquet of the Sons of Vermont, to be held at the Palmer House Tuesday evening, Jan. 17. The President of the United States is an enthusiastic Son of Vermont, and efforts are being made to induce him to honor the occasion with his presence. If successful, the overflow of Green Mountain Boys in the city will compel greater accommodations even than Mr. Palmer's palace offers. Several distinguished gentlemen from abroad are expected.

THE Memorial, formerly the University Place, Baptist Church is soon to be removed from University place to Oakwood boulevard. The present church, which was incumbered, has been sold for $6,000, and the money used in purchasing the frame Congregational church on Oakwood boulevard, which will seat 700 people. It will probably be occupied on the first Sunday in February. Owing to the First Church moving down so near the University Place one the latter has been greatly crippled, and its removal was a necessary and a wise measure.

MENTION was made the other day of the arrest of Mr. R. F. Simpson for some disorderly conduct of a rather mild nature. The police, happening to find some pawn tickets in his pocket, jumped to the conclusion that they were on the track of some stolen goods. This, however, was a mistake. The property in question was pawned for a friend. Mr. Simpson, himself is a gentleman of good standing and unquestionable respectability, and, had it not been New-Year's Eve, and had he not been out with the boys, there would have been no trouble whatever.

THE following officers of D. C. Cregier Lodge, No. 843, A. F. & A. M., were installed Wednesday evening in their respective stations by W. Bro. James Keats, Acting Grand Master, W. Bro. Henry Mussmann, Grand Marshal, and Bro. John Murphy, as Grand Chaplain: Frederick F. Standrup, W. M.; Charles F. Sittig, S. W.; Charles P. Bartwig, J. W.; Charles E. Meyer, Treasurer; John Ginochio, Secretary; A. H. Bowman, Chaplain; Edwin Sykes, Marshal; Charles S. Wheeler, S. D.; Gustav A. Bengston, J. D.; Oscar Berger, S. S.; Lyman B. Phetteplace, J. S.; John Wilson, Tyler.

THE Chicago Mercantile Club have leased the three upper stories of the building on Madison street, formerly known as Brown's Hotel, over the Lyden Eagle clothing store, at a rental of $4,500 a year, and intend to move into these quarters on May 1. The rooms will be handsomely fitted up for the club. Private apartments will be arranged for members and a library added to the appointments. The club was organized last summer, and has met with signal success, having some time ago increased its membership to the constitutional limit—300 members—and lately voted to permit the number to reach 400.

JOSEPH WRIGHT, aged 17, pleaded guilty to burglary before Judge Williamson in September, and was released on his own recognizance, as he promised to be a good boy and go home. He was again arrested a short time ago, however, in a thieves' resort on Clark street, and indicted for larceny. Assistant State's-Attorney Thomson said he wouldn't try him again, so Judge Williamson sentenced Wright yesterday to one year in the penitentiary under the old indictment. All of which is only another commentary on the absurdity of suspending sentences on the strength of easily-made and easily-broken promises of reform.

MR. E. A. SMALL, the well-known lawyer, is reported to be dangerously ill from a complication of stomach diseases from which he has been suffering from some time past. About a year ago he made a trip to Europe in the hope that rest and change would recruit his failing energies. He did not derive much benefit from the change, however, and returned home last July, since which time he has been under the medical care of Drs. J. A. Johnson and E. M. Hale, at his own residence. He has transacted little or no business for over a year, and all means to cure him have thus far proved unavailing. The announcement of his condition will be received with pain by his many friends.

THE installation ceremonies of Garden City Council, Royal Arcanum, took place Friday evening at the Royal Arcanum assembly-room, McVicker's Theatre building. D. D. G. R. Frank Squair officiating. The following officers were installed for 1882: Regent, Daniel Squair; Vice-Regent, Charles W. Newton; Orator, H. C. Bennett; Past Regent, C. E. Sargeant; Chaplain, James M. Johnson; Secretary, Henry A. Dickie; Treasurer, Alex. Agnew; Collector, H. H. Lowell; Guide, W. A. Daniels; Warden, J. C. Clarke; Sentry, A. P. Dargue; Trustees, R. S. Dickie, C. F. Parsons, and J. S. McDonald; Representative to Grand Council, C. E. Sargeant, with C. F. Parsons as alternate.

THE annual meeting of the Policemen's Benevolent Association will occur at the Harrison Street Police Station at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Treasurer M. Brennan has prepared his report, which shows the following results: Receipts—Cash on hand Jan. 18, 1881, $3,409; net proceeds of picnic, $3,002; monthly dues, $1,706; from special assessment, $2,775; notes payable, $274; donations, $59; total, $11,219. Expenditures—Paid widows and orphans of deceased members, $5,665; paid sick members, $834; paid for funeral expenses, $1,125; general expenses, $301; loans, $150; balance in treasury, $3,243. The showing is an exceedingly creditable one. The society has been the means of doing great good and relieving much suffering.

JUSTICE MORRISON yesterday fined William Scott, a street-faker, $25 for practicing the old-time swindle known as the "soap racket," the modus operandi of which is to wrap a number of $2 bills around cakes of soap covered with wrappers, and placing them among a quantity of other soap in a valise, and mixing them up, and then selling the soap at 50 cents a cake, the purchaser taking the chance of getting a cake of soap with a $2 bill wrapped around it. It is needless to say that a prize-cake is never drawn, and the deluded purchaser gets a miserable piece of soap worth about 10 cents a pound for his 50 cents. Scott took an appeal.

AN Italian named Dominic Avomine died at the County Hospital on the 3d inst. from injuries said to have been received in a coal mine near Coal City, Ind., and his body is still at the morgue, the Coroner being unable to hold an inquest, as he cannot get the witnesses together. The man was taken to the hospital on the 15th of December by three Italians, one of whom (Cornelius Bargdis) said he lived at No. 223 Erie street. He was notified of Avomine's death, but has not been heard from. It is a little singular that the deceased's friends do not come forward, though it may be that, being dead, they care nothing more about him, and wish the authorities to dispose of the body as they see fit.

WILLIAM JAMES, a notorious negro rough and thief, was before Justice Morrison yesterday charged with assaulting Edward F. Louis, a white man, with a razor. The victim of the assault was present in court, and testified that while passing along South Desplaines street on the evening of Dec. 26 he was assaulted by James and cut with a razor. The cut was a most murderous one, nearly severing the victim's tongue in two and extending to his left ear. Justice Morrison held James to the Criminal Court on the charge of attempted murder in $2,500 bail, in default of which he was taken over the river. James is one of a gang of negro roughs and thieves that infest the neighborhood of Meridian street, and is considered by the police a most dangerous criminal.

THE robbery at the Brevoort House Thursday night was evidently done by a professional. A small gimlet hole was bored in the doors on one side of the bolts, a wire made for the purpose inserted, and the bolts withdrawn. The last time this trick was performed in this city was at the Briggs House in 1867, where the wiry thief was captured and the money and valuables taken recovered. The amount lost by Mr. McGuffie was $1,000, in gold and bills, and a check on the Third National Bank of New York, payable to his order, for $400.68. The occupant of the other room opened lost only $5. From the description of one of the late arrivals at the hotel that evening, and the disappearance early in the morning of the detectives suspected the job was done by one Horton, a noted hotel-thief. There are said to be a couple of expert hotel thieves in the city, and these are closely watched by the detectives.

MR. THOMAS BRENAN, the treasurer of the Mahoney fund, made his final report yesterday. The total amount collected is $6,274, of which $5,000 in cash has been paid for a homestead, corner of Thirteenth place and Centre avenue. The special assessment of $103 has been paid out of the balance, and insurance secured on the property for five years, which disposes of the whole amount. The collections received by Mr. Brenan were as follows: Lieut. J. D. Shay, $150; Capt. Rontfeld, $320; T. T. Gurney, 221; John B. Heard, $9; Lieut. Callahan, $236; Capt. Swenold, $200; Lieut. Barrett, $55; Lieut. Kipley, $229; Lieut. Currie, $55; Sergt. Croak, $212; Capt. Hathewy, $19.50; Sergt. Duffy, $100; Dennis Kay, $84; Lieut. Bedell, $30; Lieut. Bratton, $455; Lieut. Byrne, $338; Lieut. Jewett, $234; Lieut. Schaack, $120.50; Lieut. Loyd, $146.25; Lieut. Baus, $77.50; Lieut. Bischoff, $143.25; Lieut. Hayes, $300; Aid. Sheridan, $82; Ald. Lawler, $110; Lieut. Steele, $27.50; Capt. O'Donnell, $175.25; Lieut. Barbee, $66; Ald. Smyth (personal), $100; Thomas Brenan, $59; Ald. E. P. Burke, $194.50; Charles Petrie, $25; D. O'Sullivan (personal), $5; Ald. Hildreth, $143.75; J. B. Smith, $10; Ald. Purcell, $68.

A STRANGE CASE.

A 4-year-old boy named Harry Depeer, son of a Mrs. Ada Depeer, died Friday night at the rooms of Mrs. Craven, No. 1 Aberdeen street, under peculiar circumstances. From the statements made it appears that Mrs. Depeer and her two children, the boy and a little girl, have been living for some time past with a Mrs. Miller, who occupies apartments on the first floor of the number mentioned. The neighbors say that the two women used to quarrel, and, about a week ago, Mrs. Miller was charged with turning the woman and her children out of the house. Mrs. Craven, who lives in the second story of the house, took them in out of compassion, as they were in a destitute condition, and the boy Harry died Friday night after a short illness. Dr. De Frey, who was called in, says the child died of typhoid fever, but the mother claims that his death was caused by a blow on the head administered by Mrs. Miller, her old landlady, who had a grudge against her and vented her spleen on the little boy. A reporter called Saturday afternoon at the house and saw Mrs. Craven and her mother. They did not care to say anything about the case until after the inquest had been held. The police had been notified, and they thought it best to keep quiet until something definit was ascertained. Mrs. Depeer could not be seen, and Mrs. Miller would say nothing. One of the neighbors told the reporter that the child had been cruelly treated, and had been locked out of the house several nights. Mrs. Lambert, a doctress, said she had been called in to attend the child, but had only made one visit, as there "was no money in the case." She did not believe that any wrong had been committed, and thought the child died of natural death. No arrests have been made, and it looks very much as though the suspicion or foul play is unfounded.

THE BUTTERINE FRAUD.

Six of the retail grocers charged by Mr. H. T. Howe with selling butterine for butter, after various continuances succeeded yesterday in obtaining another continuance before Justice Brown, this time until Jan. 17, between the hours of 8 and 9 a. m. Before Justice Brayton the case of Thomas J. Gale was continued until Jan. 13 at 2 o'clock, and the case of Clark Brothers & Co. was dismissed at the request of the prosecution. This firm's business was recently closed out by the Sheriff, and they have since signed the petition to Congress asking for legislation on the manfacture of butterine.

RATHER ABSENT-MINDED.

Friday, Dec. 30, there arrived in Chicago from a town in the interior of the State two ladies on their way to Indianapolis, Ind. Wishing to stay in town a few hours they stopped at the Palmer House. On entering the elevator room they concluded to check their hand-sachels in the office. In one of the sachels was a box of jewelry, which the owner determined, as a measure of safety, to take out and carry about her person. The box containing the precious gems was therefore taken from the sachel and laid on a sofa, while the owner closed and locked its late receptacle. The two ladies checked their handbaggage at the office, proceeded to arrange their toilets, and left the hotel for the purpose of making a brief call on a friend a few blocks distant. While in the office of the friend mutual inquiry resulted in the discovery that the box of jewelry had been left on the sofa in the elevator room at the Palmer House. The ladies immediately returned to the hotel in search of the missing box, but it had disappeared, and up to the present time no trace of it has been found. The contents of the box included a pair of diamond earrings, with a pair of studs to match, a cluster diamond ring, a diamond and emerald ring, a pearl ring, a gold rope chain, two coral pins, a pair of gold eye-glasses, an onyx pin, a chain bracelet, a band bracelet, a very valuable old-lace barbe, and other articles of ornament, the value of the whole outfit being something over $1,000. The loss is a serious one, and the return of the articles would be appreciated, and the finder would have no occasion to complain of the estimation in which he is held by the owner. Mr. William Hill, at No. 103 Clark street, would be exceedingly pleased to liberally reimburse the finder of the articles on their return to him.

A TEAMSTERS' UNION.

A meeting of the teamsters, to the number of about 100, was held last evening in Seamen's Hall, No. 19 West Randolph street. Mr. Richard Powers called the meeting to order and stated that the object of the gathering was to form a teamsters' union, for which there was plenty of room in the city. He said that there was present a good organization for forming a large and influential union. Mr. Thomas Walsh was selected temporary Treasurer to receive the dues. A registry of names was then taken, and all present were enrolled. James McInerney, Thomas Walsh, John Keys, and Patrick Farley were appointed a committee to further the organization and on printing. It was decided to meet again next Saturday evening at the same place. The organization starts out with about 100 members, team owners and drivers. It is intended to do away with starvation rates for teaming and to bring the wages up to a standard with other trades and occupations.

AFTER HIS CHILD.

Some dispatches were printed not long ago about a sensation created at Sodus, N. Y., by the abducting of the child of the Rev. Henry O. Bates, pastor of the Baptist Church there, by the mother. Immediately after Mr. Bates started off in hot pursuit of his child, whom he believed to be on the way to Chicago with the mother. Mr. Bates was divorced from his wife here a year ago last November, on the ground of improper practices on her part. Yesterday a petition was filed by him in the Superior Court to get possession of the girl, Minnie Irene, aged 11. At the time of the divorce the child was living at Lakeside, Wayne County, N. Y., and no order was made as to her care and custody, she being beyond the jurisdiction of the court here. Now, however, the child having been brought within the jurisdiction of the court, and being, according to the petitioner's statement, with the mother at No. 169 Clark street, a building which it is alleged is used largely for improper purposes by loose characters, Mr. Bates asks for a writ of habeas corpus to compel the surrender of the child to him. The writ was handed over to a Deputy Sheriff, and the parties will probably appear in court Monday morning.

"WHO WOOD-ENT?"

Among the pleasant events of the week in West Side circles was the celebration of the fifth anniversary of their marriage by Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Fowler, at their residence, No. 632 West Adams street, Friday evening, and which proved to be quite a "wooden" affair. About seventy-five invitations had been issued (on wood) to friends in the city and the East, some sixty of the former responding and bringing with them valuable tokens of the esteem in which the recipients were held. The festivities of the evening consisted of dancing, interspersed with songs by the Alpine Quartet, followed by a fine lunch. Among the guests present were Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Thorson, Mr. and Mrs. T. Tollakson, Mr. and Mrs. S. K. Dow and family, Mr. and Mrs. O. L. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Spaulding and family, Mrs. F. Haines, Mr. and Mrs. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Talcott, Mrs. Reid, Mrs. Kendrick, Mrs. Ayres and daughters, G. B. Brigham, F. A. Muncey, J. J. Hall, W. H. Evans, Drs. C. J. Hequembourg and E. B. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lamb, sr. and Mrs. Foster Lamb, Mr. and Mrs. Press, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. and Miss Muncey, Mr. and Mrs. Griffin, Mr. and Miss Storey, Mr. D. S. Vilas. The presents, which were numerous, useful, and ornamental, consisted of a lady's rattan rocker, from Messrs. Thorson & Tollakson, for whom Mr. Fowler is book-keeper; a gentleman's rattan rocker, from the employés of the firm; a lady's rocker, from Mr. and Mrs. S. K. Dow; a pair of panel pictures, handsome epony frame picture, one-half dozen silver teaspoons, crumb-pan and brush, two pair of vases, set of table-mats, two Japanese corner brackets, ebony glove-box, jewel-box, card-stand, salad fork and spoons, easels of ebony and white holly, inkstand, card and game table, book-rack, set of table utensils, box of cigars, one dozen clothespins dressed as babies, crinoline box and cards, white holly photo easels, etc.

UNION CLUB.

The annual meeting of the Union Club was held last evening at the club-house, on Lafayette place. The attendance was quite large. The President, Mr. Henry W. Bishop, occupied the chair. By vote, the club declared itself in favor of authorizing the Directory to borrow an amount not exceeding $125,000, to be used in purchasing a site and erecting a club-house thereon, and to pledge the property of the club for the repayment thereof.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted in the unanimous re-election of the present ones, as follows, Mr. Bishop, however, taking the Presidency very much against his will, declining peremptorily at first to accept, but finally consenting to serve: President, H. W. Bishop; Vice-President, John N. Jewett; Treasurer, A. W. Cobb; Secretary, W. P. Conger; Directors, F. S. Wheeler, S. B. Raymond, V. C. Turner, and George L. Dunlap.

The Treasurer's report showed that the assets were: Cash on hand, $17,072; in bonds, $10,000; outstanding accounts, $84; real estate at cost price, $3,351; house equipment, $2,900; total, $33,934. The income last year was about $22,000, the total number of members being 372. The expenses were $15,000. The club has raised $15,000 in subscriptions for which to buy the lot on which it intends to erect its new house. Nearly all of this money was raised by the efforts of Mr. Henry W. Bishop.

THE CITY-HALL.

FORTY deaths were reported in the city yesterday.

CITY-COLLECTOR O'NAHAN lectures in Milwaukee today.

MAYOR HARRISON is sending to all the members of Congress the resolutions adopted by the Council in regard to the Lake-Front, with an explanatory note asking them to pass the act vesting in the city the title to the property.

THE Committee on Streets and Alleys of the North Division will meet tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, when Aldermen from that section are requested to hand in the names of the streets it is proposed to improve during the present year.

THE Citizens' Association Investigating Committee called at the Water Office yesterday morning, including Messrs. Fairbank, MacVeagh, and King. Their visit yesterday was merely to look over the ground, as it were, and nothing was done.

LAST year the Police Department had about $550,000 appropriated for its use. This year the Chief of Police will ask for an appropriation of the force equal to 900 more men, and the appropriation to be asked for will approximate in the neighborhood of $900,000.

THE report of the Factory Inspectors for the past week shows that 132 factories were examined, 401 stores, 3 miscellaneous places of employment, and 23 special examinations made. In these places are employed 8,124 persons. There were 28 notices served and 28 nuisances abated.

SOME time ago the Council passed an ordinance for the opening of Indiana avenue as far north as Park row. That ordinance appears to be sleeping, and there is a grave suspicion that somebody has smothered it. The property-holders want to see the ordinance, as passed, carried out.

THE Committee on Streets and Alleys, South Division, met yesterday and decided to recommend that the order for the opening of Park row be placed on file. They recommend that lamps, to be lighted with other material than gas, be placed on Laurel from Thirty-first to Thirty-eighth streets, on Thirty-eighth court from Halsted to Laurel streets. They will report favorably on the opening of a street between Cottage Grove and Langley avenues, and between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets.

SUPERINTENDENT CHARLES E. FELTON, of the Bridewell, yesterday submitted his quarterly report for the three months ending Dec. 31, 1881. The total receipts were $43,286; expenditures, $18,264; number in prison Oct. 1, 564; received during October, November, and December, 1,853, of whom 1,461 were males and 392 females; discharged during that time, 1,687, leaving 730, of which 683 are males and 47 females. The City of Chicago sent 1,756 prisoners; the Criminal Court, 36; Justices of the Peace, 2; Town of Lake, 30; Hyde Park, 6; Town of Cicero, 2; recaptured, 1. On the Mayor's orders 156 persons were released, and the Governor pardoned 1.

POLICEMEN AND REVOLVERS.

Mayor Harrison is about to inaugurate an improvement in the Police Department. He has noticed that the police are not as efficient in the handling of revolvers in emergencies as they might be, and thinks that with some drill a great improvement could be effected. His idea is that there should be a drill once so often, under some competent officer, with the use and handling of revolvers, and, that there may be a uniformity in practice as well as execution, a regulation revolver should be furnished the police. At present there are drills only with the club, and every officer has a weapon of different pattern and calibre, in some cases the revolvers in use are not much better than toy pistols. These weapons are so little used that when an emergency arises an officer has neither a steady nerve nor a good aim, and when he fires at fleeing criminals he shoots wide of the mark. If repeated drills are enforced, and a weapon of uniform standard furnished, the Mayor is confident that the officers would not only acquire a cool, steady nerve, but be able in almost every instance to bring a fugitive to a standstill. Lawbreakers would take less chances to get away from an officer if they knew that his aim had been made more unerring by practice than by a haphazard use of a firearm, and, in close quarters, the officer would have more confidence in himself, and handle his weapon with more dexterity than at present. The Mayor proposes that the city shall furnish the regulation revolvers, charging each officer the cost price, and refunding the money on the return of the weapon on his leaving the force, and then supply the cartridges whenever required of the uniform size. The idea is an excellent one, and the force will be greatly increased in efficiency whenever the drills are inaugurated. The proposed innovation will be entered upon as soon as the necessary arrangements can be perfected.

THEY CAN BE OUSTED.

City-Prosecuting-Attorney C. S. Cameron yesterday sent the following opinion in regard to overcrowded tenements to Dr. De Wolf, Chief-Tenement-House-Inspector W. H. Genung proposes to see that the law is carried out, and will take his force to do it. The opinion reads as follows:

"Sec. 1,388 of the Municipal Code empowers you to determine that any building or part thereof is unfit for human habitation by reason of its being infected by disease, or from other causes, as to be likely to cause sickness among the occupants thereof, and authorizes you to give notice of your decision by affixing the same conspicuously to some part of the building so decided by you to be unfit for human habitation, and to personally serve upon the owner, agent, or lessee of the same notice of such decision, requiring all persons therein to vacate such building, or such parts thereof as you shall decide to be unfit for human habitation, within not less than twenty-four hours after such notice shall be served on either of them. If the occupants do not quit in accordance with the terms specified in your notice, then in such case the owner, agent, or lessee so served is liable to be arrested and fined for such disobedience of your orders."

THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

THE County Board meets tomorrow, and the management of the Sheriff's office will be discussed.

THERE is scarcely a doubt but the action on the per diem of the Commissioners will be reconsidered tomorrow. Mr. Albright says he will make the motion, and it is thought that enough votes can be had to carry it. As a rule, those who voted for the reduction did not mean it.

THE arguments in the South Town election case were completed in the County Court yesterday, and Judge Loomis reserved his decision until Wednesday. It is thought that the decision will be in favor of the contestants, but since the probabilities are that an appeal will be taken very little interest is felt in the matter, especially since the respondents are nearing the end of their official life, unless they should be re-elected.

THE Warden of the County Hospital complains that a small-pox patient was turned over to his care Friday night by a North Side doctor. The patient was brought there in a carriage, he says, and, without any warning, left in front of the hospital door. He took care of him the best he could until he could be removed to the pest-house, but he does not want this order of things kept up. He is nervous about small-pox, especially since a new case of the disease appeared in one of the wards during the day, the seventh case occurring there.

THE Committee on Town and Town Accounts met yesterday. All they did was to dispose of claim of the Supervisor of Lemont, amounting to about $283. It appeared that he had been issuing relief in his town after being ordered not to, and all of the bills created against the board's orders were charged to him, aggregating about $100. Instead of his getting his claim, therefore, he was given $163. He went off dissatisfied, but it may be set down that in the future he will not issue any orders where he ought not to, especially since he has been given to understand that he will be charged with all such bills.

THE WAR OF THE CONTRACTORS.

The applicants for the county contracts contracts continue to be on the warpath, and in the disputes yesterday it was stated that the lowest bidder for bread had been in telephonic communication with the Board after the bids had all been received in accordance with the advertisement for proposals. The bids were all in at 12 o'clock, it appears, and thereafter there was no longer a secret as to what the bids were, and the story goes that the figures of the lowest regular bidder were telephoned to Aldrich & Co., who came in an hour later with still a lower bid. The county can lose nothing, of course, by bids coming in after the advertised hour, but in this case there may have been an unfairness. The lowest bidder should always win where the responsibility of the bidder is established, but, to avoid jobbery, the advertisement for proposals should be made to mean what is says. Under the circumstances, therefore, the board, it would seem, will either exclude the bids received after 12 o'clock or advertise for new bids. In the meat business the same condition of affairs seems to exist—one bidder having been given an advantage over the others for some reason or another. With the milk bids, however, the situation is different, or seems to be, and the only question to be considered is the responsibility of the competitors, there being no dispute as to who is the lowest bidder nor as to the regularity of the bids.

U. S. A.

THE receipts for customs yesterday amounted to $16,333.

THE internal revenue receipts yesterday amounted to $23,291, of which $17,046 was for spirits, $1,307 for cigars, $3,382 for tobacco, and $1,498 for beer.

COLLECTOR SPALDING'S commission arrived at the Custom-House yesterday morning, and was immediately delivered to him. He expects to take hold of the office Tuesday noon.

GEORGE HAMMAN, a Post-Office offender, who was sentenced by Judge Blodgett to pay a fine of $250, yesterday swindled out of the County Jail through the agency of Commissioner Hoyne, under the Poor Convicts' act.

JOHN H. MCLAIN, who was arrested Friday for carrying on an illegal rectifying business, yesterday waived examination before Commissioner Hoyne, and was bound under $1,000 bonds. He intends to compromise.

THE carpets for the Government-Building have arrived, and were yesterday being laid in the different rooms. There is a queer little story of petty spite connected with their delivery. They were completed last August, but owing to a feud between the Treasury officials they were not delivered until this week.

FOR some time past the United States Marshal has been seeking to get service on Frank Cole, Town Clerk of Brooklyn, Ill. Yesterday Deputy-Marshal Ringland arrived in the city bringing in his man on an attachment. Brooklyn Township, Lee County, issued $50,000 in bonds to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad in 1859, and the debt now amounts to over $100,000. Suit is now brought by the Ætna Insurance Company, into whose hands the bonds have passed, to recover principal and interest. The voters of the township repeatedly repudiated the debt, and now that service has been rendered the matter will come up for adjudication before Judge Drummond.

BOARD OF TRADE.

FOUR TICKETS NOW IN THE FIELD FOR MONDAY.

The members of the Board of Trade held three caucuses yesterday, and have put four tickets in the field. The election takes place tomorrow.

In the morning one was held in the Call Board room, in which the provision element predominated. They nominated the following officers: For President, J. B. Hobbs; Second Vice-President, D. Hamill; Directors, George A. Baldwin, S. D. Foss, Z. P. Brossaud, N. B. Ream, Henry Hemmelgarn; Arbitration Committee, H. H. Ross, W. E. Gardner, N. P. Harrison, B. Fowles, G. C. Bull; Appeals Committee, H. W. Rogers Jr., A. B. Clark, C. P. Nash, W. S. Scavarus, T. E. Wells.

In the afternoon a large caucus was held in the board hall. Mr. R. W. Dunham was nominated for President and Mr. J. H. French for Second Vice-President, both by acclamation. Directors, Messrs. G. F. Smith, George C. Eldridge, Gilbert Montague, James H. Dole, and John Robertson; Arbitration Committee, Messrs. George G. Parker, A. Eddy Jr., Z. R. Carter, C. A. Rogers, and G. Crouch; Appeals Committee, Messrs. H. L. Aldrich, W. S. Bliss, Carl C. Moeller, C. H. Blackman, and H. W. Rogers Jr.

Another caucus was held later, in the same room, with the following result: President, C. H. Adams; Vice-President, J. H. French; Vice, J. H. French; Directors, John Robinson, Abijah Keith, C. H. Hulburd, T. S. Francis, G. T. Smith; Arbitration, G. C. Parker, George D. Rumsey, G. D. Baldwin Sr., S. B. Budd, C. F. Dwaghts; Appeals, H. W. Rogers Jr., R. W. Dunham, W. F. Blair, W. J. Pope, George Clark.

On the regular or How ticket C. D. Hamill has been substituted for J. B. Hobbs for Second Vice-President, and H. W. Rogers for Mr. Brossaud on the Committee on Appeals.

The Board of Real Estate Managers have asked the architects who have submitted plans for the new building to make sketches of a building without offices in the upper stories, giving them about two weeks in which to prepare the plans. One of the competing architects had already sent in such a sketch, and the board desired that the others should do so before they decided on what plan to adopt.

Mr. Hobbs declined the nomination for Second Vice-President on the "regular ticket."

SUBURBAN.

PULLMAN.

The Pullman Company finished yesterday three of the twelve elegant new passenger coaches which they are building for the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. These cars are made after the most modern pattern, with all modern improvements.

Pending the completion of the church building, regular services are held each Sunday in the eastern depot at Pullman, the Rev. Mr. Nash, of Morgan Park, preaching in the forenoon at 11 o'clock, and the Rev. Mr. Bland, also of Morgan Park, conducting the evening service.

In the construction of the "City of Brick" there have been up to date 25,000,000 bricks used, 9,500 cords of rubble stone, 30,000 barrels of lime, 25,000 bags of cement, 55,000 cubic yards of sand, 8,000 squares of roofing, 10,000,000 feet of timber, 1,125,000 feet of flooring, 1,500 tons of iron, and 250,000 feet of glass. Fourteen miles of railroad have been built, and over 2,000 artisans are employed.

SOUTH CHICAGO.

During the year 1881 there were received at the Port of South Chicago 22,951,000 feet of lumber, 10,428,250 shingles, 5,627,400 lath, 12,055 cedar posts, and 11,404 pickets.

The goods and chattels belonging to the plumber, J. M. Walton, who absconded about two weeks ago, leaving $9,000 worth of bills unpaid, were sold yesterday for the benefit of his creditors, and about $1,100 realized therefrom.

At about 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon a freight-train on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad collided with a freight-train on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific at the crossing of the two roads at South Chicago. The fireman of the Baltimore & Ohio engine was very seriously injured, and is not expected to recover. The other men who were on the trains escaped serious injury. The property loss is quite heavy, as several cars and the engine are badly demolished.

KENSINGTON.

The people of Kensington are complaining of the water-pipe special assessments which have been levied against their property for laying water-pipes in different parts of the town. It is alleged that some property-owners, who will receive no benefits from the proposed improvement, are taxed more than those whose property will be greatly enhanced in value thereby. Many of them propose to contest the assessments in the County Court.

GRAND CROSSING.

John Howell, of Hartford, Conn., was run down at about 8 o'clock last evening by the Cincinnati express, and had his legs cut off and his head horribly mangled. Owing to the dense fog at the time of the accident the engineer did not see him until it was too late to stop the train in time to save him. He was taken to St. Luke's Hospital. His prospects for recovery are very slight.

TAXES FOR RAILROAD MAGNATES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BEDFORD, Ind., Jan. 6.—Mr. James D. Moore, County Treasurer began levying upon the personal property of delinquent railroad taxpayers today. C. R. Aley, dealer in harness and saddlery, was the first gentleman he paid his respects to. Mr. Moore took possession of several saddles, which he has advertised for sale for the purpose of realizing the amount of Mr. Aley's taxes. This alarmed quite a number of other delinquents, who at once came forward and settled up with the Treasurer. Others declare they never will pay. The matter is creating considerable excitement, not alone among those interested, but with outsiders generally.

ADELINA PATTI.

She Closes Her Season of Song Before an Immense Matinee Audience.

Adelina Patti closed her engagement of two nights and a matinée in Chicago with her performance at Haverly's Theatre yesterday afternoon, leaving pleasant memories in the minds of those who paid like princes to hear her warble, where those memories were not embittered by saddening reflections on pocketbooks depleted, or on the necessary shifts involved in making contracts with the merchant whose sign consists of three gold balls. Tuesday night's house was light—in spots, at least—but the audiences Thursday night and yesterday afternoon crowded the theatre to repletion, and more than made up for the thinness of the first night. Either Patti, the divine, or Abbey, the practical, or both together, however they may fix it, will probably carry out of Chicago as the net result of the engagement not less than $30,000. To this must be added whatever went for expenses and the profits of the ticket-speculators—both unknown quantities—in order to arrive at the amount of money which changed hands in Chicago during the past week, all on account of—Adel

THE STAGE.

Some Points of "Hazel Kirke's" Superiority to the Average Emotional Drama.

How a Boston Man Has Infused New Vigor into Mrs. Stowe's Slavery Story.

Dramatic Events of the Past Week, and Those of the Week to Come.

Half-and-Half Compounds Do Not Find Much Favor in Chicago.

"Straight" Operatic Performances or Undiluted Concert Preferred.

The Mapleson Opera Season at Boston a Failure—Other Hub Items.

CHICAGO THEATRES.

Dramatic Events Past.

Hazel Kirke has gone—poor little *Hazel*, with her 22 years of pig-headed father, the same amount of affectionate mother, and several seasons of the peculiarly constituted middle-aged gentleman who imagined that he had for her a pure and holy affection, but who was really troubled with a conspicuous lack of brains. The idea that a person of mature years could by any possibility be possessed of so little sense as to desire marriage with an eccentric young female who had deserted him for another, and whom he believed to have been betrayed by his rival, is a painful one, because it is a reflection on the entire human family; and in the nineteenth century the human family is pretty well posted—far too well to look with favor upon any such freaks as the one of which *Rodney* was guilty when he proposed to marry *Hazel*, in the full belief that she had been made the victim of a seducer's wiles. In the ordinary play of the "Hazel Kirke" type *Rodney* would be the villain. He has the customary mortgage on the property of the conventional old man, who, although living in an exceedingly frugal manner and working sixteen hours per day, is in a state of perpetual impecuniosity, and who invariably has a pretty daughter who is looked upon by all parties as a species of perambulating collateral security, to be delivered over in case her kind-hearted but chronically insolvent parent sees the poor-house looming up conspicuously in the somewhat lurid horizon of his checkered career. Maidens in this situation, whose future is largely in the hands of a gentleman of 3-per-cent-a-month tendencies, invariably place their affections on some young man who is poor but honest—and on this time-honored incident the average drama of the "Hazel Kirke" description is erected. In the present case there is a slight deviation. Instead of being a villain who drags his feet around as if those useful members of his anatomy were made of lead, and who says "Ha! ha!" in a ferocious manner every few minutes, the capitalist of the play is a highly emotional person who actually seems to think more of the girl than he does of his money—although the fact that the property on which he has made an advance is certain to come into his possession upon the decease of his aged and infirm, although irascible, debtor may have played a not unimportant part in mitigating his grief over the temporary loss of certain amount of hard cash. This is the only element of novelty in "Hazel Kirke"; there is positively no villain connected with the show, and the man who would naturally assume that character proves to be a very harmless person, chiefly interesting because of the original traits of weakmindedness and general imbecility he displays. This desiccated brand of drama is warranted to retain its valuable properties in any climate, certainly takes well with the public, and, if some enterprising playwright would go a step farther and produce something in which the superfluous aspirant for the hand of the heroine is dispensed with, a success even greater than that of "Hazel Kirke" might be secured.

It has been reserved for a man from that common fount of culture and professional base-ball players, Boston, to produce the tear-starting story of "Uncle Tom" with what he calls "C. H. Smith's original innovations." The extent of Mr. Smith's mine of original ideas may be inferred from the fact that his innovations consist in the introduction of two *Topsys* and an equal number of donkeys, the drama having hitherto been brought before a deluded public with but one donkey in the cast. To be sure, the donkey does nothing but walk on the stage and walk off again, but the surging mind of Mr. Smith, ever on the alert for something that would dazzle the public with its originality, saw at once that if one donkey was a successful adjunct of the piece a pair of those useful animals could not fail of producing a furor. Having settled this important point, Mr. Smith organized a company and has been presenting "Uncle Tom" to a paying business for the past three months. It is curious the amount of interest that this play excites. Nearly twenty years have elapsed since slavery was abolished in this country, yet the story so well written by Mrs. Stowe, and which deals with nothing but the slavery question, takes as deep hold upon the public heart as ever, and probably will continue to do so for decades to come—albeit the character of *Eva* has pretty much gone out of fashion, even in the Sunday-school books. But where one bright vision fades away another appears, and, to offset the waning interest in the phenomenally precocious daughter of *St. Clair*, Mr. Smith, of Boston, comes proudly to the front with two donkeys where but one was seen before!

Coming Dramatic Events.

Certain captious persons have seen fit to criticise with some acerbity the growing tendency on the part of a somewhat numerous class in this country to belittle the very honorable employments in which they are engaged by the exceedingly bad taste displayed by them in alluding to these occupations. Samples of this peculiar form of mental imbecility have been displayed from time to time in the columns of the daily press, where advertisements for positions as "forelady," "saleslady," etc., are not infrequently to be seen. Of course, only a person whose mind is of the extremely narrow-gage description which delights in literature of the Claude Duval type could by any possibility descend to such a depth of ultra snobbishness and vulgar affectation as is displayed in the advertisements alluded to. The average red-armed and soapy-[illegible] person who earns her living by extracting [illegible] from other people's clothes would be [illegible]tonished, no doubt, were she alluded to as [illegible]washlady," and yet the perversion of [illegible]ere would be no greater than in the case [illegible]ert but uneducated young woman who [illegible]es that she is adding something to her [illegible]ion in life by alluding to herself as a "saleslady." It was doubtless with a view to catering to the unhealthy mental appetite of this class that somebody has written a play called "Eve, the Saleslady," which is to be produced at a Chicago theatre during the present week. But the person who brings this literary effort to Chicago evidently knows how to bait his hook for the variety of fish he is after. According to his story, "Eve, the Saleslady," is the production of "a brilliant young story-writer and poet," who incubated it for the especial benefit of an actress to whom he was engaged to be married. Having completed the drama, he died of quick consumption, which fact would indicate that the piece is of entirely too exciting a character to be viewed with safety by persons having a tendency to pulmonary diseases. The young actress for whom it was written was also suddenly taken away by an overruling Providence, and by reason of this singular mortality the play came into the possession of Blanche De Bar, who has determined to run the risk of appearing in the report of the Registrar of Vital Statistics by producing it at the Olympic.

Nat Goodwin and wife (who have been around rather frequently of late) begin a week's engagement at Hooley's tonight in the ever-popular "Bobbles."

The Florences are to be at McVicker's this week in "The Mighty Dollar," a play with the merits of which the public are familiar. Mr. Florence, it will be remembered, recently divulged to some credulous reporters in New York the important intelligence that he would soon leave the stage and assume a position—more or less prominent—in the diplomatic service of the United States. In view of the fact that unexpected complications with foreign Powers may compel the Government at any time to demand the services of Mr. Florence in a matter requiring the utmost diplomatic tact, it would be well for the public to make the most of the present opportunity of seeing the gentleman during his present engagement.

Frank Mordaunt will be at Haverly's during the present week, appearing as *Capt. Martine Weatherjage* in the comedy-drama, "Old Shipmates," a play which is said to possess many elements of strength.

John L. Stoddard begins his new course of illustrated lectures at Central Music-Hall on Thursday evening next, following on successive Mondays and Thursdays till the course of five is completed. The interesting character of the localities visited, the merit and eloquence of the lectures, and the beautiful illustrations have all received the highest praise in the large cities of the East, and Mr. Stoddard has every reason to expect equal success here. The subjects in the course project evening journeys in Scotland, Austria, Italy, Greece, and the Holy Land. Mr. Stoddard also announces two occasions outside the regular course—a matinée and an evening on Saturday next. At the matinée will be repeated the lecture entitled "A Summer in Scotland, the Land of Scott and Burns," which is the opening lecture of the regular course. Saturday evening Mr. Stoddard will present his illustrated lecture entitled "St. Petersburg and Its Environs." This lecture is the result of a special journey to Russia, and is said to be the most vivid realization attained of this country, so strange, yet so universally interesting to all Americans.

A variety bill and John W. Ransone in "Across the Atlantic" are the attractions at the Criterion this week.

MUSICAL REVIEW.

The Patti Concerts at Haverly's.

Adelina Patti has come and gone. It would be hazardous to say that the memories of her brief stay are wholly pleasant ones, or that every one who was so fortunate as to hear her felt satisfied with the investment made by him and with the returns received. People will differ about everything, and, while the one finds fault with the music, the other esteems it a privilege to condemn the management. On the whole, however, so far as the musical portion of the Patti concerts is concerned, the performers were much better than was to have been expected from the sweeping denunciations of everybody except the *diva* herself, so freely indulged in by Eastern critics. Mlle. Castellan is a fine violinist. The other artists, excepting Nicolini, are fair second-rate Italian opera-singers, judged by the standard of those whom we are accustomed to find in the companies visiting us each year. Signors Pinto and Salvati have good natural voices, their chief difficulties consisting in bad methods and great unevenness of vocalization. Their constant striving to accomplish tours de force, which they were not able to master, is as much the fault of the audiences they meet as their own. The louder the noise the better pleased the gallery, and Americans will applaud a tenor's high C as though hailing a new discovery, and pass in silence by the delicate shading and superb rendering of the lighter passages in a musical work. So every tenor of late has added a high C to his stock in trade, and uses it as a standing advertisement of what he has to offer. The basso thinks if he can get off some kind of a low growl or deep rumble that will appear to come from his boots he has matched the cuckoo-call from the tenor, while the quality of the tone is a matter of indifference. And the baritone, not to be outdone by his associates, yells his upper notes and mutters his low ones to impress his hearers that he is combining all the attractions possessed by the other two. So it goes on until genuine musical singing is superseded by the charlatan's tricks to win the favor of the populace. Everything in its place. There is a time for the loud voice and a time for the soft one; a time for the utmost power of lung and a time for the gently-modulated musical whisper. The "phenomenal" basso; the tenor with "his high chest C;" the soprano who can touch high F; the alto who makes the stage tremble with her low G; and the baritone who can drown the orchestra if hard pressed—all these are very wonderful creatures, but they are not necessarily artists or musicians. To be able to accomplish difficult feats in vocalism, as in other things, is in itself commendable. To be able to do nothing else is the reverse. But "revenons a nos moutons." The tenor of the Patti troupe is Signor Nicolini, the benevolent gentleman who, in the kindness of his heart, forsook wife and children, friends and relatives, to follow the fortunes and share the prosperity of the celebrated prima donna. It was kind of him, but *he* could not help that. It was pleasant for *her*, but that is her business. When he is extensively advertised and widely heralded as one of the stars of the evening's entertainment, he cannot be passed by in silence. And when he is inflicted upon a much suffering public at regular intervals with his horrible intonation, his shouting proclivities, his muscular vocalization, his faulty method, his false notes, his unsympathetic voice and weak dramatic qualifications, *then* critic and public have the right to protest, and to marvel at the wondrous tie that can bind together so much harmony and such striking discord. Signor Nicolini is a tenor robusto, with a hard voice of considerable range and power, but destitute of sweetness and shading. In concerted music he either drowns every other voice, or resorts to a very unpleasant sort of demi-falsetto. His phrasing, especially in *Faust*, was misphrasing, and his vibrato offensive. Yet at times his voice was heard acceptably, and in opera, singing with a full chorus, might be in good taste. As an actor he has no merit whatever.

As to Mme. Patti, we have already exhausted the adjectives appropriate for the characterization of her singing. In her proper sphere she stands unrivaled. Her singing is well nigh the perfection of vocalism, and in florid passages, in difficult embellishments, in phrases requiring marvelous tours de force, no modern singer can be compared to her. In perfect ease and repose, in the thorough mastery of all the resources of vocal art, she compels instant recognition and universal admiration. She has attained the ideal as an Italian opera-singer, and it will be long (if ever) before we hear her equal. In purity and richness of tone her voice is a natural wonder, and so carefully has it been developed and guarded that it is still fresh, clear, and apparently in its very prime. Some correspondents are in error as to the date of Patti's last appearance here, as it was nearer thirty than twenty years ago. It was in 1855-'6 that she sang at the old Tremont House. Just complaint has been made that in the first half of her program Mme. Patti has not obeyed the golden rule. While demanding from others about all they have to give, she has herself been content to do as little as possible in return. One operatic aria and two or three simple ballads is her share in the concert-program. Patti is the greatest operatic singer of the day, but she is *not* the greatest ballad-singer, and exquisit though her rendering of "Home, Sweet Home," "Comin' Thro' the Rye," and "Edinboro' Town," or "Robin Adair" may be, there are many other soprano singers who can interpret ballad-music fully as well as Patti. As we have said before, what the public desire to hear her in is in that in which she excels all others, and which is alone a true test of her abilities and proof of her power. Even those who applaud her rendition of "The Last Rose of Summer" most enthusiastically would be very loath to pay $5 merely to hear it. To give it on a double encore is one thing—to have it, or a simple melody like it, put upon the program as one of the regular numbers is unfair. As a matter of fact, the concert business is a good deal of a fraud. With the exception of the violinist and Patti, none of the performers are better than we often hear on the concert stage—some much worse. The concert part, outside of Patti's singing, has little artistic merit. Audiences that have heard symphonies of Beethoven and Rubinstein as the feature of an evening concert will hardly be content with "Home, Sweet Home." Patti's true sphere is the stage, and it is there that the public that sustains her wishes to see her. It is to be hoped that this wish may be gratified at some not far distant period. The small sections of operatic work thrown in as a sop to Cerberus for the "wind-up" of each entertainment serve but to whet the appetite—to tantalize it with a small sample of the feast for which it hungers. Patti and her "shouting tenor" have gone to seek fresh audiences for their half-and-half mixture. For small favors let us be duly grateful. Ring down the curtain. Out with the lights. Patti and her manager have reaped their dollars and had a bounteous harvest. The music-lovers and the fashionable world who helped pay Nicolini's tailor's bills can now sit down and serenely contemplate the coming of Lent. They have heard the greatest of living prima donnas, and need a period of fasting and total abstinence to insure a recovery.

A Variety of Musical Notes.

On Tuesday evening Gounod's Quartet Opera in two acts "The Dove," will be given at Brand's Hall under the management of John H. Garner. Miss Jennie Dutton takes the part of *Lady Sylvia*, Miss May Phœnix that of *Phillis*; Dr. C. T. Barnes that of *Hubert*, and Mr. Henry T. Hart appears as *Hippocras*. The orchestra will be under the direction of Mr. Henry Schoenfeld.

The thirtieth of the Lewis and Eichheim chamber concerts will take place at Hershey Hall next Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The program includes a prelude (for strings) by Rheinhold, op. 10, and a menuett by Baccherini; Raff's Trio, op. 102; Godard's Scherzo for violin; Adagio-Canzonetta from Mendelssohn's String Quartet, op. 12, and Rheinberger's Quartet, op. 114.

The next Soirée Musicale by the Chicago Musical College, will be given next Friday evening at Apollo Hall, Central Music-Hall Building. Among those taking part will be Messrs. F. Ziegfeld, Heimendahl, and Eichheim, and Misses Ida Mather, Susanna Hummel, Etta Stoltz, Vesie Westover, Bessie Coyne, Maria Waterbury, Florence Castle, Clara David, Hattie Spry, Eda Eliel, Margaret Rankin, Vinnie Ingledeu, and Nettie Musser.

There will be a rehearsal of the Mozart Society tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock. It is essential that all active members of the society should be prompt at all coming rehearsals, as the program outlined will require all the work possible to give to it between this and the date of the next concert, which has been definitiv fixed for Feb. 28.

The Union Park Congregational Church has secured the following quartet choir for the coming year: Mrs. Louis Falk, Miss Annie Rommeiss, Mr. Homer Stone, and Mr. Dunne.

A. S. Perkins has just returned from conducting musical conventions at Atlantic and Pella, Ia. He will hold one in Winterset, Ia., Jan. 26-30, and then fill engagements in Nevada.

Mr. Müller's official program of the Chicago Sängerfest last year has been received with great favor in London.

The Holman English Opera Company, which will be seen at one of the Chicago theatres in the spring, is the only company having a lady for a musical directress. Miss Bessie King, the prima donna, was with the "Corinne" party.

The program for the concert to be given at North Side Turner Hall by the Chicago orchestra this afternoon is as follows: March, "My Greeting to Leipsic"; overture, "Cagliostro," by request; waltz, "Fast Ghosts"; Russian songs; overture, "Leonore," No. 3; Hungarian fantasy (Mr. Fred Boscowitz); polonaise, "Struensee"; War Rockets; Gavotte, "Gold Else"; gallop, "By Thunder and Lightning."

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* finds fault with Miss Kellogg for displaying bad temper in public, and thinks that "the prospect of early matrimony" is to blame for her acerbity of manner. It unkindly adds that, "perhaps a red-headed Philadelphian looming up on the vision of any girl for life would have the same effect."

H. B. Mahn's comic opera company in "Donna Juanita" and "Boccaccio" will follow "The Snake Charmer" at the Grand Opera-House.

Oscar Wilde went to see "Patience" Wednesday night. When *Buntborne* came on the stage he said with a smile: "This is one of the compliments that mediocrity pays to those who are not mediocre."

BOSTON GOSSIP.

Italian Opera.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 5.—The brief season of Italian opera provided by Queen Victoria's opera company closes Saturday evening. It has not been a dazzling success financially, and if business isn't much better elsewhere that bearded warrior Col. Mapleson will be compelled to draw a sight draft on Windsor Castle. The pronounced artistic success of the fortnight has been the strong and symmetrical performance of "William Tell." This magnificent opera demands much from the male artists, and it is in these that the Victoria-Mapleson forces are strong this season. The women are weak. Vachot, whose début here was pronounced a failure, has a wonderfully sweet, flexible, and well-trained voice, but she is crude and amateurish in action. Dotti is indifferent, both vocally and dramatically, and owes her position to peculiar influences. Minnie Hauk is *facile princeps* among the women, but she is not a great dramatic prima donna. She cannot wear Gerster's mantle. In *Carmen* she is inimitable. The saucy abandon, the heartless coquetry, and the reckless and defiant courage of the Spanish cigaret girl are depicted with boldness and freedom, and she dexterously avoids the brazen coarseness that a less finished exponent would impart. Some people, eager to display dilletanteism, assume to sneer at "Carmen," and hold up their hands to high heaven in protest against the production of a "musical outrage." Bizet's music may not be of a high order, but it is a welcome relief from the, severely classical style, and certainly the opera possesses a wealth of romantic interest that is not without a certain charm. "Carmen" was among the best successes of the season here. Minnie Hauk was preordained for opera-bouffé. In it she would have electrified the world. She is pretty and piquant, full of dainty graces and coquettish little artifices that magnetize her auditors and make them feel very much as if they were fooling with a galvanic battery. It was a treat to watch her flirt with her audience at the "sacred" concert on New-Year's night. First she sung something pretentious, and of course I don't remember much about it, except that it was ruined by the villainous accompaniment of a greasy, swarthy desperado, who seemed better fitted for grinding a hand-organ than pounding discords from ivory keys. But Minnie had her recall, and, with the usual hollow show of reluctance, came tripping back all smiles and bows, and seated herself at the instrument. Thereupon came a tremendous burst of applause, expressive of thanksgiving for the ex-organ-grinder's retirement. With dainty touch she caressed the keys, and as she sang "Beware, she is fooling thee," her bewitching smiles and coy glances raised the temperature of the chaps in the front row far above the normal degree. He must be a blasé and hardened old villain indeed who would not lose his head a bit when the Hauk is singing straight at him. After Saturday night the Boston Theatre will be fumigated to remove the present oppressive odor of garlic, and on Monday John McCullough returns, after three years' absence, to play two weeks, the first of which will be devoted to a revival of "Virginius."

Sadie Martinot.

The veteran Boucicault, who came over recently to play a special engagement at the Museum, is doing a very fine business. This remarkable man seems to have discovered the secret of perpetual youth. His three-score years sit lightly upon him, and he plays the young Irish vagabonds of his own creation with the elasticity, suppleness, and freshness of thirty years ago. Sheil Barry (who came over with Mr. Boucicault) and the Boston Museum company are doing some capital work in the "Colleen Bawn." First and foremost among the subordinate parts is the *Elly O'Conner* of Miss Sadie Martinot, who is, in my judgment, the best soubret in America. This young girl, who was only 20 last month, has had a singularly romantic and eventful career. Four years ago, then a mere child, she was playing with a burlesque troupe. Her artistic future would most likely have been ruined if Manager Field, shrewdly divining the possibilities within her grasp, had not extended a helping hand and transferred her to his own famous stock company. During the three years that she has been identified with the Museum, little Sadie has displayed wonderful musical and dramatic ability. She was the original *Hebe* in this country; she has essayed dramatic roles ranging from hoydenish servant-girls to desperately emotional heroines. Her creation of the esthetic *Lady Angela* in "Patience" awakened the staid Bostonians to unwonted enthusiasm, and now she is charming everybody by personations of the Irish Colleen, in which arch vivacity and tender pathos blend like the sunbeams and the rain drops on an April morn. She has the daintiest of figures, the bluest of eyes, the most delicious of quaint Irish brogues, and there are tears in her voice when she strikes the keynote of pathos. All of which seems a trifle extravagant, perhaps, but Mr. Boucicault himself, who is an older and balder man than I am, waxes even more enthusiastic in Miss Martinot's praise. "There is not," said he today, "a girl in England or America who can compare with her in parts like these, and for that reason I am about to complete a three years' contract with her. I never knew a girl of 20 with such keen intelligence and such thorough musical and dramatic instincts." Certainly there is no better judge of these things than Dion, and the future of the little Boston soubret will be worth watching.

Boucicault is now putting the finishing touches upon his new play, "Suil-A-Mor," a reconstructed version of "The O'Dowd," which created such a storm of disapproval at the London Adelphi about a year ago, and which the author withdrew rather than modify in deference to popular opinion. "Suil-A-Mon" will be produced for the first time in this country the latter part of the month. It is an eviction drama of the deepest die. The action transpires in Galway, and Boucicault plays an old farmer. He thinks it the most intensely dramatic work he has ever produced. In March Boucicault returns to England, and will produce "Suil-A-Mon" in Dublin during the summer. Early in August he begins an engagement at Brighton, and two months later returns to the United States to play twenty-three weeks in the principal cities. Charles Pope, the St. Louis manager, is endeavoring this week to induce him to make a spring tour through the far West to San Francisco, but nothing is likely to come of it.

Samuel Piercy.

Sam Piercy's sad illness is just now the exciting topic among professional people here. His last appearance as leading man of the Edwin Booth company was in the "Merchant of Venice," at the Park, on Monday, the 26th ult. Next morning he was quite ill. The intelligent physician, called the disease typhoid-fever, and did not discover until Friday that it was small-pox. Of course Piercy was hurried off to a small-pox hospital, and all the other actors in town began to rush around wildly and get vaccinated. The report today is not encouraging, and the news of poor Piercy's death may precede the publication of this letter. One of the worst features of the case is his despondency. His wife, to whom he was devotedly attached, died a few months ago, and his intimate friends say he was oppressed by the belief that he would follow her within a year. Piercy's last appearance in Chicago, if I am not mistaken, was in "The Legion of Honor" at McVicker's in April last.

Tom Keene is doing well at the Park.

The Kiralfys are doing the "Black Crook" at the Globe.

The "Tourists" are in their last week at the Gaiety.

Kate Claxton wanted to break her contract at the Windsor, but the law compelled her to keep it, and she opened to exactly $17 on Monday night. E. D. P.

WHITTIER AND HOLMES.

Generous Acknowledgments from Them to Our Chicago Poet and Humorist, Eugene J. Hall.

Mr. Eugene J. Hall, of this city, whose poetical contributions have made his name familiar to the readers of THE TRIBUNE, and whose new book, "Lyrics of Homeland," is meeting with a large sale and a kindly reception by the press and the people, has just had the honor to receive the following encouraging and peculiarly characteristic letters from John G. Whittier and Oliver Wendell Holmes:

AMESBURY, 2d, 1st Mo., 1882.—DEAR FRIEND: I have read thy handsome volume with hearty interest. Some of the poems and lyrics seem to me admirably done. They are very true to nature and home-life. They commend themselves to all, especially to those who have had the good fortune to be born in the country, and whose childhood was familiar with the farm, the barn, the garret, and the hayfield. With many thanks for thy book, and with all New-Year's wishes, I am, thy friend, JOHN G. WHITTIER.

NO. 296 BEACON STREET, BOSTON, Jan. 2, 1882.—MY DEAR SIR: I dread receiving a book of poems, for it is only too probable that there will be little which I can conscientiously praise. But I have read many of those in your book with real pleasure. The descriptions are very natural, the idioms carefully studied, and the characters and stories interesting. There are few to whom I have given the attention I have given to you. I think you have a genuine vein which will repay working. You must have had great delight in writing many of these poems, and I feel sure they will also delight many readers. I need not speak of the great beauty of the illustrations. As for the honor you have done my name, which I find embalmed on one of your opening pages, I can only say, I thank you, and that I hope many coming years will ripen more fruit on the boughs you have shaken and those you have not touched. Believe me, my dear sir, very truly yours, OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

A FANTASY.

For The Chicago Tribune.

Up in the land of Eternity,
Where the Angels of Purity dwell,
Low at the feet of the Savior
An Angel beseechingly fell.

In anguish her beautiful features
Were raised to the Father's, so sad,
For Heaven's grand portals had opened,
And let in a Spirit so bad.

Up to the Throne of the Mighty
It came with defiance in eye;
And lower then bent the good Angel,
Uttering a sad, wailing cry.

Proud stood the Angel of Blackness,
Yet pale was her hard, sinful face;
Clenched were her hands, but so steady;
And wild and determined her gaze.

Then in Heaven a silence pervaded—
A silence so fearful intense
That the Angles of Purity shuddered,
And waited in awful suspense

To hear what the great and good Father
Would say to this Angel of Sin,
Whose look was as dark, and rebellious,
And fierce, as the spirit within.

Right into the eyes of the Savior
She gazed with a look long and cold,
And sinlied as the Angels of Heaven
Turned pale at her actions so bold,

Then, through the silence so awful,
With a majesty solemn and grand,
The voice of the Mighty spoke gravely,
As o'er her He lifted His hand:

"Such boldness in Heaven, dark Spirit,
Appalleth the Angels to see;
And, couldst thy transgressions be pardoned,
Thy bearing from bliss sunders thee."

Then, with a cry, the fair Angel
Who knelt at the feet of the Lord
Raised her hands in humble beseeching
To God, Whom she loved and adored.

But Margaret, the child of her mother,
At His words did not shudder or quail,
Though with pitying eyes she regarded
Her sister so trembling and pale.

"Holy Father, forgive, O forgive her!"
The Angel in agony plead;
And God, in His greatness and mercy,
Looked down upon Margaret and said:

"Repent, and the prayers of this Angel
Will not have been uttered in vain!
Repent, and I will so cleanse thee
That thou shalt be free from all stain!"

"List, God!" answered Margaret the sinful,
In accents low, hoarse, and intense;
"Doom me to perdition if Thou wilt,
But let me speak ere I go hence.

"I sinned in the world of temptation—
The cold, dreary world, with its show
Of glitter and gladness external
To shroud all the darkness and wo.

"I sinned—ah yes, Lord!—when my being
Had wasted and shrunken from want;
When hope from my whole soul had perished,
And left me untouched by all taunt.

"Was I happy in sin? O Thou knowest,
As well as my poor heart, that I
Was aching with anguish and loathing, though
The eyes in my sockets were dry.

"Lord, white was the soul Thou created
In me, as in all of mankind;
And, hadst Thou given me some light,
In sin I would not have been twined."

"Margaret," then said the Redeemer,
"Life down upon Earth hath but years;
And thou shouldst have borne for my sake,
With strength, all thy causes for tears.

"I suffered and died but to save thee,
And make thee a home free from care;
And, hadst thou but worshiped and loved Me,
Thou wouldst not have sunk in despair.

"But repent, and I will forgive thee,
For the sake of this Angel who kneels,
And to me so meekly and humbly
For thee, Evil Spirit, appeals."

"Repent! That I cannot, Almighty!"
In hoarse yet firm tones she replied;
"So let Thy gates again open!"
With fierce face and clenched hands, she cried.

Back slid the grand portals of Heaven;
And then, 'mid a silence profound,
The Spirit of Evil departed,
To dwell in the world under ground.

CHICAGO. ELVA.

Playing Poker for a Bride.

Kansas City Times.

Two bloods of Salina, Kan., were rivals in love, and decided upon a duel to settle the question of possession. They selected their seconds, got a surgeon, and retired to a sequestered nook, where they spread a blanket and the deadly work began. At the first deal one of the rivals got two pairs, jacks and deuces, and failed to fill. His hated rival showed down four kings and took the queen. The surgeon got $10, the seconds got disgusted, and the loser got drunk, while the winner got married.

REAL ESTATE.

The Corner of Jackson Street and Fourth Avenue Sold at $1,250 a Foot.

Acre Property Quiet, but Inside Business Lots in Demand.

Plans for a $600,000 Block of Stores on Market Street.

Abandonment of the Pier and Hotel Scheme at the Foot of Park Row.

Is It the Duty of the Building Inspector to Give License to Violation of the Law?

Sale of the Corner of Jackson and Dearborn Streets at $1,250 a Foot.

Mrs. Sarah L. Brooks, of Boston, has bought of H. M. Shepard, of this city, 50 feet on Jackson street, 50 feet east of Fourth avenue, by 100 feet deep, for $55,000, and the adjoining lot, 50x100, on the southeast corner of Fourth avenue and Jackson street, for $70,000. This makes a total of $125,000 for 100 feet on Jackson street, bounded by the alley extension of Dearborn street on the east and Fourth avenue on the west. This price is a strong advance on preceding quotations of lots in that vicinity. The lot has light on three sides, and has an unobstructed view northward on Dearborn street, as the Custom-House, which stands north of it, is set far back.

This sale to Mrs. Brooks puts the property at this end of Dearborn street in very strong hands. The Butler heirs own 165 feet on Dearborn street, 50 feet deep, between Adams and Quincy. This they will not sell, but would lease for a long term. E. S. Pike, Esq., holds the fee of the 165 feet between Quincy and Jackson streets. His lot is 50 feet deep, and he has a long lease of the lot, 25x165, behind him, giving him 165x75 feet. Mr. F. R. Otis owns 100 feet on Jackson street from Third avenue to the alley, which is the extension of Dearborn street, with a depth of 49 6-10 feet on Third avenue. The improvement of this property is dependent on the decision of the Supreme Court with regard to the vacation of La Salle street.

A Good Report of Business for the First Week of the Year.

A double lot twenty-five feet wide, running from Market through to Franklin, between Jackson and Van Buren, has been sold at $500 a foot on each frontage, or $50,000 in all.

On State street, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets, forty-eight feet have been sold for $100 a foot. This was part of 325 feet that was bought six months ago for $55 a foot.

Sales to the, for December, unusual amount of $26,000 have been made during the past month by the Chicago & Calumet Canal & Dock Company.

S. E. Gross & Co. sold for Charles Counselman forty-five feet with frame buildings on the northeast corner of Madison and Lincoln streets to Carrie E. Pope for $17,000.

George H. Rozet and A. J. Averell have sold to Philip D. Armour and the other trustees of the will of the late Joseph F. Armour, a site for a church and school which Mr. Armour desired to establish. The property selected is 300 feet on the southwest corner of Thirty-third and Dearborn streets, running through to Butterfield, and the price paid was $23,250. It is understood that the Armour family take great interest in this philanthropic project, and the building which will be erected to carry out the ideas of the testator will be an ornament to the architecture of the city, and will be fitted in every respect for the important work to be carried on within its walls. Mr. Rozet has also sold to Levi C. Merrick 100 feet on Michigan street, east of Rush, for $15,000, and to Mr. John T. Lester for $72,000, the Wairous house on the southwest corner of Pine and Superior.

During the week J. H. Van Vlissingen & Bro., the Pullman real estate agents, have sold for J. Prins to T. E. Patterson, ten acres on One-Hundred-and-Eleventh street, west of Pullman, at $900 per acre. This tract will be subdivided at once and the lots placed on the market. The same firm, during the week, sold six lots at Pullman, at prices from $250 to $805 each.

The *Evening Journal* says: "When the East Chicago Improvement Company purchased the 8,000-acre tract from Forsyth it neglected to protect certain interests. One was a large tract of land along the lake shore which used to belong to Forsyth and had been sold by him to different parties in small holdings. This property embraces most all of the lake-shore frontage and a good deal of the Government river front which Forsyth formerly owned, and is part and parcel of the original Forsyth tract, but is still not owned by the East Chicago Company. The men who own these few hundred acres know the hold which they have on the East Chicago Company, and have marked their property way up. Mr. Forsyth has been making every effort to buy them out, and has succeeded in getting a great deal of the property, but has had to pay in some instances pretty heavy prices for it. His latest purchase was 145 acres on the lake-shore, which he bought of Borden and Wicker the other day for $45,000 cash."

John Johnston Jr. has sold to Warrick Price 350 feet on Humboldt Park Boulevard, northeast corner of Appeurade to Flensburg, $15,000.

D. C. Ferguson has sold to G. C. Wilson 50x104 feet on Fourth avenue, south of Taylor, for $8,000.

John Johnston Jr. has sold during the past six weeks fifty-two lots at $250 each in his new subdivision at California and Milwaukee avenues. He has just sold to the Garfield Land Syndicate 12½ acres (or 60,000), the land being traversed by Grand boulevard.

Turner & Bond have sold a good many lots lately near Thirty-second and Ullman streets at $300 and $700 apiece; also, a number of lots at Normal Park, on which houses will soon be put up.

Andrews & Burhans sold for Edward Smith, of Neenah, Wis., to Leonard J. Stow, the three-story and basement brick building (two stores and rooms above), Nos. 353 and 355 Fifth avenue, for $14,000 and taxes of 1881; also, for H. A. Hurlbut, to W. A. Robinson, of Robinson & Roe, photographers, house No. 1718 Brook street, near Drexel boulevard, for $4,500.

For $71,600 John J. Mitchell sold to James F. Bassett, Grand boulevard, between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh streets, west front, 66x132 feet, improved.

W. P. Wheeler has sold to Leopold Mayer 22½x108 feet on Adams street, 180 feet east of Fifth avenue, for $25,000.

In the sales of the week were 35x158 feet on the southwest corner of Wabash avenue and Twenty-fourth street to W. H. Comstock for $15,000; the buildings 50, 52, 54, and 56 North Wells street, with leasehold interest in the lots, $40,000; 45x124 on West Madison street, northeast corner of Lincoln, $17,000; 48 9-10x38, improved, on the southeast corner of Centre and Church, $11,000; 20 acres on Crawford avenue, between North and Grand, $15,000; 35x162½ on Michigan avenue, south of Twenty-ninth street, $12,250; 59 1-3x100 on Wabash avenue, southeast corner of Sixteenth street, $27,500; 25x161 8-10 on Michigan avenue, south of Twenty-first street, $16,000; 50x253 on West Harrison street, 167 feet east of Beach, to Sebor, $15,000.

The *Real-Estate and Building Journal* gives this summary of the sales of 1881:

	No.	Value.
Total for December	908	$4,544,374
Total fourth quarter	2,065	11,691,283
Total first six months, 1881	6,261	30,035,168
Grand total, twelve months	12,023	54,859,136
Excess of first six months, '81, over last six months, '80	1,701	10,636,269

The Connecticut Mutual desire it stated that no one has in any form any kind of refusal of the lot on the southeast corner of Monroe and Dearborn streets.

Building permits were issued yesterday as follows: M. Gilligan, two-story barn, 20x33 feet, No. 2224 La Salle street, to cost $1,000; K. Robinson, two-story dwelling, 24x28 feet, Butterfield and Thirty-sixth streets, to cost $1,200.

Saturday's Transfers.

The following instruments were filed for record Saturday, Jan. 7:

CITY PROPERTY.

Ashland av, n w cor of Fifteenth st, e f, 72 8-10x125 ft, dated Oct. 4, 1881 (M. and F. Silleran to George Kammerer)..... $ 3,000

Butterfield st, n e cor of Thirty-fifth, 132x120 ft, dated Jan. 4 (H. and O. Busby to George Vose and Wife)..... 4,000

Sheffield av, 240 ft s of Centre st, e f, 40x80 ft, dated Jan. 4 (Thomas C. Edwards to Ernst Bunk)..... 2,200

Ashley av, 75 ft w of Centre av, n f, 25x90 ft, dated Dec. 21, 1881 (L. G. Dominick to Alfred Ashley)..... 400

Oakley av, 115 ft n of West Polk st, e f, 48x132 ft, dated Dec. 31, 1881 (John H. Herwig to James F. Griffin)..... 1,550

Centre av, s e cor of Sixteenth st, w f, 21x120 ft, dated Dec. 2, 1881 (G. L. Martin to T. and A. Crockett)..... 1,300

North Max st, 125 ft s of West Erie, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Aug. 25, 1881 (estate of W. B. Ogden to R. H. Erickson)..... 1,800

Same property as the above, dated Dec. 30, 1881 (R. H. Erickson to John Nelson)..... 2,000

Wabash av, 75 ft s of Thirty-third st, e f, 50x154 ft, dated Jan. 4 (E. D. Dickerman to Charles F. A. Spencer)..... 7,500

Michigan st, 75 ft e of North State, s f, 22x100 ft, dated Dec. 31, 1881 (E. D. Becker et al to Byron L. Smith)..... 3,125

Seventy-third st, 300 ft w of Parkside av, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Jan. 5 (M. Gottfried to F. Gundlach)..... 700

State st, 264 ft s of Seventeenth, e f, 21x111 ft, improved, dated Dec. 31, 1881 (Thomas D. Lowther to Maria Wagner)..... 8,500

Sherman st, 334 ft n of Taylor, e f, undivided ¼ of 19½x100½ ft, dated Jan. 7 (H. and W. Freas to W. Reichardt)..... 800

South Dearborn st, s w cor of Thirty-third, e f, 300 ft Butterfield st, dated Jan. 3 (H. and C. Busby to the estate of Joseph F. Armour)..... 23,250

The premises No. 19 Moore st, dated Jan. 4 (estate of A. Sutton to B. Maguire)..... 1,100

Ambrose st, n e cor Lincoln, s f, 30x100 ft, dated Dec. 5

20 Per Cent Discount Clearing-Sale.
20 Per Cent Discount Clearing-Sale.
20 Per Cent Discount Clearing-Sale.

59th Semi-Annual Clearing-Sale.
59th Semi-Annual Clearing-Sale.
59th Semi-Annual Clearing-Sale.

20

Per Cent Discount on all CASH SALES ONLY, during month of JANUARY.

The enormity of our last week's business proves the public appreciation of our Fine

CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS,

And their faith in our discount.

84 & 86 STATE-ST.

84 & 86 STATE-ST.

HARVEY.

59TH

Semi-Annual Clearing-Sale. All goods in plain figures of former regular prices, from which the discount will be deducted.

20 Per Cent Discount Clearing-Sale.
20 Per Cent Discount Clearing-Sale.
20 Per Cent Discount Clearing-Sale.

59th Semi-Annual Clearing-Sale.
59th Semi-Annual Clearing-Sale.
59th Semi-Annual Clearing-Sale.

M. H. F.

Oscar Wilde as He Appears on Broadway.

Opening Performance at Wallack's New Theatre.

An English Dramatist Achieves Success Three Times.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—I was walking across Trafalgar Square, in London, one day two summers ago, when I met the most extraordinary-looking young man I thought that city of excentricities could boast. He was extremely tall, with a sallow, callow, doughy face; long and lantern-jawed, projecting teeth, thick lips that could not come together without a great effort; a hopeless pair of silly blue eyes, and a general flavor of goose in his walk and in his expression, the resemblance being borne out by a very long crane of a neck that rose pokily forward from a broad Byron collar and a pink negligee bow; a violet velvet coat, short in the tail and rolling in the collar; a pair of dove-colored pants on his two lamp-post-like legs; patent-leather low-shoes, pink stockings, and in his hand a stalk of day lilies. He was progressing with a step like that known to military movements as the "goose step," and his sicky little eyes were riveted on the flowers he bore limply extended before him.

I stood still and laughed at the spectacle. I had never seen anything so grotesque before, and still I seemed to be acquainted with his person. You have heard of the man who met an old lady lately in a horse-car, and shook hands, and asked after her folks, convinced he had struck an old friend, her face was so familiar.

"Let me see," he stammered, "I'm ashamed, but your name has escaped me. And I know you so well, too. You are my wife's aunt's husband's sister——"

"Nothing of the kind," broke in the old lady, "I am yours for health, Lydia Pinkham."

So looking at the pedestrian phenomenon on Trafalgar Square I said to myself, Truly do I know you, you must be—and like a flash it came to me—De Maurier's caricatures in *Punch*. It was Oscar Wilde who has been notorized (you can't say immortalized) by Maurier. I saw him very often after that, in public and private. Behold, here on Broadway this afternoon, stumbling along in front of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, clothed in fur, his hat on the back of his head, his goose neck a trifle thicker, his goose look a trifle more pronounced—there was Oscar coming over to lecture on the Renaissance and teach us the doctrine of the Dado, the gospel of the stork and sunflower.

He is inundated with cards from the fashionables, but his agent has a contract with him which prevents him from accepting social invitations, which would make him common. He is a very precious creature indeed, and probably will make many proselytes among the already intense who yearn to be utterly utter.

Young Wilde has taken high degrees in his class, has secured prizes for Greek scholarship and English poetry, and can't be such a goose as he looks. His peculiar personality led Maurier to caricature him, and he lived up to the *Punch* pictures till he was as fantastical as the cartoons. Now he makes stock of the notoriety given him. Wednesday night he went to the Standard to see "Patience" (in which Gilbert and Sullivan have him as *Reginald*) and divided the attention of the audience with the play.

WALLACK'S NEW THEATRE.

Wednesday night, although the outside of Wallack's Theatre was incomplete, the new theatre opened. A proclamation, or, as Lester terms it, a solicitation, was published urging ladies to go in full dress, and the general construction put on the request was that it meant take in the Gainsborough hats. There is no doubt but that the huge flaring hats are wretched things in theatres for those who sit behind. At any rate the edict for full dress was sent abroad and many ladies feel aggrieved at it.

In London, where cabs and hansoms are patrolling every street, where you can go anywhere for a shilling, it's quite another thing; but ladies do not like to climb in and out of cars without bonnets, and really Wallack nor any other manager in New York is wholly supported by carriage people. This is a democratic city yet, and Mr. Wallack will have a lively time filling his theatre with men in dress coats and women without hats. The bonnet business will be his biggest stumbling-block. Men like to blossom forth all shirt-front and little coat-tails, but the bare head necessitates an elegant coiffure. Very few women would trust their back hair under fire of opera-glasses, it's so convenient to lay a little hair mat, called a frizet, on their foreheads, clap a hat on to keep it in place, and, thus accoutered, go out for the evening. But for the first night Mr. Wallack got together lots of swells in full dress and the house looked brilliant and fashionable. The theatre resembles the old place corner of Broome street and Broadway in many respects; it is constructed like that very snug and comfortable building; its prevailing colors are gold and crimson; its drop represents white satin, and its central chandelier is a stunner. The boxes were crowded with the leading lights of society, and some very esthetic toilets were displayed.

The Jewish element is always in the ascendant in a Wallackian audience, and the children of Israel are for illuminating purposes equal to electric lights. One conspicuous matron in a prosceniun box wore a black velvet dress, on the square-cut neck of which blazed a star, two crosses, two bar jace-pins, a crescent, and three cluster-pins—nine diamond-set ornaments. These were pinned in amid the lace that bordered the opening; around the full throat was a necklace and pendant of diamonds; enormous solitaires filled her ears, and an arrow and a fan-shaped ornament was stuck in her hair. The stones were all large in these pieces of jewelry, and the effect of the display was dazzling.

It was generally understood that Oscar Wilde was to be the guest of Mrs. Musgrave, the banker's wife, but probably the dreadful agent who has him in tow prevented his appearing.

Mrs. Tom Musgrave is a very independant and important personage. Some years ago the Wall street banker, then a youngish widower, crossed the Atlantic in company with a charming young girl, the highly educated daughter of an English clergyman, who was coming here to act as governess in a wealthy Philadelphia family. The American was deeply smitten, and proposed even on shipboard. The lady's friends approved the suit, and, instead of filling the position of governess in Philadelphia, she came to New York as the wife of Mr. Musgrave. The society which had mentally reserved Thomas for home consumption were indignant and outraged at first, but by force of character and accomplishments Mrs. Musgrave held her own, and dictates to the whole party at present. She gives very fashionable musicales this winter, from 10 till after 11; the performers are gifted amateurs. At 11 the professionals engaged arrive—detachments from the opera and bouffe companies playing for the time in the city. They do their portion of the entertainment and mingle with the guests for an hour, to the intense delight of the very select. Mrs. M. of course is esthetic, and some of her late gatherings have brought out remarkable toilets. Painted dresses seem to be in the greatest favor with these people; no fewer than seven were displayed in Wallack's boxes—one of an indefinit green on which bunches of white lilacs wandered about, and another of white satin having stalks of corn done partly by paint and partly in embroidery.

There is nothing to be said of the performance now: every one has seen the "School for Scandal" times out of mind; the night was one long reception. Moss and Arthur Wallack—who is selected to continue the line of Wallack managers—stood in the lobby each side the entrance-gate and received. As each artist came on he or she got a tremendous reception, Gilbert and Ponisi receiving the longest and largest, as they have the longest and largest hold on public recognition.

The "Money Spinner" and "Youth" are to be seen shortly, and there is no sort of doubt about the success of the new place.

EMMET AND DAVENPORT.

That dramatic mystery Joe Emmet is packing Niblo's lofty and wide theatre. The veriest rubbish that was ever pitched together by the weakest playwright ever born in the trash called "Frits in Ireland." Emmet is growing logy and fat; his dancing consists in an occasional step, and his vocalism is more frightfully nasal than ever, his articulation is more indistinct and catarrhal than before, but the audience burst into applause over everything he does. We often hear of personal magnetism, but the greatest illustration I ever saw of it is in Emmet.

Fanny Davenport's engagement is not a great one, and people are finding much fault with Mary Anderson. Clara Morris plays for the first time in the "New Magdalen" for the matinée at the Union Square, where the "Lights of London" fills the house nightly. A very proud fellow ought "Carados" Sims, of the *Referee*, to be. At one jump he has "caught on" to the New York public as securely as he has grabbed the London playgoers. "Mother-in-Law," at the Park, is his second success in one week, and we shall see if, with Lester Wallack, "The Colonel" is not a third one of equal proportion.

What a splendid thing a new broom is. Our new District-Attorney, McKeon, entered upon office like a box of patent fourth-proof pills. Such a general cleaning as the body politic got is almost too much to look upon without sympathy. All the offices were fitted up with lounges on which somnolent clerks did much of their clerical duty. McKeon's all-seeing eye lighted on those lounges; half an hour later the carmen went through the building and twitched out from under recumbent politicians the benevolent contrivances; remonstrance was useless; out they went, and their bereft clerks are sitting up stiff on hard stools or standing round on their hind-legs saying cuss-words.

How long this severity will last is quite another thing; incumbents of office have gone in after this same lounge-crusade fashion, and before they went out French bedsteads have been put up in their places.

THE SMALL-POX SCARE

here is almost as active as Mr. McKeon. In stages, theatres, and all public places you see folks guarding their arms from contact with their fellow-creatures, and the general salutation just now is, "How is your vaccination?"

The illness of Sam Piercey, the actor supporting Booth, has affrighted the whole profession. George Edgar has joined the company in his place, and all the rest of them have been vaccinated. Edgar is a very taking gentleman, and innoculation may not save the party, though I hope Louise Eldridge (giddy creature) will be spared.

Boucicault, who has been stopping in Boston at the same hotel (the Vendome), pulled up stakes and moved away.

By the by, that charming Irishman celebrated his 50th birthday last week. He says "they allow him that; they don't think there's any plagiarism or collaboration about that."

And speaking of Boucicault reminds me that the gorgeous suite of rooms he fitted up on the second floor of Pinard's new restaurant on Fifteenth street, just off Fifth avenue, have been given up for good by the great dramatist, and turned into a grand dining-salon by the proprietor. Between the studio and the sleeping-room there was an ebony, silver-trimmed arrangement that filled the entire room, all but a book-lined passage between.

This affair looked like the tomb of the Capulets. It had a multitude of doors and drawers opening into both rooms, and there was nothing necessary for mortal man in the way of eating, drinking, or smoking but those doors and drawers furnished forth. There was an ice-box at bottom, then drawers above displayed every sort of wine; you pulled out another and there were Strasburg patés; another, every brand of cigar; another, you were confronted by every pickle and condiment invented; another door and your childhood's dream of jam and jelly sprang up before you. As a miraculous larder and phenomenal ice-box, that ebony affair will live in my memory. That has been sacrificed. Otherwise the rooms with their hangings of crimson velvet, their tesselated floors, brass and tiled mantels, and other gorgeousness hold their own.

Within the walls such men as Vanderbilt and Grant give dinners, but alas! perhaps never again will the splendid chandeliers blink at the brightness assembled beneath them as they used in the olden time when Dion gave suppers to his chosen spirits.

Hayburt, of the *World* (a very good opinion of Hurlburt has Hurlburt, save the sweetest sort of a send-off dinner to Count Andrassy in those rooms the other night. To this dinner he invited Vanderbilt and several other money magnates. The wines were perfect, the menu exquisit, and Hurlburt went down to his rooms in the *World* office satisfied with himself as a superior sort of being. Imagine, then, his horror and indignation when one of his own reporters came in with an elaborate account of his own dinner—only giving the credit of the affair to Count Andrassy, and mentioning as among the guests W. H. Hurlburt (the giver of the feast). This was too much, and they say locks of gray hair were found at the foot of the first stairs, and echoes of bad words reached the tall tower of the *Tribune* office. M. H. F.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

A Fire-Trap.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—An apt illustration of the number of fire-traps in the business centre of Chicago was well illustrated by an incipient fire on the second floor of the marble-front building Nos. 155 and 157 Dearborn street at about 7:30 o'clock this morning, when most of the employés were already at their places. The building, five stories high, fifty feet frontage, and filled with combustible material throughout, has only front and rear staircases (the latter close to the elevator-shaft) up to the third story. The fourth and fifth stories communicate with terra firma only by a narrow four-foot staircase. These upper stories are filled with at least 150 employés left, at the mercy of this winding, tortuous, and, in case of panic, next to useless staircase. Are the fire ordinances of Chicago a sham? AN INQUIRER.

The Pole Evil.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—It looks as though Mayor Harrison has determined to allow the Mutual Union Telepraph pole ordinance to become a law without signing or vetoing it. This is a cowardly and sneaking way of approving a measure which the Mayor has already condemned in fitting terms. The new ordinance is just as much a violation of the general prohibition and just as much in defiance of public interests as was the first, which the Mayor vetoed. Moreover, Mr. Harrison intimated very plainly in his veto message that corrupt influences had been employed to procure the telegraph company the special privilege granted by the ordinance, and that consideration alone ought to compel him to put his foot upon the scheme, unless he is disposed to accept the alleged distribution of turkey and cranberry sauce among a few poor families as a sufficient atonement for robbing the corporations. V.

The Mormon Crisis.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—It is a fact fresh in the minds of the public that the Democracy have been the friends of the Mormons and the defenders of their views. In preceding Congresses where the Democrats have had control all bills unfavorable to the Mormon Church have been promptly smothered and buried beneath the weight of Democratic sympathy. Now that the tables are turned the polygamists are becoming alarmed, and with good reason. Let us see the Republican party add another flower to its wreath of glory by dealing to the law-breaking citizens of Utah that justice that has too long been withheld from them. If Mormonism is not spreading into the adjoining Territories, and, if it is ever to be checked, now is the time to strike. Hundreds of young men are ascending into manhood who will soon attach themselves to the already large number of able-bodied men ready at any time to oppose the Government. If this question is to be settled it should be done before they import converts and add to their power, when nothing less than a bloody strife and many lives will suffice to put them down. JUSTICE.

Brutal Policemen at the C., B. & Q. Depot.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—Last evening a few moments after 5 o'clock Mr. Whitney, a member of the Board of Trade, residing at Downer's Grove, came to the front iron gates of the Union Depot, corner of Madison street, in order to go home on the train just then backing in for passengers. In the absence of the gatekeeper Mr. Whitney opened the gate and passed toward the train standing directly in front. The gatekeeper ran after him, caught him, and with the aid of other gatekeepers rudely thrust him back again outside, saying: "I will send you to the lockup. Suiting the action to his words, several of the keepers, quasi policemen, put handcuffs on him, thrust him into a wagon, and drove off with him. Several of his neighbors and friends who witnessed the whole transaction failed to see any good cause for such rude treatment to a highly respectable and orderly citizen and daily commuter. There is much freeing among the commuters generally at this depot because of the rough and arbitrary manner in which these gatekeepers shove us around at pleasure. Although I have been daily going out on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad for more than six months, I am still unable to tell which gate I will be permitted to pass through each day, and now it seems the important gatekeeper can arrest us, put on handcuffs, and take us to a lock-up, if we happen to go through the wrong gate, or without permission. If the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad have any voice in this matter, it is high time for it to interfere in behalf of its commuters, or many of them will leave the road to avoid all this trouble, which most of us feel more or less every day. T. C. HILL,

A patron of the C., B. & Q. Road.

Hyde Park Tax-Eater Confiscation.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

HYDE PARK, Jan. 7.—Your editorial this morning on the special assessments of Hyde Park and the jobbing tax-eaters and thieves is timely. I find my property has just been "specially assessed" for improvements on Forty-first street, though not touching that street by over fifty feet, for more than the total regular taxes for State, county, school, and village purposes. I have paid for two sewers in front of my property and one on another street, for paving in front, and now am called upon to pay for paving Forty-first street. The truth is, we have a set of village officials who own little or no taxable property themselves, and who literally live out of the taxes they assess on property-holders. They have formed a ring with certain county officials as poor, inapublic, and dishonest as themselves, and the people are being shamefully robbed in all directions. If the money paid in taxes was being judiciously expended in improvements, taxpayers could grunt and bear it, perhaps, but the improvements are generally of the *sham* sort, which have to be patched up or replaced every year or two by new "specials," and the "political fund" has to be kept good and salaries never earned have to be paid. It is high time the citizens and taxpayers of Hyde Park took their own business into their own hands. The Treasurer of the school fund, who lately failed and cheated the village out of a large amount, was a member of this sweet-scented ring, and the unconvicted rogueters are doing all they can to save their unfortunate brother, who no doubt honorably(?) divided the plunder.

We want a little daylight let into some of the dark places in our village affairs. Anything THE TRIBUNE can do to turn this light on will be duly appreciated by Hyde Park taxpayers and its readers. HYDE-PARKER.

SOCIETY INSTALLATIONS.

Lincoln Park Lodge, No. 2,620, K. of H., held its public installation of officers last evening. In addition to the installation exercises an interesting literary and musical program was presented.

A public installation of the officers elect of Post 28, G. A. R., will take place at Hershey Musical Hall, Nos. 83 and 85 Madison street, Tuesday evening, Jan. 10, commencing promptly at 8 o'clock. The entertainment will consist of addresses, recitations, vocal and instrumental music, the whole to conclude with dancing. Veterans not connected with the G. A. R. are especially invited to attend.

The following officers of Kilwinning Lodge, No. 311, A. F. & A. M., were installed in their respective stations last Thursday evening: Thomas Middleton, W. M.; Thomas Ryan, S. W.; Giles A. Stanley, J. W.; A. M. Eddy, Treasurer; Alex S. Allen, Secretary; Giles Rendell, S. D.; L. F. Martin, J. D.; William S. Follmer, S. S.; James Howell, J. S.; S. M. Richardson, Tyler. The ceremonies were conducted by Past Master T. T. Gurney, D. C. Crecier, and Deputy Grand Master John O'Neil.

The following officers of Garden City Lodge, No. 40, A. O. U. W., were installed Monday evening last by D. G. M. W. James Marshall at their hall, corner of Michigan and North Clark streets: P. M. W., James Parker; M. W., M. W. Craig; F., C. A. Zanner; O., Charles Hughes; Recorder, R. Blatt; Financier, H. L. Degener; Receiver, D. C. Busch; Guide, James Moody; J. W., P. Meyer; O. W., P. Stift; Trustees, R. Bartlett, Alex. Frazer; Representative to Grand Lodge, James Fergus. At the conclusion of the ceremonies an elegant repast was spread, in which the members participated with much zest and spirit. Songs, speeches, and mutual congratulations made up a very pleasant evening.

At the regular meeting of Ætna Lodge, No. 88, A. O. U. W., held at Lincoln Park Hall Thursday evening, the following officers were duly installed for the present term: George W. Linn, P. M. W.; Charles Osborn, M. W.; William Parsons, F.; William H. Thayer, O.; James Watson, Recorder; George W. Hoof, Rec.; Edwin Clark, Fin.; Andrew Snyder, G.; J. McMahon, L.W.; A. E. Smith, O. W.; A. S. Maltman, Trustee for the term of eighteen months.

At a regular meeting of Lafayette Lodge, No. 144, A. O. U. W., held Thursday evening, the following officers were installed by D. G. M. W. Charles B. La Moine; P. M. W., William Lundt; M. W., C. J. Albrecht; F., P. W. Bourke; O., B. Petterson; Recorder, H. L. Hertz; Receiver, F. Stark; Financier, Joseph Lokup; G., R. Dalton; I. W., Charles St. Mary; O. W., George Hiremann.

The Rev. W. H. Scott, Grand Master of the Masons of Illinois, publicly installed the officers of Golden Rule Lodge, No. 720, A. F. & A. M., Tuesday, Jan. 3. The officers for the coming Masonic year are as follows: Thomas G. Newman, Worshipful Master; John Hiland, Senior Warden; J. T. Bullen, Junior Warden; I. Giogoski, Treasurer; L. H. Wilson, Secretary; John W. Brown, Chaplain; Charles T. Drake, Senior Deacon; L. C. Peabody, Junior Deacon; Peter Mason, Senior Steward; R. Lambert, Junior Steward; John E. Ford, Marshal. After the installation ceremonies, a musical entertainment was given by several gentlemen and ladies of Chicago. M. W. Bro. T. T. Gurney, Past Grand Master of the State, assisted, and R. W. Bro. G. W. Barnard was the Grand Marshal.

At a regular meeting of Occidental Commandery, No. 1, Order of the Red Cross, the following officers were installed for the current year: Commander, Charles J. Beattie; Lieutenant-Commander, A. L. Fyfe; Scribe, F. H. Wright; Prelate, James Church; Treasurer, John Scott; Sergeant, Dr. E. N. Case; Guard, J. C. Heald; Sentinel, C. O. Henthorn. The installation services were presided over by Supreme Commander McKim, of Sterling, Ill., assisted by Past-Supreme Commander B. P. Reynolds, M. D., and Past-Commander A. B. Case.

The following officers of Chicago Lodge 91, A. O. U. W. were installed last Monday evening for the ensuing term: P. M. W., Charles Greiss; M. W., Joseph Heimbrodt; Foreman, William Fries; Overseer, John T. Scott; Recorder, O. G. Thompson; Financier, Fred Lodding; Receiver, Henry F. Mahler; I. W., John Nebelhack; O. W., M. M. Gernhart; Guide, John Sell; Trustee, Charles Vancleef.

At a regular meeting of the Star of the West Lodge No. 185, A. O. U. W., held Tuesday, Jan. 4, the following officers were installed by D. G. M. John Connolly: P. M. W., John P. Atkins; M. W., Herman Sholz; F., Patriek B. Tierney; O., Maurice Canfield; Recorder, Thomas R. Crotty; F., Thomas J. Halpin; R., Patrick Mackey; G., Charles Keely; I. W., James Kelly; O. W., Jeremiah O'Connor; Trustees, Richard M. Olliver, M. Inman, and Patrick Caneen.

THE LAW INSTITUTE.

Proceedings of the Yearly Meeting—Elections and Reports—How to Relieve the United States Supreme Court.

The regular yearly meeting of the Chicago Law Institute was held yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the Law Library in the new Court-House, and was well attended.

President George W. Smith read a report in which, after congratulating the members over the escape from the dangerous quarters in the old City-Hall, he suggests that expressions of gratitude were due to the County Commissioners; at the same time he hinted that he hoped the Commissioners would grant even more room, as it was evident more would soon be needed. He called attention to the fact that the institute as a body had never as yet addressed itself to questions of legal reform, and suggested that there was room for development in that direction. He also advised that the institute recommend the establishment of Appellate Courts in the various circuits of the country to relieve the Supreme Court of the United States, instead of dividing the Supreme Court or establishing a local Court of Appeal at Washington. Finally, he advised that the assessment for the year be fixed at $12, and warned obstreperous law-students who frequent the Law Library that "the extension of a courtesy is not a grant of proprietorship, and that more stringent rules will be made against them unless a change is made."

REPORTS.

Mr. W. H. Holden presented his annual report, which is in brief as follows: Balance on hand January, 1881, $789; collections for 1881, $8,530; expenses in 1881, $8,399; balance now, $721; estimated expenses for 1882, $6,000; estimated receipts, at $11 each, with a rebate of $1 to all who pay before April 1, $7,000; number of members at present, 431; fire insurance on books, $35,000; receipts for 1881, $9,330.

Mr. W. L. Culver, the Librarian, reported: Volumes added during year 1881, 1,471; number of books in the library Jan. 1, 1882, 14,051; cost of books for year 1881, $4,300.

During the last year 225 volumes have been added to the library by gift. The institute receives fifty-two periodicals and reviews and nineteen daily reports published in parts, and among the purchases have been a full set of Scotch reports and Menzie's Cape of Good Hope reports. During the year also a complete catalog of the library has been published for the members at a cost of $644.

The report of F. J. Smith showed that during the year thirty-four new shares of stock had been issued and twenty-seven assignments of stock made. The institute had lost five members by death—Messrs. J. F. Bonfield, Charles Hitchcock, J. A. Hunter, J. E. Smith, and J. H. Truman—leaving an active membership of 431 members. The amount paid out during the year was $8,599.

RELIEF FOR THE FEDERAL SUPREME COURT.

Mr. Goudy offered the following resolution, which was adopted, and the Secretary directed to send it to the Senators of Illinois and the Illinois members of the House of Representatives:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this association the time has arrived when it is the duty of Congress to provide additional facilities for the disposition of appeals from the Circuit and District Courts, and that the plan of intermediate courts of appeal to be held at some fixed point in each circuit is the best adapted to the proper administration of justice in the Federal Courts.

On motion of Mr. Rich, a committee, consisting of Messrs. High, Goudy, and Green, was appointed by the Chair to confer with the city and county authorities as to the feasibility of procuring quarters for the Appellate Court in the new Court-House.

Gen. M. D. Hardin offered a resolution that a committee of five be appointed to inquire and report at the next quarterly meeting by what means the revenues of the library might be increased without increasing the assessment, and the expenses reduced so as to give more money to the purchase of books. The motion being seconded, Gen. Hardin read some very interesting reports from the law libraries throughout the country, showing the proportion of receipts and expenses.

While reading he was interrupted by Senator Robinson in the back part of the room, who rose to a point of order, and suggested that there was no question before the House. The Chair ruled the point of order not well taken, and the legislator appealed. The meeting unanimously sustained the President.

"I think the Chair is sustained," dryly remarked the genial Chairman, and Mr. Robinson retired.

Gen. Hardin's resolution was unanimously adopted.

The thanks of the institute, on motion of H. S. B. Perry, were tendered to the County Commissioners for their promptness in awarding the rooms for the library, and were tendered, on motion of Mr. Hibbard, to Mrs. Angie Ritchcock for the excellent portrait of her husband which she recently gave the institute.

After considerable discussion

THE ASSESSMENT FOR THE ENSUING YEAR was fixed at $12, with a rebate of $2 if paid before April 1.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Hardin, Rosenthal, W. H. King, Black, and W. L. Culver as the committee under Gen. Hardin's resolution.

Mr. John P. Wilson was elected President unanimously.

Mr. Wilson was called to the chair, and made the following eloquent address, which is given in full:

"GENTLEMEN: I thank for the unexpected favor you have done me, and, it being unexpected, I have no inaugural prepared."

In similar manner Frank Adams was selected as First Vice-President and Gen. J. R. Hawley Second Vice-President. Mr. W. H. Holden was unanimously selected Treasurer, F. J. Smith Secretary, and W. L. Culver Librarian.

The new President and Messrs. Whitehouse, Stiles, W. H. King, Hibbard, and Horton were appointed a committee to nominate a Board of Directors, and, after the usual formula, Messrs. Thomas Hoyne, J. Lyle King, G. W. Smith, Julius Rosenthal, T. F. Withrow, W. H. King, F. L. Otis, J. J. Herrick, and F. H. Collier were elected.

The meeting then adjourned sine die to an adjoining room, where they reassembled under the title of the Bar Association.

THE FOUNDLING.

AN APPEAL IN AID OF ST. VINCENT'S INFANT ASYLUM, LATELY FOUNDED BY SISTER WALBURGA, CORNER FRANKLIN AND SUPERIOR STREETS.

For The Chicago Tribune.

In the holy hush of midnight,
While the stars in Christmas sky
Marched on past the mystic hour
Of our Lord's nativity—

In the silver silence of midnight,
When the tramp of restless feet
And the murmur of many voices
Were hushed on the busy street—

Just then, thro' Christmas starshine,
A waif on life's dreary shore,
Helpless, and cold, and wailing
Was brought to the convent door.

A tiny child—a foundling—
Alone in this world of sin—
Would its wail at the convent portal
Wake the pity of hearts within?

The stars, from their watch-towers beaming,
Shed a softer and holier light
On the deed of love and mercy
That blest that Christmas night.

And the halo they shed round the doorway,
Of tenderest beams was blent,
As over helpless infant
The dear white *cor nette* leant.

And hands all loving and tender,
And hearts with pity aglow,
Took into their kindly shelter
The frail little burden of wo.

For the sake of the Christ-child lying
Homeless 'neath Bethlehem's sky,
They welcomed the infant outcast
With God-like charity.

Ah! mothers whose sweet babes nestle
Close, close to your loving breasts,
Think ye of the desolate children,
Motherless, uncaressed,

With tiny hands outreaching
In vain for soft embrace—
The warmth of a mother's bosom—
The touch of a mother's face?

The saddest of Earth's sad children
Are the motherless ones, I weep!
And here, in this holy shelter,
With pity and love serene,

Do Charity's saintly daughters
Gather the frail ones in—
O, aid them to save the children
From the taint of the city's sin!

MRS. J. B. PERLEE.

9th Semi-Annual Clearing-Sale.

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9th Semi-Annual Clearing-Sale.

9th Semi-Annual Clearing-Sale.

J. T. LESTER & CO.,

Stocks--Grain--Cotton.

All Stocks and Bonds Bought and Sold on N. Y. Stock Exchange.

Cotton Futures on the New York Cotton Exchange.

Grain and Provisions bought and sold in the Chicago market.

25 & 27 Chamber of Commerce.

J. T. LESTER,
Member New York Stock and Cotton Exchanges.

CHAS. SCHWARTZ,
SAMUEL W. ALLERTON, Special.

New York House---SCRANTON & WILLARD,
72 Broadway, and 13 New-st.

84 & 86 TATE-ST.

The Chicago National Bank

CHICAGO, Jan. 7, 1882.

This Bank will open for business at the southwest corner of Dearborn and Madison-sts., on Monday, Jan. 9, 1882. The Directors are as follows:

J. M. ADSIT, LEVI ROSENFELD, F. MADLENER, ANDREW McNALLY, ADOLPH LOEB, H. H. NASH, J. R. WALSH.

The Officers are J. R. WALSH, Pres't, J. M. ADSIT, Vice-Pres't, H. H. NASH, Cashier, J. M. ADSIT, Jr., Ass't Cashier.

We promise strict attention to any business that may be intrusted to our care. H. H. NASH, Cashier.

Referring to the above, I wish to say, that, on and after Jan. 9, next, my office will be at THE CHICAGO NATIONAL BANK, and that the Bank will, on and after that date, pay all checks drawn against balances that may be on deposit with me at the close of business on Jan. 7, 1882.

J. M. ADSIT.

Jan. 7.

9th Semi-Annual Clearing-Sale.

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...solution was unanimously ...

...institute, on motion of Mr. ...dered to the County Com... ...promptness in awarding the ...ry, and were tendered, on ...oard, to Mrs. Annie Hitch... ...portrait of her husband ...ave the institute. ...discussion

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR ...a rebate of $2 if paid be...

...ed Messrs. Hardin, Rosen... ...heck, and W. J. Culver as the ...n. Hardin's resolution. ...on was elected President ...

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...hank for the unexpected ...e me, and, it being unex... ...ugural prepared." ...Frank Adams was selected ...nt and then A. R. Hawley ...nt. Mr. W. H. Holden was ...d Treasurer, F. J. Smith ...Culver Librarian. ...t and Messrs. Whitehouse, ...Hibbard, and Horton were ...ee to nominate a Board of ...the usual formula. Messrs. ...le King, G. W. Smith, Julius ...throw, W. H. King, E. A. ...and F. H. Collier were ...

...djourned sine die to an ad... ...e they reassembled under ...Association.

...OUNDLING, ...OF ST. VINCENT'S INFANT ...OUNDED BY SISTER WAL... ...FRANKLIN AND SUPERIOR ...

Chicago Tribune.

...of midnight, ...in Christmas-sky ...the mystic hour ...ativity— ...

...ce of midnight, ...of restless feet ...of many voices ...the busy street— ...

...Christmas starshine, ...dreary shore, ...d, and wailing ...the convent door. ...

...oundling— ...orld of sin— ...the convent portal ...of hearts within? ...

...eir watch-towers beaming, ...d holier light ...e and mercy ...Christmas-night. ...

...shed round the doorway, ...ems was bient, ...ion'ant ...ndle leant. ...

...ing and tender, ...pity aglow, ...ndly shelter ...burden of wo. ...

...e Christ-child lying ...n Bethlehem's sky, ...e infant outcast ...harity. ...

...se sweet babes nestle ...our loving breasts, ...ociate children, ...ressed, ...

...outreaching ...embrace— ...mother's bosom— ...mother's face? ...

...rth's sad children ...ess ones, I weep! ...nely shelter, ...ve serene, ...

...ly daughters ...ones is ...ve the children ...of the city's sin! ...

Mrs. J. E. PERRY.

DAY, FIELD & COLBRON, BROKERS,

No. 130 La Salle-st., Chicago,
No. 17 New-st., New York.

We are strictly a commission house, and none of our firm have any interest in the market. We offer to stock operators every facility for prompt and careful execution of orders with thorough security for all money intrusted to our care. We pay special attention to furnishing information to investment buyers.

A. W. DIMOCK & CO., BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

7 Exchange-court, N. Y.,
84 La Salle-st., Chicago,

Members of the New York Stock and Mining Exchanges and the Chicago Board of Trade. Western Union Wires in offices. Interest allowed on daily balances.

JANUARY DIVIDENDS.

TO INVESTORS.

I make a specialty of supplying first-class investment securities at lowest market rates.

EDWARD L. BREWSTER
104 Washington-st.

FOR INVESTORS.

We have for sale $25,000 stock, on which dividends are guaranteed by the Western Union Telegraph Company for ninety-nine years. WM. T. BAKER & CO.,
1 Chamber of Commerce.

Chicago Stock Exchange,

40 and 42 Exchange Place.

Deal in fractional lots of all stocks and securities dealt in at the New York Stock Exchange on 1 to 3 per cent margin.
Puts and calls at ¼ per cent per day.
S. H. WARD, Manager.

THE UNION TRUST CO.,

Northeast Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts,

receives savings deposits and allows interest on same subject to the rules of the bank.

G. M. WILSON, Cashier.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

S. H. LARMINIE & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
GRAIN AND PROVISIONS,
No. 123 La Salle-st., Chicago.

Futures bought and sold on customary margins. Correspondence solicited.

E. B. STEVENS. S. H. LARMINIE Special.

E. B. STEVENS & CO.,

Commission & Shipping Merchants
170 Washington-st., Chicago.
Grain and Provisions.

Miss Emma R. cured an attack of incipient consumption by using in time Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

BUSINESS.

Stocks Not So Active, but Stronger, with Money Easy.

Strong Pools Reported in St. Paul and Some Other Stocks.

Pullman Higher in Boston than in New York—Finances in Chicago.

The Produce Markets Active and Firm—Provisions Steady.

Wheat Stronger—Corn Relatively Easy on the Fact of Larger Receipts.

FINANCIAL.

Stocks were not so active, but were stronger. Money was easy and was quoted at 4@4½ per cent. The bank statement was favorable, and was made on rising averages which promise still better returns next week. All the important changes of the day were in favor of higher prices, and an uncommon number of reports, and rumors, and bits of gossip were in circulation tending to instil a feeling of new confidence in a coming rise in prices. It was admitted that the efforts to settle the railroad war had so far been unsuccessful, but it was sanguinely hinted that the stock market might out away from the Vanderbilts and run an independent course. Mr. Vanderbilt was said to have borrowed $2,000,000 at a low rate, and the presumption was that he had borrowed it to buy stocks with. Cautionary advice has been given to the friends of the Vanderbilts to cover their shorts and go long of the market without delay. The friends of the Vanderbilts got advice in the Western Union deal that ought to help them to judge of the value of these points. President Roberts, of the Pennsylvania, is still inflexible in refusing to accept the terms proposed for peace, and his conduct is explained down to the level of Wall street conscience by the statement that he is short of the market. More important rumors are afloat of a closer alliance than any yet made between the Wabash and the Pennsylvania. It was a fear of such an alliance that made Mr. Vanderbilt tractable two years ago. Jay Gould is said to be seeking for revenge for having been deprived of the control of Jersey Central. Pools are reported in Ohio & Mississippi, which is to be taken out of the hands of the Receiver, and in St. Paul. A new Director of the latter company—Rockefeller, of the Standard Oil Company—is said to have bought $3,000,000 worth of the stock lately. At the close the market was weaker on realizations.

American stocks were strong in London.

Pullman was not so strong in New York. Sales were made of 500 shares, all of which were taken for Boston, where the quotation was 134¾, higher than it was in New York.

Lackawanna was the subject of a savage bear attack, the severest in months. One leading operator sold 30,000 shares of it and bought 12,000.

"Another prominent broker," as Mr. Gould is in the habit of saying in the *World*, stated that, on account of the difficulty of obtaining stocks, the market had been put lower than had been intended.

Flint & Pére Marquette earnings for the year ending Dec. 31 are $1,858,256, against $1,506,950 of last year on the same mileage. This is an increase of nearly 30 per cent. The preferred stock pays 7 per cent.

Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central is pointed for 40.

The prices of stocks for the day will be found in the following table:

Stocks.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Alton	124½	130¼	124½	130¼
American Dist. Tel.	47¼	47¾	47¼	47¾
West. Union Tel. Co.	78¾	79¾	78¾	79¾
C., B. & Q.	134¾	135¼	134¾	134¾
Canada Southern	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾
C., C. & I. C.	20¾	21⅛	20¾	21⅛
New York Central	130	130¾	130	130¾
Met. Elevated	87½	88	87½	88
Milwaukee, L. S. & W.	46	48	46	47¾
C., C. & I.	80	80¾	80	80¾
Erie	30¾	30¾	29	30¾
Do preferred	81	81¾	81	81¾
Michigan Central	85¾	86¾	85¾	86¾
Lake Shore	110¾	111	110¾	111
Northwestern	125	125¾	125	125¾
Do preferred	138½	139¼	138½	139¼
St. Paul	107¾	108¾	107	108
Do preferred	120¾	121¾	120¾	121
Omaha	35¾	36¾	35¾	35¾
Omaha preferred	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Lake Erie & Western	54	54	54	54
Chicago, St. L. & N. O.	81	82	81	82
Do preferred	85	86	85	86
Wabash, St. L. & P.	36	36¾	36	36¾
Do preferred	67¾	68¾	67¾	68¾
Louisville & Nashville	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾
Reading	66¾	67¼	66¾	66¾
L. S. & W.	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
Union Pacific	115¾	117	115¾	116¾
Ohio & Mississippi	35¾	36¼	35¾	36¼
Hannibal & St. Joe	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Do preferred	107	107¾	107	107¾
Northern Pacific	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
Do preferred	74¾	75¾	74¾	75¾
Kansas & Texas	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
Delaware, Lack. & West.	124¾	125	124¾	124¾
Delaware & Hudson	107	107¾	106¾	107
New Jersey Central	91¾	92	91¾	91¾
Pacific Mail	41¾	41¾	41	41¾
Morris & Essex	121¾	121¾	121¾	121¾
Ont. & Western	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
Erie seconds	95¾	96	95¾	95¾
Central Pacific	90¾	91¾	90¾	91¾
Chesapeake & Ohio	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
Chesapeake & Ohio 1st pfd	36	37	36	36
Mobile & Ohio	34	34	34	34
Denver & Rio Grande	66¾	67¼	66¾	67¼
Peoria, D. & E.	35¾	35	35¾	35
Missouri Pacific	99¾	100¾	99¾	100
Texas Pacific	40	41¾	40	40¾
Ohio Central	23	23	23	23
Oregon	123¾	124¾	123¾	124¾
Pullman P.-C. Co.	133	134	133	133¾
Richmond & Danville	183	183	183	183
Norfolk & Western	58	58	57¾	57¾
Manitoba	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾

In Chicago, 3.65s were 107 and 107¾; the extended 6s, 100¾ and 101¼; the extended 5s, 102 and 102¾; the 4s, 117¾ and 117⅝; and the 4½s, 114¾ and 114¾.

Foreign exchange was freely offered, but was steady without variation.

Chicago bank clearings were $8,400,000. Loans were active at 6@7 per cent. New York exchange sold between banks at par@25c per $1,000 premium. The currency movement is from the country towards Chicago.

Lincoln Park 7s, $5,000 sold at 107½; Cook County 4½s, $5,000 at 107¾; and City Railway 4½s at 100.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—Governments were firm. Railroad bonds were irregular, without important change.

State securities were dull and heavy.

Share speculation opened for the general market a fraction lower than closing yesterday, while Richmond & Danville opened 2¼ higher. An advance of ⅛@1⅛ was recorded in early dealings, in which Northern Pacific preferred, Texas Pacific, Canada Southern, Louisville & Nashville, Denver & Rio Grande, and Lake Shore were most conspicuous. Subsequently the market fell off ⅛@1. Northern Pacific preferred leading the decline; but at noon there was a recovery, led by Louisville & Nashville. In the early part of the afternoon prices advanced ½@1¼, the latter in Reading. Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western, Louisville & Nashville, St. Paul, and Wabash preferred were also prominent in the advance. In late dealings the market was unsettled, but the changes were slight. The tone was fairly firm at the close, when prices were ⅛@¼ higher than yesterday for the general list and ½@¾ for specialties.

Transactions, 325,000 shares:

Canada Southern	1,300	Northwestern	2,300
Central Pacific	1,700	New Jersey Central	14,000
C., C. & I.	3,600	New York Central	12,000
Chesapeake & Ohio	26,500	Northern Pacific	5,000
C., B. & Q.	15,000	Ohio & Mississippi	1,400
Erie	5,000	Ontario & Western	2,200
Hannibal & St. Joe	1,900	Reading	13,000
Kansas & Texas	2,500	St. Paul	43,000
Lake Shore	46,000	St. Paul & Omaha	1,100
Louisville & Nash	12,900	Texas Pacific	8,400
Michigan Central	5,000	Union Pacific	77,000
Mem. & Charleston	2,500	Wabash Pacific	13,000
Missouri Pacific	2,000	Western Union	16,000

Money, 2½@4, closing at 2½. Prime mercantile paper, 6@7.

Sterling exchange—Bankers' bills steady at 480¼; demand, 484¼.

GOVERNMENTS.

6s	103½	New 5s	117¾
New 5s	103¾	Pacific 6s of '95	125
New 4½s	114¾		

BONDS.

Central Pacific, ex. in.	113	Union P., pfd. ex. in.	114
Erie seconds	98	U. P. land grants, old	113
Lehigh & Wilk	107	U. P. sinking fund	123
Louisiana consols	67¾	Virginia 6s	33
Missouri 6s	101	Virginia consols	65
St. Joe	108	Virginia deferred	18
St. P. & S. C. firsts	119	Tex. P. land grants	15
Tennessee 6s	75¾	Tex. P. (Mo. G. Div.)	80
Tennessee new	73		

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Jan. 7—5 p. m.—Illinois Central, 133¼; Pennsylvania Central, 162¾; New York Central, 134½; Erie, 40½; Reading, 48¾.

PARIS, Jan. 7.—Rentes, 84f 70c.

MINING NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 7.—Stocks closed as follows:

Alpha	1¼	Mono	39
Alta	5¾	Noonday	5
Belcher	12	Northern Belle	8
Best & Belcher	74	Ophir	85
Bodie	2¾	Overman	13
Bullion	1¾	Potosi	12
California	5-16	Savage	9¾
Challenge	¾	Sierra Nevada	1¾
Con. Virginia	⅝	Silver King	1¾
Crown Point	1¾	Union Con.	13¾
Eureka Con.	15	Yellow Jacket	9¾
Exchequer	15-16	Navajo	¾
Gould & Curry	9¾	Scorpion	15-16
Hale & Norcross	19¾	Mt. Diablo	6¾
Mexican	9¾		

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Saturday morning, and for the corresponding time a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1882.	RECEIPTS. 1881.	SHIPMENTS. 1882.	SHIPMENTS. 1881.
Flour, brls	12,192	12,600	13,038	23,553
Wheat, bu	47,261	47,392	28,707	47,489
Corn, bu	123,578	73,393	74,950	84,488
Oats, bu	72,049	54,537	22,251	60,537
Rye, bu	5,384	1,310	1,984	5,206
Barley, bu	46,814	42,829	15,306	17,070
Grass seed, lbs	116,100	167,000	176,351	97,111
Flaxseed, lbs	658,070	176,730	1,050,825	278,205
Broom-corn, lbs	14,400	30,000	21,984	5,000
Cured meats, lbs	240,735	1,008,700	2,736,903	4,567,266
Beef, tcs				142
Beef, brls			261	331
Pork, brls	625		2,015	1,019
Lard, lbs	389,550	124,225	1,404,750	1,618,360
Tallow, lbs	54,638	47,983	51,938	56,057
Butter, lbs	92,180	253,327	164,456	211,404
Dressed hogs, No	1,165	409	734	
Live hogs, No	37,170	28,416	5,856	2,588
Cattle, No	5,678	4,884	4,487	1,767
Sheep, No	2,195	2,573	1,214	1,322
Hides, lbs	102,258	214,167	315,582	192,170
Highwines, brls		150		
Wool, lbs	86,630	353,440	142,300	252,384
Potatoes, bu	4,500	400	942	
Coal, tons	10,253	7,335	2,366	2,299
Hay, tons	22	200	22	74
Lumber, m ft	684	462	1,558	1,143
Shingles, m	180	155	340	91
Salt, brls	1,907	1,150	930	4,833
Eggs, pkgs	136		15	
Cheese, lbs	1,220		1,424	
Green apples, brls	170		87	

The following grain was inspected into store in this city Saturday morning: 3 cars No. 2 spring wheat, 44 cars No. 3 do, 14 cars low grades (61 wheat); 26 cars No. 2 corn, 213 cars rejected, 86 cars other grades (325 corn); 21 cars white oats, 16 cars No. 2 mixed, 83 cars low grades (120 oats); 6 cars No. 2 rye, 1 car rejected do; 2 cars No. 2 barley, 8 cars No. 3 do, 19 cars low grades (29 barley). Total, 542 cars, or 285,000 bu. Inspected out: 47,509 bu wheat, including 5,977 bu No. 2 spring, 38,258 bu corn, 5,817 bu oats, 1,357 bu rye, 2,470 bu barley.

The following were the receipts of breadstuffs in this city during last week:

	Jan. 7, 1882.	Jan. 8, 1881.
Flour, brls	84,237	91,839
Wheat, bu	181,239	338,615
Corn, bu	572,004	589,540
Oats, bu	286,571	276,368
Rye, bu	32,951	27,272
Barley, bu	201,766	201,422
Dressed hogs, No	3,749	2,485

The corresponding shipments were:

	Jan. 7, 1882.	Jan. 8, 1881.
Flour, brls	95,774	107,014
Wheat, bu	220,641	223,832
Corn, bu	482,029	479,865
Oats, bu	225,460	238,772
Rye, bu	18,422	34,474
Barley, bu	83,950	125,629
Dressed hogs, No	2,035	1,570

The leading produce markets were active Saturday, and generally stronger. There was a better Eastern demand early for wheat, and this reacted on other produce. Towards noon the tone weakened, chiefly on account of a rumor that rail freights were about to be higher, the railroad war having ended. When this was contradicted the markets again turned upward. Breadstuffs were quoted steady in England, and private cables noted a more firm tone, with a probable willingness on the part of importers to respond a little more promptly to advices from this side, especially as there is a prospect of reduced flour offerings from our Western millers. Wall street speculators were supposed to be buying wheat freely here and perhaps in Milwaukee. Provisions were helped by stronger quotations from the Stock-Yards, a Liverpool advance of 3d in lard, and the published reports of big shortage on the packing of the West this winter, while meats were supposed to be in demand for the Continent of Europe. Mess pork closed steady, at $17.22½@17.25 for February and $17.45@17.47½ for March. Lard closed steady, at $11.22½@11.25 for seller February and $11.40@11.42½ for March. Short ribs closed 7½¢ higher, at $9.05@9.07½ seller March. Wheat closed ¾@1½¢ higher, at $1.28¾@1.28⅞ for February and $1.29¾@1.29⅞ for March. Corn closed higher, at 62¾@62¾¢ for February and 67¾@67⅞¢ for May. Oats closed ¼¢ better for cash, and a shade firmer for January, at 45¢ for spot, 44⅜¢ for January, and 46¼¢ for March. Rye closed unchanged, at 95½¢ cash, 96½¢ for February, and nominally 97½¢ for March. Barley closed ½¢ higher, at $1.08 for No. 2 cash, $1.09 for January, 89¢ for cash No. 3, and 90¢ for January. Hogs were active and stronger at $6.00@6.45 for light and at $6.00@6.75 for heavy. Cattle were firm, at $2.50@6.85. The receipts for the week were 27,000 cattle, 170,000 hogs, and 13,000 sheep, against 24,973 cattle, 155,847 hogs, and 11,063 sheep for the corresponding week last year.

The demand for dry goods does not yet display any activity, but it is steadily improving, and is certainly all that could be expected at this stage of the season. Prices remain firm. There was further improvement in the demand for groceries, and the leading lines have developed increasing strength within the past few days. Sugars and teas are higher than at the beginning of the week. Dried fruits remain about as last quoted. For domestics there is but little demand and prices remain weak, while imported varieties are working firmer. Fish were quiet, firm, and unchanged. No improvement in the market for butter and cheese was apparent. Oils were in fair request and were steadily held. There was an active and strong market for pig-iron and a dull and weak one for coal.

Hay was fairly active and unchanged. Green fruits were in light demand at quotations. Building materials are quiet at last week's figures. The fur market rules quiet and steady, receipts thus far being rather light. Hides show no signs of improvement, there still being a marked absence of orders. Grease, tallow, and wool are in light request, without change in prices. Potatoes are in good supply, good stock holding firm at $1.00 per bu by the car-lot on track. Poultry and game were steady and unchanged. Flaxseed was strong at $1.30@1.31 on track and delivered. Timothy seed was firmer at $2.50 for prime seed, and clover-seed was lightly dealt in, prime seed being quotable at $5.00. Dressed hogs were firm and higher, heavy hogs selling at $7.50@7.55.

The receipts of wheat reported Saturday at Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Toledo, and Detroit aggregated 89,000 bu, and the shipments 34,000 bu. The shipments from New York, Baltimore, and Philadelphia were 108,000 bu.

Rail freights were down Saturday to the lowest point, notwithstanding the rumor that they had been raised. They were 10c to New York, 8c to Philadelphia, and 7c to Baltimore. It is, however, true that ocean rates were firmer, while inland were unchanged.

There are now four candidates for the position of President of the Board of Trade, to be voted for this Monday. Geo. M. How. J. R. Hobbs, R. W. Dunham, and C. H. Adams. The parties named for Second Vice-President are J. B. Hobbs, C. R. Hamill, and J. H. French. The contest promises to be interesting.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were active and steadier than usual. The general feeling was firm, though little advance was made in prices, except in meats. Liverpool reported 3d advance in lard, and the local hog market was firmer, but the market for product was held down by the belief that the arrivals of hogs this month will be not far from as many as last January. The cooler weather, and perhaps the fear of advancing freight rates, helped to a better demand for meats. There was nothing new developed in regard to the French situation. The packing of this city since Oct. 31 is reported at 1,610,000 hogs, against 1,870,000 to same time this year, and 1,356,000 to do in 1881.

MESS PORK—Dropped three times to 2c@85c per brl below the latest prices of Friday, but ranged 15c above the bottom, and closed about the same as the previous day, at about $17.12½ for round lots spot. Sales were reported of 1,500 brls seller January at $17.05@17.20; 11,000 brls seller February at $17.20@17.32½; 30,000 brls seller March at $17.42½@17.57½; 1,000 brls seller April at $17.57½@17.62½; 1,000 brls seller May at $17.80@17.85; and 500 brls seller the year at $13.50@13.60. Total, 68,000 brls. The following gives the range of the day, including the Call Board transactions:

Mess pork.	Closed Friday, bid.	Range Saturday.	Closed do, bid.
January	$17.02½	$17.05@17.20	$17.10
February	17.20	17.20@17.32½	17.27½
March	17.45	17.42½@17.57½	17.45

LARD—Sold 2½c below and 2½c above, closing just the same as the previous afternoon, except that cash lots and January were stronger, closing at $11.15. Sales were reported of 250 tcs spot at $11.15; 2,500 tcs seller January at $11.13@11.30; 4,500 tcs seller February at $11.20@11.30; 24,750 tcs seller March at $11.37½@11.45; 1,500 tcs seller April at $11.50@11.60; and 2,250 tcs seller May at $11.65@11.67½. Total, 34,750 tcs. The following gives the range of the day, including Call Board transactions:

Lard.	Closed Friday, bid.	Range Saturday.	Closed do, bid.
January	$11.10	$11.15@11.20	$11.15
February	11.30	11.30@11.42½	11.22½
March	11.40	11.37½@11.45	11.40
April	11.55	11.50@11.60	11.55

MEATS—Advanced 75c per 100 lbs from the latest prices of Friday. Sales were reported of 50 boxes shoulders at 8c; 50 boxes do (special cut) at 8¼c; 100 boxes long and short clears at 9c; 200 boxes Cumberlands, partly at 9½c; 15,000 lbs green bellies at 9c; about 2,000,000 lbs short ribs at 8¾@9c spot, 8¾@9.00 seller February, and 9.02½@9.07½ seller March; 340,000 lbs green hams (16 lbs) at 10.25@10.30; 2,000 pcs do (18 lbs) at 9c; 15,000 lbs do (12 lbs) at 9½c; 150 boxes long cut hams at 10.50@10.55. Prices of cut meats were as follows at 2:30 p. m.:

	Short ribs.	Shoulders.	L. & S. clears.	Short clears.
Loose, part salted	$8.75	$6.00	$8.75	$8.95
Do, boxed	9.00	6.25	9.00	9.20
January, loose	8.75	6.00	8.75	8.95
February, loose	9.00	6.10	8.90	9.05

Short ribs closed at $8.87½@8.90 seller February and $9.05@9.07½ seller March. Long clears were quoted at $8.50 loose and $8.75 boxed; Cumberlands, 9@9½c boxed; long-cut hams, 10@10½c; sweet-pickled hams quoted at 10@10½c for 18@16 lb averages; green hams, same averages, 9@9½c.

Bacon quoted at 7¾@7¾c for shoulders, 9½@9¾c for short ribs, 9¾@10c for short clears, 11¾@12c for hams, all canvased and packed.

BEEF—Was quiet at $9.75@10.00 for mess, $12.50@11.00 for extra mess, and $22.25@23.50 for hams.

BREADSTUFFS AND SEEDS.

FLOUR—Was in moderate demand, with some transactions for export and rather less offering. The market was firm in sympathy with wheat. Sales were reported of 225 brls winters at $6.00@6.50; 50 brls and 2,000 sacks spring, partly at $6.00@7.00; 100 brls low grade at $3.25; 300 sacks do at $4.20. Total, equal to 2,355 brls. Winter flours were quoted at $5.50@7.50; shipping springs, $5.00@5.75; the low-grade springs, $3.75@4.50. Rye flour at about $5.75@6.00, and buckwheat was dull at about $6.50 for Western.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—Were firmer, with a better demand. Sales were reported of 17 cars bran at $15.25 @17.62½; 4 cars middlings at $19.00@19.25.

SPRING WHEAT—Was active and irregularly firmer. The market advanced ⅝@¾¢, then declined ⅝¢, and reacted ¾¢, closing ¾¢ above the latest prices of Friday. The British telegrams sold first though quiet, and Milwaukee was supposed to be enjoying the incipient luxuries of a corner for this month, based on the expectation of continued small receipts at lake ports. The incoming movement here was light, with more going out, including a lot of No. 2, and the weather has not yet turned to the cold fuse which favors a free movement in the country, if there be any wheat to be moved. The "if" would seem to have some force in Wall street, numerous buying orders coming from that point, the incentive being belief that the last crop will turn out much smaller than the official estimates. There were rumors here to the effect that local capitalists have been quietly getting under wheat for several days past, but the rumors lack proof. There are many people who say the country has plenty of wheat, which has been kept back by persistent bad weather ever since harvest, and claim that another week will show a big increase, as it takes nearly a fortnight of good weather in the country to make a show here. But the news does not indicate very great pressure, though receipts at some country stations are increasing. Cash No. 2 closed at $1.27¾ for car lots, with rejected nominal at $1.26@1.26½. No. 3 was stronger, with a lighter supply. Spot sales were reported of 17 cars No. 2 at $1.27¾@1.28¾; 5 cars No. 3 at $1.16; and 54 cars by sample at 78@81.22. Total, about 51,000 bu. For No. 2 Minnesota $1.32 was bid, with no sales. Seller February opened at $1.28¾@1.28¾, improved to $1.28¾, fell back to $1.28¾, advanced to $1.29, and closed at $1.28⅞ bid. Seller March ranged at $1.29¾@1.30, and January at $1.27@1.28. The following table shows the range of the day:

No. 2 spring.	Closed Friday, bid.	Range Saturday.	Closed do, bid.
Fresh receipts	$1.27¾	$1.27¾@1.27¾	$1.27¾
Seller January	1.27¾	1.27@1.28	1.27¾
Seller February	1.28¾	1.28¾@1.29	1.28¾
Seller March	1.29¼	1.29¾@1.30	1.29¾

CORN—Was rather more active and steadier, with a firm tone in sympathy with wheat. The market advanced ⅝@¾¢, and closed ¾¢ above the latest prices of Friday. The British market was quiet, and our receipts again showed an increase, with relatively light shipments. This tended to dull the market on futures, especially as it was rumored that freight rates are to be advanced, but shippers bought freely, and the firmness in wheat prevented a decline. There were, however, many who thought it probable that the dry, cool weather will increase our receipts to a point that will make corn quite plentiful here. Cash No. 2 closed at 63¾¢ for fresh receipts, and 62¾¢ for regular, with rejected at 61¢ bid. Spot sales were reported of 5 cars high mixed at 64¾@64¾¢, 2 cars new do at 58¢; 28,000 bu and 24 cars No. 2 do at 63¾@63¾¢; 15,000 bu do at 62¾@62¾¢; 10,000 bu and 104 cars rejected and new mixed at 60@63½¢; 25 cars by sample at 62@66¢ on track; and 195 cars do at 61¾@62¾¢ free on board. Total, about 250,000 bu. Seller May opened at 67¼@67⅝¢, fell off to 67¼¢, reacted to 68¢, and closed at 67¾¢ bid. Seller the month was quiet at 63¾@63¾¢. February at 63¾@63¾¢, March at 63¾@63¾, and June was rated at a shade above May. All closed firm at the inside. The following table shows the range of the day, including the transactions on the Call Board:

No. 2 corn.	Closed Friday.	Range Saturday.	Closed do, bid.
Spot, fresh receipts	63¾	63¾@63¾	63¾
Seller January	63¾	62¾@63¾	63¾
Seller February	63¾	63¾@63¾	63¾
Seller May	67¾	67¼@68	67¾

OATS—Were firm and higher for cash and seller January, the more remote futures being ½¢ stronger at the opening, and weakening toward the close to about the closing prices of Friday. Cash sold quite freely at 44¾@45¢, first storage, closing strong at the latter figure. Most of the cash purchases were for immediate shipment. January opened at 44¾¢, sold up to 44⅝¢, declined to 44¼¢, and closed at 44⅝¢. There were heavy transactions in this delivery, amounting to over 150,000 bu, the demand coming almost exclusively from the shorts. Seller February ranged between 43¾@44⅛¢, closing at the inside figure. March sold at 44¾¢ to 44⅝¢, closing at the lowest price. May sold from 45¾¢ to 46⅜¢, closing firm at 46¼¢. Rejected sold well at slightly higher prices. Cash sales were made of 23 cars at 44¾@45¢ for No. 2 in store; 22 cars by sample at 44@45¢ for rejected mixed, 45¾@46¢ for rejected white, 45¾¢ for No. 2, and 45¾@46¢ for No. 2 white on track; 58 cars at 45¾@46¢ for rejected mixed, 45¾@47¾¢ for rejected white, 45¾@46¢ for No. 2, and 45¾@46¾¢ for No. 2 white, free on board. Total equal to about 70,000 bu. The following were the closing prices of Friday, together with the range Saturday:

No. 2 oats.	Closed Friday, bid.	Range Saturday.	Closed do, bid.
Spot	45	44¾@45	45
Seller January	44¾	44¾@44¾	44¾
Seller February	44¾	44¾@44¾	44¾
Seller March	46¾	46¼@46⅜	46¼
Seller May	46¾	45¾@46⅜	46¾

RYE—Was inactive and steady, spot No. 2 selling at 95¾¢, January nominally at 96¢, February at 96½¢, closing 96¾¢, and March being quotable at 97½¢. Cash sales were made of 5 cars at 95½¢ for No. 2 in store; 4 cars by sample at 95¢ for No. 2; and 9½@93½¢ for rejected on track. Total equal to about 4,500 bu.

BARLEY—Was fairly active and steady, No. 2 cash selling at $1.08, with seller January at $1.06. Sold at 83¢ for car-lots, January selling at 79¢—transactions in this feature reaching some 30,000 or 40,000 bu. Samples were in demand at about Friday's prices. Cash sales were made of 4 cars at $1.08 for No. 2, and 89@90¢ for No. 3 in store; 21 cars by sample at 75@83¢ for No. 3; 76@86¢ for good to choice No. 4; and 82@90¢ for No. 3 on track; 10 cars at 88@90¢ (part in bags) for No. 4; 94@$1.02 for good to choice No. 3 free on board. Total equal to about 75,000 bu.

SEEDS—Flaxseed was strong, sales being made at $1.30@1.31 on track and delivered. Tim

SOCIETY.

Seasonable Hints on the Subject of Ball-Room Etiquet.

Public and Private Balls—No Place for Wall-Flowers or Other Bores.

Useful Suggestions for Dancers of Both Sexes—The Fashionable Bow of Today.

An Unusually Large Number of Weddings During the Merry Holiday Season.

Social Happenings Past and to Come—Personals—Latest Freaks of the Fashionable Goddess.

What Street Etiquet Requires of Those Who Attend Balls, Public and Private.

Written for The Sunday Tribune.

Public balls are but little patronized by society, save with few exceptions, as, for instance, balls given in aid of charities, etc. These balls are usually largely attended—as they should be—by the best society people. Such a thing as a "Master of Ceremonies" is now unheard of, nor has it been revived under any other name, since introductions at balls are made only by persons themselves known to each other. At balls for charitable purposes the rooms are usually too crowded—so much so that dancing is often out of the question, unless you choose to risk being suffocated in the struggling mass who are making all manner of strange and unknown figures, and think they are enjoying themselves. Young people will make almost any sacrifice for a dance, so the floor is mostly left to them, and they often have a hard time of it in their efforts to sustain the proper character of the dance, while their elders are satisfied with the promonade. The whole affair is usually more brilliant than comfortable on account of the overcrowded rooms. The proper ventilation and circulation is too often overlooked, as well as the possibility of dancing.

Invitation balls, provided they be arranged so as to be thoroughly pleasant and successful, are enjoyable to the last degree. To make them a success it is necessary to have breathing-room. The proper space for a certain number of people must be taken into consideration—not the simple thought that every known acquaintance must be invited to swell the number, as if a great crush was the index of success. This is a great mistake. Panting, perspiring, exhausted humanity cry out against a crush. As I heard a lady say, who attended a ball given in honor of a distinguished stranger in New York, "There was everything provided with a lavish hand, but a lack of expanse; indeed, flowers—the most delicate and costly—lights, supper on which the highest art had been really wasted, for all could not enjoy it; there was no room. I did not get near the supper-table, and had to content myself with eating the bill of fare and nibbling a fancy cake which my escort had succeeded in snatching from the table after working his way through the crowd. The bill of fare was the most tempting and perfect of bowings as now revived, not in the low, knightly manner as of old, but very slightly and respectfully.

The Lancers, one of the most beautiful and graceful dances ever introduced, is especially one in which every one may appear to an advantage. With an upright demeanor, and a pleasant smile, you may glide calmly and gracefully through the figures with hardly knowing a step. A little attention, and you will acquit yourself very well, even if the feet be left to their fate.

It is not etiquet for a young lady to dance more than once with the same gentleman at her own ball. The strictest courtesy is observed at balls, as at all other full-dress receptions. Should any ladies be unattended, gentlemen—though they are entire strangers—may show them any attention which they may deem proper. This is strictly etiquet, but it must be remembered that such attention would not warrant an acquaintance, nor should the gentleman venture to recognize the lady when they meet again, unless she had signified her willingness at the time, or bowed, or spoken first. Introductions for dancing at balls do not warrant a further acquaintance, unless the lady chooses it shall be so. Gentlemen must not, on these occasions, bow first.

A servant, appropriately dressed, should be in waiting to open the doors of carriages on the arrival and departure of guests, and another at the door, in suitable dress, to receive the guests' cards and direct them to the cloak-room and dressing-rooms. These are important essentials to make things work smoothly. SAVILLE.

Matrimonial Events.

Christmas night the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Porter, No. 59 Flournoy street, was the scene of a most enjoyable event, the occasion being the marriage of their daughter Sadie to Mr. Charles B. Stoney, of this city. The young couple were supported by Mr. Will and Miss Lulu Porter, cousins of the bride. The latter was charmingly attired in a costume of old-gold satin, richly trimmed with passementerie of iridescent beads, and wore natural flowers. The bridesmaid, Miss Lulu Porter, wore black lace, with white satin trimmings and natural flowers. In response to invitations issued, a large number of friends were present to be in attendance, who took this opportunity of testifying to the popularity of the bride by making her the happy recipient of many beautiful wedding-presents. After the ceremony the guests were conducted to the dining-hall, where an elegant supper awaited them, which was presided over by their amiable hostess, Mrs. Porter, in a most delightful manner. The company took their leave at a late hour, after wishing Mr. and Mrs. Stoney every happiness and prosperity in their new departure.

The recent gathering at the residence of R. K. Bickford, No. 762 West Monroe street, to witness the marriage of his niece, Miss Mary E. Wheedon, to Mr. Charles G. Austin Jr., well and favorably known in musical and social circles, deserves to be mentioned among the holiday festivities. At half-past 7 o'clock, the bridal couple entered the spacious parlors to the music of a wedding march, preceded by four little misses as bridesmaids. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. E. H. Jewett, after the usual congratulations an elegant repast was served, which was followed by dancing until the newly-wedded couple took their departure for their new home on Loomis street. The presents were numerous and of the substantial order.

About forty-five relatives and friends assembled at the residence of J. T. Webner, on Lincoln avenue, Dec. 30, to witness the marriage ceremony of their daughter Addie to Lyron W. Reed. After partaking of the fine collation the happy pair started, amid the good wishes of all present, for their future home on Lincoln avenue. The presents were numerous as well as useful.

The marriage of Miss Clara M. Slocum and Mr. G. A. Robinson, both of Chicago, took place at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. H. M. Haskell, No. 292 West Washington street, Tuesday evening, Jan. 4, Bishop Fallows officiating. The bride was dressed in cream satin with garniture of cream Spanish lace and orange flowers; pearl and gold ornaments, and pearl coiffure. The High Church ceremony, with the ring, was used. Refreshments and dancing followed. The newly-married pair are to make their future home in Chicago, after their return from the conventional bridal tour.

Thursday evening, Dec. 29, Miss Kate B. Quiner, of this city, was united in marriage to Mr. Fred Bingham, of Pueblo, Colo., at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Temple, No. 588 Fullerton avenue. The ceremony was performed in the presence of a small circle of immediate friends and relatives by the Rev. Merrick Johnson, after which the happy couple started on an extended tour through the East and South, and expect to be absent three or four weeks. Upon their return they will proceed to Pueblo and permanently take up their residence in that place.

Married, Jan. 2, at 8 o'clock, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 840 West Madison street, Miss Nellie Goodrich and Mr. Albert S. Stevens, of Logansport, Ind. The bride wore a handsome combination suit of lime-colored silk and satin. Only a few intimate friends of the family were present to witness the ceremony. The bridal presents were handsome and valuable.

Mr. Isaac Sanders and Miss Littie L. Manty, of Iowa, were married at the Farwell House in this city Jan. 6, the Rev. Dr. Thomas officiating.

Miss Jennie P. Paranton and Mr. Emery S. Waker were married Sunday, Jan. 1. They are "at home" to their friends at No. 227 La Salle avenue.

A quiet but exceedingly pleasant wedding occurred at No. 9 South May street, Sunday evening, Jan. 1, the parties being Mr. William H. Hart and Mrs. Mary E. Houle. The Rev. Dr. Thomas performed the ceremony, after which a fine supper was enjoyed by the invited guests.

Sunday evening, Jan. 1, at the residence of Mr. J. A. Scott, No. 2710 Michigan avenue, Mr. Howard Lee, of Anderson, Ind., and Mrs. Mamie Sage, of this city, were united in marriage, the Rev. Dr. Thomas officiating. A pleasant company of friends were present, and an elegant supper was served after the ceremony.

A very pleasant wedding occurred at the residence of A. B. Kile, Esq., one of the incorporators of the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad, the occasion being the marriage of his daughter, Blanch, to William H. Reed, of Chicago, Bishop Cheney officiating. A special train conveyed numerous relatives and a few intimate friends from Chicago, stopping at Englewood. The presents were very numerous and elegant. Mr. Arthur H. Kendall and Miss Mary J. Kile were married at No. 50 De Puyster street Jan. 5, in the presence of the family and a few near relatives. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Thomas.

Miss Helen Mary Kingsland, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Kingsland, and Dr. Frank W. Edwards, a promising young physician of this city, will be united in marriage Wednesday evening, Jan. 18, at 6 o'clock, at the Third Presbyterian Church.

Social Happenings.

Monday evening last there assembled at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Garner, No. 13 Throop street, quite a large and elegant company of ladies and gentlemen, composed of the more intimate friends of the host and hostess. Social converse, New-Year's congratulations, music, and dancing were the features of the evening, and, judging from the ease and freedom shown and vivacity lighting up each face, all were highly entertained and well pleased, and none more so than the accomplished hostess and her charming daughter, who assisted very materially in making the surroundings enjoyable. An elegant and sumptuous supper was provided, and the evening's enjoyment was complete.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Warner gave a reception at their beautiful home in Oak Park last Thursday evening to Mr. Warner's fellow-salesmen with Charles P. Kellogg & Co. After an elegant supper singing and dancing were the order of the evening, and one of the pleasantest parts of the program was the presentation to Mr. Warner of an elegant clock and ornaments. The presentation speech was made by Mr. Ed P. Hall, and Mr. Warner responded to the surprise in a few appropriate remarks. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. George Sharp, Mr. and Mrs. C. Herrick, Mr. and Mrs. Delos Hall, Miss Rosa Herrick, all of Oak Park; Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Merrill, Mr. and Mrs. Hart Hawson, Mr and Mrs. T. C. Ketcham, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Lacey, Mr. Chris Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Jones, Messrs. S. A. Scarritt, C. H. Hurd, W. B. Miller, C. H. Downs, E. P. Hall, J. H. Miller, C. S. Wells, G. H. Glover, W. B. Mann, George T. Lane, and F. C. Smith, all of Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Scott, of High Gate Springs, Vt.; Miss Capitola Smith, of Delevan, Wis.; Miss Richardson, of Michigan.

The employes of Clement, Sayre & Co. will tender their employers a complimentary reception, banquet, and ball at Grand Army Hall Monday evening, Jan. 9.

Last Tuesday evening the Merry Five Pleasure Club gave its first reception at Lincoln Park Hall.

Surprisers made Mr. and Mrs. F. Howard their victims last Tuesday evening at their residence, No. 4609 Michigan avenue. A pleasant evening was passed in dancing to good music. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Noe, Mr. and Mrs. R. Herrick, Mr. and Mrs. L. Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Hayes, Mr. and Mrs. G. Emery, Mr. and Mrs. J. Martin, Mrs. W. F. Howard, and the Misses Davis, Wheeler, Morris; Messrs. E. Howard, Martin, Roath, and Burns.

The Parlor Reading Club met Tuesday night at No. 388 East Chicago avenue. The recent marriage of Mr. Walker, the President of the club, was quite a surprise to the society. The program was one of the most interesting of the season. Those taking part in the evening's entertainment were Mrs. Manzier, Mr. Sheridan, Miss Partman, Mr. Wilbur, Miss Hamburger, Mr. Walker, and Miss Hoffman.

George R. Thomas Post, No. 5, G. A. R., will give a complimentary benefit to Miss Edith Elliott, the popular young reader, at Grand Army Hall, No. 167 Washington street, Wednesday evening, Jan. 11. The Chicago Quartet, Miss Kittie Wallace, and other local talent will assist.

A literary and musical entertainment will be given by Camp Prosperity, No. 8, Independent Order of Foresters, at Apollo Hall, State and Twenty-eighth streets, Monday evening, Jan. 9, the exercises commencing at 8 o'clock.

At the annual meeting of the French Dramatic Union the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, P. Boedeker; Vice-President, Z. A. Le Beau; Recording Secretary, R. N. Des Jardins; Financial Secretary, George Boedeker; Treasurer, Thomas Pelletier; Director, L. A. Rivett; Assistant Director, E. Payette; Librarian, Joseph Moffat; Assistant Librarian, Joseph Des Jardins.

The Lincoln Pleasure Club will give a complimentary reception Wednesday evening at Lincoln Park Hall.

The fifth party of the Rosebud Pleasure Club will be held at Klare's parlors next Friday evening.

The Chicago Lyceum Social Committee will give a masquerade party next Wednesday evening at Union Park Hall.

The first annual ball and banquet of the French Culinary Association of Chicago will be held at Klare's Hall, No. 70 North Clark street, Thursday evening, Jan. 19. The pieces arranged by the members of the society will be on exhibition during the evening, and supper will be served at 11 p. m. An excellent menu is announced. The Reception Committee is composed of Messrs. Ernest Magney, Pierre Calnori, Victor Lassagne, Laurent Clody, Edmond Ley, and Amédé Chabrisson.

A very pleasant party was given at the Southern Hotel, corner of Twenty-second street and Wabash avenue, Wednesday evening, by the guests of the house. The evening was passed in a most enjoyable manner, with music and dancing to Freiberg's orchestra.

Personal.

Dr. E. P. Miller returned Tuesday from a brief trip in Iowa, whither he had been to spend the holidays.

Charles W. Nichbles returned Tuesday from his trip East, looking very much improved.

Mrs. T. S. Albright has returned from Buffalo, accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. William H. Almy.

Mr. Henry H. Munger, a life-long resident of Syracuse, N. Y., who, a few months since, established himself in business in Chicago with his brother, Mr. C. L. Munger, is now visiting his old home for a few days. Mr. Munger's success has not been confined to business, and his many friends in Syracuse are warmly welcoming the bride he has chosen from among the fair daughters of Chicago, Miss Helen C. Perine.

Mr. Fred Pulsifer, of this city, is visiting the family of Judge Ames, of Minneapolis. It is stated that he will shortly make one of the Judge's daughters his bride.

Latest New York Modes.

New York Evening Post.

Six distinct shades of red are often seen upon one round hat.

Amber beaded sandals of laurel-pink satin are the latest in dancing-shoes.

A satin lined "plush set," composed of turban, pelerine, and muff, can be bought for $30.

A costly cream white brocaded satin has for a design a branch of oak leaves and clusters of acorn nuts in bright green and gold.

Handsome chenille fringes curled, and very full, are used with great effect upon mantles of vigogne, Sicilienne, or satin.

Toques made of smooth satin-like feathers of pure white are exhibited for young girls' wear. They are extremely pretty and becoming.

New Castilian breakfast caps of gold lace and Manilla grass nettings are fastened to the head by long gold-headed pins set with onyx stones.

Shoulder-knots of white satin or watered silk ribbon, fastened by a rose or delicate spray of flowers, take the place of the floral epaulets worn last winter.

A new French bonnet exhibited up town has the tiny puffed crown completely covered with multi-colored butterflies, made of chenille, silk plush, and gold tinsel.

Tinted Roman pearls are much worn with full evening dress. Dark necklaces are also worn, made of several rows of pearls linked together at intervals by small diamond clasps.

Satin boots, with velvet tops, Spanish instops, and Chinese toes, and fastened with tiny jeweled buttons, are worn with handsome dinner or evening toilets of satin and velvet.

Some of the new esthetic costumes of brown merveilleux, plush, or velvet are not at all pretty. Some have sashes of red and red in them which make them ugly in the extreme.

Stylish and elegant traveling dresses are made of fine Austrian wool, in tiny blue and gold checks, trimmed with panels and bands of Russian blue velvet, and French gold buttons, finely chased.

In dressing, walking, and carriage costumes sent to America, Worth is employing the new copper color and dull terra-cotta shades, combining them with velvet of seal brown, green at, dark green, or ruby.

The fashionable bouquet for the moment is made of large double red roses of a new-shaded variety, surrounded by fragile hothouse ferns transplanted from the mountains and made doubly delicate by indoor growth.

Large pelisses are made of odd fabrics resembling in color and design the very ancient Egyptian shawls—tiny palm and leaf patterns on black or red grounds. The sleeves are in the pagoda style, and they have a plush bordering ten inches deep.

The bodices of woolen dresses are sometimes ornamented with velvet collars and cuffs embroidered in gold. They are called officers' and prefect collars, and are high and straight about the throat; with them are worn double ruches of yellow lace.

For adorning elaborate evening dresses, white silk lace or Spanish blonde embroidered with gold or silver is extensively used, and many ladies are modernizing their old laces by outlining the flowers and fruits of the design with threads of either silver or gold.

A bonnet from Virot's for full dress wear is composed of amber satin covered with a thick netting of gold, ruby, and emerald beads, finished with a bordering of gold-threaded lace. Another capote is covered with the feathers of the tuphophore, and has broad strings of garnet velvet.

The winter has been so mild that many ladies have worn the coachman's cape of fur to the exclusion of any warmer wrap. These pelerines have certainly a stylish look upon slender women, but when the weather is severe they soon lose their usefulness to the occasion in spite of their thick, shaggy appearance.

Dressy Mother Hubbard cloaks of three-quarter length have lately been introduced. They are quite unlike the long Mother Hubbards generally worn, and are made of soft, fawn-colored surah, lined with finely-quilted satin, and bordered with a handsome trimming of silver fox or Russian lynx. Bonnets to match are trimmed with narrow bands of fur, and tied with surah strings lined with crimson.

A novelty for bridesmaids are caps of white silk muli, with full Moorish crowns gathered into a satin band covered with rich lace. A watered ribbon about six inches in width is twisted through the band behind and allowed in long fringed ends, which are quite a yard and a half long, and are intended to reach nearly to the foot of the dress. These caps are not likely to prove either very becoming or very popular.

An evening dress, to be worn in "half" mourning, is made of black velvet, with a long court train, the bodice and front of the skirt of watered silk, covered with plaited ruffles of white China crape. The Camargo bodice is cut square in the neck, and supplemented with a fichu of white crape. Large bunches of pure white La Marque roses are fastened to the bodice and sides of the skirt by means of bows and ends of wide satin ribbon.

Among fabrics for children's dresses, nothing can be prettier than the soft, moss-like plushes which come in small multi-colored stripes; there are also striped, plaided, and moired plushes, all of which are used most effectively for trimmings—that is, for sashes, revers, collars, pockets, and shoulder-capes. Last of all, and most beautiful, are the pale-hued plushes in pale blue, silver gray, pink, and lilac, to be daintily made up with white lace trimmings.

Some of the new Bernhardt gloves which reach far above the elbow, and are especially designed to be worn with short-sleeved evening toilets, are finished at the tops with insertion bands of costly point or Duchesse lace three inches wide, and above this a ruffle of the same lace, put on with fulness, no fulness. This gives a soft and delicate look to that portion of the glove which generally has an unfinished look, especially in the Danish glove, that is left unbound at the top.

A New York milliner, just returned from Paris, has brought with her some novel French bonnets covered with fanciful pins of every possible shape, color, and kind; they are stuck here and there without aim or effect—no pretense of utility—a turtle, a hatchet, a crab, a good-sized dragon-fly, a bumble-bee, a gay green beetle—making a bat eminently appropriate for a Christmas pantomime, but not exactly one we should expect to see upon any fair lady's head in the street.

Sashes of every description are worn by the million, from the tiny infant in arms to the silver-haired matron of mature years. In the latter case the sash is draped low on the left side of the skirt. This fashion is a conspicuous feature on some of the most elegant imported costumes. In dresses designed for more youthful wearers, and where the corsage is pointed behind, the broad sash is set directly under it, giving the back of the tournure the bouffant appearance now so much sought for.

Tinted India gauze, worked with gold or silver, and showing a conventional design in morning-glories, snowdrops, half-open rosebuds, fern leaves, and trailing branches of wild honeysuckle, is just imported. These tissues are less tawdry-looking, and the tinsel-work is finer than any goods of this description ever before shown; and the fabric is likely to become very popular for ball and fancy-dress toilets. One beautiful pattern has a groundwork of pale blue, strewn with sheeny silver leaves and buds. Another, of white gauze, has a design of golden roses and foliage, and a third, of black, is worked with gold and silver-tipped sea mosses.

Society Topics.

You cannot cultivate a man's acquaintance by continually harrowing his feelings.

The newest ornament for my lady's boudoir is a droll little monkey fastened by a silver chain to the mantelpiece.

At the most elegant wedding of the winter at New York some of the most fashionable women in the city wore short suits of black satin elaborately ornamented with solid jet passementerie or the new satin jet, as it is called, and heavily netted jet fringe.

For dinners, theatres, and semi-dress receptions, black tulle barbes embroidered with old gold are much worn.

The hands skillfully treated, hang nails, biting of the nails, etc., cured, and wrinkles, etc., of the face removed at Mrs. Latham's manicure parlors, Room 10, No. 126 State street, elevator at No. 79 Madison street.

Cleveland figures that it costs a "nobby young man" about $1,500 to get married and make a week's tour, and the said nobby young man always lacks just $1,495 of the requisit sum.

The demand for young ladies who have taken the course in shorthand and type-writing at H. B. Bryant's Chicago Business College is very great. Business-houses are calling daily for them. It is the modern improvement for doing correspondence that is wanted.

A lawyer having found a purse and returned it to the owner, one of the papers says it may be honest and honorable, but is exceedingly unprofessional. The delinquent defends himself on the ground that there was nothing in it.

Souvenirs, choice ornaments, and suitable goods for presentation on wedding occasions are always to be found at Trask, Rowe & Co.'s, jewelers, 105 State street.

Guiteau has been asked why the Deity never impelled him to one single honest action, and he gets out of replying by saying that his head aches.

You should now accept the opportunity of obtaining bargains in fine and medium furniture offered by Wirts & Senollo, 222 Wabash.

Diamond collar-buttons are preferred to brooches for ladies' linen collars; those ladies that haven't them use their husband's and let their liege lords go without.

Order wedding invitations of Dunwell & Ford, society stationers, 50 Madison street.

Washington etiquet descends even to the kitchen. A cook who should first call on a slop-girl could never, never hold her head up in society again.

The many orders for life-size crayon and colored crayon portraits being received by Ahlborn, 335 West Madison street, show that his fine work is appreciated.

Attorney-General Brewster wears ruffles of the style of seventy-five years ago, a long waisted coat bright buff, and a blue swallow-tailed coat with brass buttons.

Our drinking water is simply horrible and not fit to drink unless filtered through a Kedzie filter, such as is found at Dalton's, 51 State.

Miss Vanderbilt had her wedding dress made in New York, contrary to the rich American girl's custom, who must have an imported costume or she won't get married at all.

Finger nails made beautiful and biting of the nails cured by Mme. Moniz, manicure, 191 Wabash avenue, hours 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Edwin Booth will probably not be seen in America after this season for a number of years, as the favor with which he was received in England last year will doubtless result in his staying there a long time when he goes there again next season.

Wedding invitations, and general society printing in the most approved styles, at Skeen & Stuart's, 77 Madison.

The fancy striped and figured velvets are as uncertain as brocades, hence the safest choice is the plain colors or black.

Ladies, a good place to buy your household utensils is at Harbeson & Judd's, 88 North Clark street.

The Georgia *Sun* says that the girl who was locked in her lover's arms for three hours claims that they lost the "combination." If she had said it was a "time lock," her explanation would have been more plausible.

$1 saved is $2 made. Women's fine polar button boots, $2; men's fine calf, sewed boots, $4; misses' school shoes, $1.25, at Wene's closing sale, 331 West Madison.

Two deep flounces partly pleated and partly gathered, with the edges in sharp scallops, make a beautiful centre for the front of satin or velvet or brocade dresses.

Waves so natural as to defy detection, new styles in coiffures and hair ornaments, at Burnham's Central Music-Hall Hair Store.

Mme. Blanc's jewels, which were to be offered for sale at the Hôtel Bronot last month, were rejected from their size and lustre to fetch about a million and a quarter dollars.

Ladies' elegant boots at really low prices may be selected from custom made stock on hand at Keller's, 48 Monroe street.

Annie Louise Cary is six years older than Mr. Lorillard, whom she is about to marry.

Prof. Dickson's classes in elocution, term of eight weeks, $8. See instruction column.

The New York *Sun* believes that there are "cranks" among animals as well. Probably the editor has been chased across a ten-acre lot by a bovine who hankered for gore.

Vennor's Almanac, 25 cents, at Chapin's.

The unfailing delicacies on the Queen's Christmas sideboard are a cold "baron of beef," a boar's head, and a woodcock pie.

Everybody who has tried Grant's condensed coffee speaks highly in its favor. Depot 50 Randolph street.

Narrow black Spanish lace will edge the gathered ruffles of black foulards and of twilled surah silk dresses.

For fine photographs, of children especially, go to Joshua Smith's, 246 North Clark street.

The Syracuse *Standard* smiles at those people who wonder if Maggie Mitchell is over 40 years old. But she's the nicest little woman on the stage for all that.

The shoes made by Harkins, 132 Dearborn street, are unexcelled in style and fit.

A young man in Boston says he is going to attempt the feat of going forty days without working. He says he has employed a watch him, he thinks he can accomplish the task.

Seaside Libraries—cash paid for them at Chapin's.

For a dressy toilet, with open or square corsage, pleated ruchings, are increasing in favor.

Baron Gustav Rothschild is to build a chateau near Chantilly on land for which he paid a million dollars.

Parents who desire their daughters to be graceful, happy, and strong send them to the Chicago Roller Skating Rink, corner Michigan avenue and Congress street, where they may enjoy all the pleasures of outdoor exercise without exposure to the cold air. 10:30 to 12:30 a. m. exclusively for ladies; 2:30 to 4:30 and 8 to 10:30 p. m. for all.

GETTING EVEN.

A Man with a Free Tongue, Having Been Knocked Down, Afterwards Calls and Kills His Man.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 7.—The usual Saturday killing took place this afternoon. George Giebel, a prominent coal-dealer, bought a horse and cart some days ago at an auction at Simons' stable, and when settling refused pay for the horse, denying that he had bought it. Simons insisted that he had bought the horse, and Giebel called him a liar, and was promptly knocked down. Today at 1 p. m. Giebel called at Simons' and said he called to get even. Simons was in, and he called on the latter, pistol in hand, when Simons fired first. He fired four shots in rapid succession. One ball passed through Giebel's arm and another through his neck, making a mortal wound. Simons surrendered to the police.

THE POET'S CREED.

We stand today on Yorktown field,
Where Britain laid her banner down—
Where Tyranny to Freedom kneeled,
And dropped the Jewels from her crown.

We gather here from every land,
With offerings brought from near and far,
Like men of old—the shepherd band—
Led onward by the Western Star.

We meet around a humble shrine;
We mark the spot with graven stone—
A trophy to that Right Divine
Whereby to manhood we have grown.

One hundred years of youth are past,
With deeds that prove the Nation brave;
And strife and jealousy at last
Lie buried in one common grave.

One flag floats over all the land;
One sentiment thrills every heart;
No foreign foe, no treacherous hand,
The land we love shall ever part.

And here upon old Yorktown field
We dedicate ourselves anew
To hold the faith our fathers sealed
With courage steadfast, pure, and true.

The past is sure—the future waits—
The years with enterprise are rife;
With hope the century celebrates
The birthday of a Nation's life.

We measure time by glorious deeds;
All history is simply this:
It skips the years—it merely reads
From Marathon to Salamis.

We gather courage from the past,
And from its crowded pages learn
That Freedom finds, or first or last,
A Runnymede or Bannockburn.

Aye, every struggle to be free
Gainst priestly craft and regal might
Preserves the line of Liberty,
And keeps her armor clean and bright.

The sceptre and the diadem
In every land shall lose their power;
Freedom's the only flawless gem,
And Equal Rights the People's dower.

The diamond in the monarch's crown
Was crystallized from peasants' tears;
The purple of his royal gown
Betokens blood of bitter years.

The scaffold stairs which Sidney trod
Led from the dungeon to the sky;
The tyrant wields a feeble rod
When patriots dare to do and die!

The manger's grander than the throne;
"Free hearts and hands," the poet sings;
Freedom and faith, and these alone—
"The grace of God," but not of kings.
—*Wallace Bruce.*

LEGAL BANQUETERS.

A Chivalric but Fruitless Effort to Let the Ladies Join Their Lords.

Why They Are Cut Off from Hearing the Eloquence of Their Spouses.

A special meeting of the Chicago Bar Association was held in the rooms of the organization in the County Court-House at 3 o'clock yesterday, the President, Mr. E. G. Mason, in the chair, and Mr. O. F. Aldis acting as Secretary.

The Chair stated that the meeting had been called for the purpose of taking action in reference to the annual dinner.

Mr. J. L. High moved that the association have a dinner this year.

Gen. Stiles seconded the motion and made a few remarks in favor of the custom adopted by the members of the Chicago Bar of meeting together fraternally and socially one each year. He believed a majority of the members of the association were in favor of holding the banquet this year in the month of February.

Mr. George W. Smith said he had been informed that there was a well-defined and quite general opposition to the custom of giving an annual dinner, and moved to lay the motion on the table.

The latter motion was lost, and the original motion was carried.

Mr. Julius Rosenthal moved that the date of holding the dinner be set for Feb. 22, and the motion prevailed.

Gen. Black desired to know

IF LADIES WERE TO BE PRESENT

at the dinner this year. He said he was in the habit of dining with his wife, and found it much pleasanter than dining alone. He had contributed his share of the expense of several banquets, but had never attended any of them, and should not attend this year unless it was decided to admit ladies. He considered it contrary to the true spirit of social conviviality to debar the ladies. The bar itself had been opened to representatives of the gentler sex, and there were several lady members of the profession who were clearly entitled to recognition in any general movement on the part of the profession. He believed the time had arrived for a departure from illiberal old customs, and thought that ladies should be allowed to present at the dinner. To this end he would move that the members of the association be allowed to bring their wives and sweethearts.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Hardy.

Mr. Rosenthal said sentiment upon the question would be divided among the ladies themselves, and many would refuse to go. He felt safe in saying that his wife would go to no such place.

Mr. High said he also believed a motion allowing ladies to be present would, if adopted, only increase the difficulty. There were members whose own particular wives would object, while others would not.

Gen. Stiles wanted to know what the gentleman meant by the expression,

"OWN PARTICULAR WIVES."

After the confusion subsided, Mr. High replied: "Why, the wives of all of us; individually and collectively, of course. That is what I meant. They are not acquainted with each other, and many of them are not particularly anxious to know any other member of the bar besides their own particular legal admirer."

Gen. Stiles said he cheerfully accepted the explanation.

Judge Bradwell believed the presence of ladies at the dinner would contribute greatly to the pleasure of the occasion. He referred to several dinners in the West which had departed from the close-communion plan and had welcomed the ladies upon their festive occasions with the most enjoyable and satisfactory results.

Gen. Stiles said that theoretically he sided with the Judge. He would always champion the cause of woman when he consistently could do so; but the effort to introduce ladies into the annual social assembly of the legal fraternity was a mistake, and that the dinner would not be a brilliant success if they were present. Upon such festive occasions the ladies required and were entitled to almost undivided attention, and they thus

SHUT OFF THE FREEDOM

that might be enjoyed by a party of men who assembled especially to throw off the cares of business and professional feuds and oppositions of the profession, and to be for nonce half fellows well met. No doubt many members would be glad of an opportunity to have their wives see them in another rôle than the routine one, but they would, after considering the matter carefully, decide that the annual dinner was for themselves alone, and if they desired a social gathering within the fraternity at which the ladies might be present some other occasion could be fixed upon.

The motion was lost by a vote of 9 nays to 4 yeas, five members not voting.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, the Chair and Gen. Stiles were appointed a committee to arrange the details for the dinner, and were given power to select three associates, and the committee as then composed was authorized to extend invitations to whom they might elect.

The annual meeting of the association for the election of officers will be held Saturday next at 3 o'clock.

ART IN CHICAGO.

The Proposed School of Design and Art Museum in Dearborn Park.

The project of establishing a school of design and an art museum in connection with the proposed Public Library building meets with great favor among the members and supporters of the Chicago Academy of Design, and is to be vigorously pushed as a feature of the bill now pending in Congress for the advancement of the Public Library enterprise. A committee has been appointed to prepare plans for the proposed art institution, and friends of the project among the Illinois Senators and Representatives in Congress have expressed the intention of identifying it with the legislation necessary to enable the city to take possession of Dearborn Park as the site of a memorial building. In an address on the subject before the last monthly meeting of the Chicago Academy of Design, the President, Mr. Enoch Root, said that an abundance of testimony could be given to show the importance of art instruction, not only to produce professional painters and sculptors, a noble object alone, but to give our intelligent artisans the opportunities of improvement in a training-school and museum of industrial art such as are enjoyed in many parts of Europe. It would seem as if the time was opportune for taking some practical steps toward giving Chicago an institution of this kind so much needed. A bill is before Congress granting to Dearborn Park to be awarded to the Public Library, and there is more than double the space needed for that institution, and amendment to the bill is asked—by a large number of wealthy and influential citizens—that one-half of the land be given to the Chicago Academy of Design, the charter of which contemplates such an art institution as is most desired here, to wit: An institution not alone contemplating the education of the professional artist, but a school and museum for the more practical field of industrial art labor. It should be not only an academy of fine arts but an academy of design—a combination particularly desired in a city where such increasing manufacturing interests are being developed from year to year. The charter of the academy exempts its personal property from taxation, and is especially favorable to the formation of a great and free gallery and museum of art. These collections could be started in a small way, and would grow into importance. This academy should be a training-school for professional art teachers; it should have a free night-school, where hundreds of young men employed during the day could find an opportunity to improve their evenings in drawing, and designers of all kinds, lithographers, architects, engravers, modelers, and others besides the professional student would be benefited. Notwithstanding that the Academy has been a pecuniary loss to the artists, it has and will draw together the artists of the city, and will aid them in many ways.

President Root urged the friends of the academy to keep up courage and persevere, and people of wealth and taste stand ready to lend a helping hand to place it on a solid foundation. The old debt is reduced to a mere bagatelle, and everything looks prosperous for the new year.

Miscellaneous Art Notes.

The winter term of the Chicago Academy of Fine Arts opened last Tuesday. Over eighty pupils joined the school during the week, and quite a number more are expected this week. The evening class started out with about thirty pupils. It is quite evident that this term will be very well attended. There has probably never been a time when the academy was so well equipped with instructors and materials as at the present time, and it is the determination of the officers of the academy to have one of the best art schools in this country. About one-third of the pupils come from outside Chicago and Illinois to attend this school, and it is very seldom now that pupils go East for instruction. The school has outgrown its present limited quarters, and it is hoped that the time is not far distant when a suitable building and art museum where there will not only be plenty of room for the school, but a suitable gallery and art museum.

The Garfield funeral flowers, including the wreath sent by Queen Victoria, the lyre presented by the Brazilian Legation in Washington, and other pieces prepared for permanent preservation by Mrs. Lucas, the lady to whose keeping the flowers were intrusted by Mrs. Garfield for treatment, are shown in the south parlor at the American Art Gallery, Mrs. Green having generously allotted the use of the room to assist Mrs. Lucas in the effort to recover a portion of the expense to which she has been subjected. It is intended to place certain of the pieces permanently in niches within the tomb of President Garfield, the others to be retained by Mrs. Garfield and Mrs. Lucas, hopes, by the aid of the ladies of Chicago, to send the floral pieces all prepared and framed as a tribute from Chicago.

Having, as they consider, failed to secure from the people of Chicago a degree of patronage and encouragement commensurate with the merits of their art work, Messrs. Bragdon and Fenety have concluded to accept a tempting offer from a New York art firm, and to transfer their field of labor to that city. During this week they will have on exhibition and sale at their studio, Room 30 American Express Building, a collection of oil paintings large and small, together with portieres, table-covers, etc., of Mr. Bragdon's designing and very artistically embroidered, all of which, it is understood, will be offered at low figures.

Among the new pictures hung last week at the Lydian Art Gallery is the original of a scene lately grown quite familiar from being reproduced in chromo by a leading wholesale liquor house—A. F. Tait's "Thoroughbreds," which shows a Scotch terrier and a black-and-tan in the act of flushing a rat from the interior of a champagne basket. Mrs. Holcomb, of Chicago, has placed at the Lydian a handsome screen in three panels representing scenes from "Lalla Rookh."

Mr. A. H. Pickering's water-colors, mention of which was recently made in this column, are now exhibited at the American Art Gallery, where also Mrs. Mary A. Wright has a rather large painting of wild roses, quite peculiar and not altogether successful in treatment, and Mrs. Cobb a dish of grapes extremely well painted. Arrangements are virtually perfected for bringing to the American from New York a valuable collection of European works.

The Art League men in Ashland Block are working away with a will to get ready for their annual exhibition, which is to begin Feb. 20 at O'Brien's. They are inclined to be reticent concerning the details of their preparations, preferring that the public shall come and see for itself when the display is fully organized and ready for viewing. Charles Harry Eaton sends word from New York that he has a number of pictures under way for the exhibition.

Mrs. Green, at the American Art Gallery, is now ready to issue stock in the American Art Association, of which she is Secretary, and A. Bierstadt, the celebrated artist, is President. The association is incorporated with a capital stock of $100,000, the purpose being to establish on a large scale a permanent collection of valuable works of art. Among the first subscribers was Mr. J. H. Johnston, of New York City, who took stock to the amount of $7,000.

Beginning with the latter part of this week, or as soon as the framing and hanging can be completed, a very important collection of pictures is to be placed on exhibition at O'Brien's. These will be from the easels of such well-known New York and Boston artists as George L. Brown, Sountag, George Inness, A. Bierstadt, and others.

Mr. E. L. Field, who is located in Ashland Block, has received and is executing a number of commissions for the quaint scenes in Brittany, of which he obtained so many sketches while in that charming portion of France, and which he reproduces on canvas with most pleasing effect.

Mr. Albert Rouillier, of the house of Fred Keppel, of New York, returned to this city yesterday with a very large collection of rare engravings and etchings, which will be on exhibition during the week at Jansen, McClurg & Co.'s.

At Thurber's is shown a small picture by E. L. Field, representing a sc

ND CARRIAGES.

WE HAVE NOW ON
ber of second-hand carria
e out this week which
them are two Pennover &
ension top carry-alls, several
Brewster's make, both used
een a little; handsomest but
n coupe used but a few time
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FOR SALE—BROWN
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harness and wagons; steady
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Lease and furniture of a fine house on 42d-st.
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A 4-room flat on Prairie-av. near Thirtieth-st., to
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SMITH, Room 34, 115 Dearborn-st., or 15 Aldine
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E. Johnson place.

TO RENT—$12—FLOOR OF SEVERAL
room; Water; dwelling rear of 1929 Wabash-av.
G. S. THOMAS, 167 La Salle-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—1808 PRAIRIE-AV., A NICE
2-story and basement brick, with brick barn;
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360 Johnson-place, 2-story and basement brick in
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245 North and 218 Thirty-seventh-st., new 2-story brick,
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Store 74 West Madison-st., with living rooms.
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TO RENT—TO A SMALL FAMILY A
flat of three handsome large rooms, newly pa-
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TO RENT—971 WABASH-AV., FLAT, 10
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SMITH, Room 34, 115 Dearborn, or 15 Aldine Square.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FLAT
3 or 6 rooms, and will board two ladies. 2125 In-
diana-av.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—BY J. C. MAGILL & CO., 86
Washington-st.:
$25—3-room lower flat, in excellent location; close to
cars.
$22—Warren-av.—Two lower floors of brick residence;
all conveniences.
$12—Western-av.—near Adams-st., 5 rooms.
$15—Harvard-st.—(close to Ogden-av. cars) 5 rooms.

TO RENT—AN UPPER FLAT OF FOUR
rooms and three large closets. 54 North Ash-
land-av. Inquire at house.

TO RENT—UPPER FLAT AT 518 WEST
Monroe-st.; one of the finest finished flats in the
city. Apply to THOS. PARKER JR., 156 East Wash-
ington-st.

TO RENT—A NICE FLAT OF 6 ROOMS,
with barn, on Adams-st. near Western-av. D. W.
ELDRED, 163 Washington-st., Room 18.

TO RENT—600 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—
Flat of 3 rooms, first floor, rear, $10. A. T. GALT,
99 Randolph-st., Room 61.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—FURNITURE FOR SALE—
13-room flat, centrally located, newly furnished;
cash, balance time; rare chance. J. M. BEVER-
LEY, 84 Clark-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS
on second floor, or unfurnished parlor floor, in
pleasant location; reference required. 46 South
Ashland-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED
A rooms in private family. 357 West Jackson-st.

TO RENT—ONE NICELY-FURNISHED
bedroom. 761 South Western-av.

TO RENT—TWO WELL-FURNISHED
front rooms. 17 South Curtis-st.

TO RENT—TWO NICE UNFURNISHED
rooms; house has all modern improvements.
Call at 765 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—ONE FURNISHED ROOM
without board. 151 Loomis-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FUR-
nished rooms, all modern improvements, private
family. 40 Ogden-av.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED
rooms. 36 Ogden-av., opposite Union Park.

TO RENT—A BASEMENT OF FIVE
rooms at 66 North Leavitt-st.

TO RENT—70 THROOP-ST.—LOCA-
tion unexceptionable, front parlors elegantly
furnished, warmed, and lighted; also rooms single or
en suite, or in flats.

TO RENT—FURNISHED AND UN-
furnished rooms, singly or en suite, with or
without board. 51 South Ashland-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—A BRICK BASEMENT TO
cottage at 260 Adams-st.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT ALCOVE
room with southern exposure; also other rooms;
a social home; with or without board. Apply at 458
West Adams-st. Also good barn to rent.

TO RENT—FRONT ALCOVE ROOM,
furnished, suitable for one or two gentlemen.
References. Apply at 55 South Peoria-st.

TO RENT—NO. 10 CENTRE-AV., FRONT
parlor, furnished with carpet, lounge, and chairs.

TO RENT—FRONT ALCOVE ROOM,
furnished. 482 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—A NEW AND ELEGANT
furnished front room. References required.
465 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—292 WEST WASHINGTON-
st., nicely furnished rooms, large and small, with
use of bath; hot and cold water.

TO RENT—TWO NICELY FURNISHED
rooms in elegant new corner flat, bath, etc., 276
West Madison-st., southwest corner Morgan.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS FOR GENTLE-
man and wife or 4 young men, or young ladies
employed during the day. Call at 326 Fulton-st.

TO RENT—LARGE NICELY FUR-
nished front bedroom, with closet, at 234 West
Monroe-st. 2d floor.

TO RENT—2 SMALL ROOMS, NICELY
furnished, for light housekeeping. 165 S. Green.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT SUITE OF
unfurnished rooms one block east of Union
Park; octagon front. 458 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—38 OGDEN-AV., PLEASANT
front suite. References.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED
room for one or two gents; very desirable. 20 Ogden-
av., between Washington and Randolph-sts., op-
posite Union Park.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS
for housekeeping. Upper flat 583 West Madison.

TO RENT—FURNISHED PARLOR AND
bedroom at 310 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED PARLOR
floor of three rooms; hot and cold water; bath;
rooms and surroundings first-class. West Washing-
ton-st. Address O H 97, Tribune office.

TO RENT—PARLOR FLOOR—THREE
unfurnished rooms, single or en suite, with or
without board. 49 Ashland-av., opposite Union Park.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED
back parlor and bed-room off; private family. 320
West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—63 PARK-AV., 4 UNFUR-
nished rooms, together or en suite.

TO RENT—DOUBLE SOUTH-FRONT
parlors; bay-window in each; unfurnished or
furnished, with use of bath; light housekeeping al-
lowed. Inquire at 150 Warren-av.

TO RENT—LOWER FLOOR OF HOUSE
No. 634 West Madison-st., 4 rooms and closets.
Price $13. Apply at 632 Madison-st.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED AND
two unfurnished rooms. 533 Wabash-av., up-
stairs.

TO RENT—NEW AND NICELY-FUR-
nished room, by day or week; one square from
Post-Office. D 19, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ON ONE OF THE AVE-
nues, near Sixteenth-st., desirable front rooms
for $12 and $15. Address D 35, Tribune office.

TO RENT—PART OF 1731 WABASH-
av. for housekeeping.

TO RENT—3 FURNISHED ROOMS AND
one barn. Call at 173 Thirty-first-st.

TO RENT—2 NICELY FURNISHED
front rooms, with or without board, within one
block of either street or railroad cars. Apply at 3009
South Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—10 MINUTES' WALK FROM
State and Madison-sts., good room for one or
two gentlemen. Address D 98, Tribune office.

TO RENT—BASEMENT AND PARLOR
floor in first-class repair, modern improvements,
on boulevard. Inquire Sunday at 45 Oakwood-boule-
vard.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED
parlor and bed-room, corner Wabash-av. and Har-
rison-sts., 362½, Room 10.

TO RENT—NO. 91 SOUTH DEARBORN-
st.—Very desirable furnished rooms. Call at
Room 7.

TO RENT—A HANDSOME ROOM ON
second floor, having three aspects; all modern
improvements, and fine view of lake. Also smaller
room adjoining. References. 1929 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED
room suitable for two gentlemen on one of the
avenues between Van Buren and Jackson-sts. South
Side. Address D 56, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED
front room to gentlemen only. Apply at 219
Michigan-av.

TO RENT—SMALL BACK ROOM ON
Michigan-av. near Fourteenth-st., furnished or
unfurnished. Address A 88, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR
housekeeping with every convenience, or will
board private family. 1312 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED
rooms, finest and most convenient location in
the city. 256 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, FIRST
class, corner of Wabash-av. and Hubbard-court.

TO RENT—PARTIES WISHING NICE-
ly-furnished rooms, on parlor floor, either sin-
gle or en suite, at very low rates, can call at No. 68
Twenty-first-st.

TO RENT—351 WABASH-AV.—PLEAS-
ant furnished south-front room, with stationary
water, first floor.

TO RENT—TWO FINELY FURNISHED
rooms, near Palmer House, for gentlemen, or
gentleman and wife; will be rented together or sep-
arately. Call at 715 State-st., Room 19.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS AT
185 Dearborn-st.; one nice front room.

TO RENT—TWO HANDSOMELY FUR-
nished second-story front rooms, parlor and bed-
room; cheap to acceptable parties. Inquire at 332
Prairie-av.

TO RENT—337 MICHIGAN-AV.—ONE,
furnished, large front alcove room; also, a side
room facing the avenue; all modern conveniences.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM IN
private family on Wabash-av., near Twenty-
fourth-st., suitable for two gentlemen. Address C 27,
Tribune office.

TO RENT—9 HUBBARD-COURT, A
suite of elegant room for three or four gentle-
men, or gentleman and wife; also single rooms. Ref-
erence.

TO RENT—3024 GROVELAND PARK-
av., nicely furnished suite of rooms, heat,
bath, hot and cold water.

TO RENT—ALCOVE ROOM HAND-
somely furnished, with hot and cold water; also
small room. 11 East Congress-st.

TO RENT—TO ONE OR TWO GEN-
tlemen, two elegant furnished front rooms, sec-
ond floor; modern conveniences. 1219 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—AT 10 PECK-COURT, COR-
ner Michigan-av., nicely-furnished rooms; near
business centre.

TO RENT—ROOMS NICELY FUR-
nished, second-story, front or suite. Also single
room. No. 378 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS IN
Giles' Building, 226 Wabash-av. Room 54. GILES
BROS. & CO. Beebe, agent.

TO RENT—NICE ROOMS FOR GEN-
tlemen in a private family on Twenty-first-st.,
near Michigan-av. Apply at Room 3, Tribune Build-
ing.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED SLEEPING-
room at 1402 Michigan-av., third floor.

TO RENT—NEW AND NICELY FUR-
nished rooms, single or en suite, one minute's
walk from Post-Office; hot and cold water; private
family. First-class parties only need apply. C 49,
Tribune office.

TO RENT—1900 INDIANA-AV., FUR-
nished or unfurnished rooms.

TO RENT—A NEWLY FURNISHED
suite of front rooms, suitable for husband and
wife or 2 or 4 gents. 275 South State-st.

TO RENT—3233 CALUMET-AV., WELL
furnished front suite, with board, in private
family; modern conveniences; also brick barn.

TO RENT—217 MICHIGAN-AV., NICE-
ly furnished single rooms.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, NO.
15 Harmon-court, near Michigan-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT AL-
cove and one small bedroom. References. 1334
Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ONE LARGE UNFURNISH-
ed room. 5 Park-row.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED
rooms, with or without board, at No. 21 Eldridge-
court.

TO RENT—ROOMS. 18 EAST HAR-
rison-st.

TO RENT—2018 WABASH-AV.—NICE-
ly furnished rooms, single or en suite; gentle-
men preferred.

TO RENT—A LARGE, HANDSOMELY-
furnished front room. 189 East Madison-st.,
Room 15.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM
and closet, also bedroom, reasonable. 1247 Wa-
bash-av.

TO RENT—PLEASANT ROOMS HAND-
somely furnished, with or without board, at mod-
erate prices. Benton House, 228 and 230 Clark-st., ad-
joining Grand Pacific.

TO RENT—2239 INDIANA-AV.—THREE
furnished rooms for housekeeping.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED FRONT
rooms, first floor. 383 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANT SUITE ROOMS
of front and back parlor in neighborhood of
Twenty-fourth-st. and Wabash-av. to reliable party.
Address O N 80, Tribune.

TO RENT—2620 MICHIGAN-AV.—
Large front room, with alcove, second floor.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—WELL-FURNISHED FRONT
room; moderate references required. 249 In-
diana-av.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED
room. 3022 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED PARLOR, $1
Twenty-second-st. Reference exchanged.

TO RENT—TO PARTIES WITH REF-
erence, 2 or 3 rooms in marble front. Rent rea-
sonable. Call Sunday, or after 5 o'clock week days, at
43 Twenty-fifth-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED
rooms by day or week for gentlemen. Room 7,
45 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—96 DEARBORN-ST.—SINGLE
rooms for gentlemen only.

TO RENT—ROOMS FROM $2 TO $4.50
per week. 42 East Harrison-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—22 WISCONSIN-ST.—TWO
nicely-furnished rooms, furnace-h eated, and all
modern improvements; convenient to Clark-st. cars.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED
room to gentlemen. 85 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—TWO ELEGANTLY FUR-
nished front rooms, first floor, with piano, to
lady or gent and lady; $20 per month. Call at 240
North Clark-st.

TO RENT—VERY NICELY FUR-
nished rooms with or without board. 248 North
La Salle-st.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS
or whole of second story to two couples or a
party of gentlemen. 79 Lincoln-av.

TO RENT—75 DEARBORN-AV., FUR-
nished rooms for gentlemen; all improvements;
use of parlor and piano.

TO RENT—PLEASANT, WARM ROOM,
suitable for one or two persons; all conveni-
ences. 47 Rush-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, SUIT-
able for one or two gentlemen, with or with out
board. 23 Rush-st., third floor.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED
front room for one or two gentlemen. Refer-
ences required. 286 East Erie-st.

TO RENT—2 FURNISHED ROOMS TO
gentlemen only. 210 East Erie-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS AT
193 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS HANDSOMELY
furnished, 347 East Indiana-st. Board if desired.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH
use of bath. 102 Delaware-place.

TO RENT—234 ONTARIO-ST., PLEAS-
antly furnished double front room; gentle-
man only. References.

TO RENT—AT 258 EAST INDIANA-ST.,
a nicely furnished front chamber to gents.

TO RENT—NEAR LINCOLN PARK—2
unfurnished rooms. No. 4 Grant-st.

TO RENT—195 EAST ERIE-ST., HAND-
somely furnished front alcove room, one single
room, one medium-sized room, all heated, gas, bath,
hot water, private family.

TO RENT—ONE FURNISHED ROOM.
451 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISH-
ed room in private family; finest locality on
North Side. Address O W 54, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ONE LARGE AND ONE
small room, handsomely furnished to gentle-
men only. References exchanged. 284 East Indi-
ana-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, A CORNER
front room, with fire, for one or two gentlemen;
private family. B 34, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS AT
275 Illinois-st., east corner State; same flat as
Dr. Buckley's office.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED
room with or without board; all modern im-
provements; everything new. 257 East Erie-st.

TO RENT—A HANDSOMELY FUR-
nished front room, third floor. 256 Ohio-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM FOR
two gents. 136 Superior-st.

TO RENT—306 INDIANA-ST., A WELL-
furnished alcove room.

TO RENT—NEWLY-FURNISHED PAR-
lor, $18 per month, suitable for one or two gen-
tlemen. 79 Dearborn-av., up two flights.

TO RENT—78 NORTH CLARK-ST.—
Nicely-furnished front rooms.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT
rooms. 636 La Salle-av.

TO RENT—WELL FURNISHED FRONT
parlor, with or without board. 251 East In-
diana-st.

TO RENT—TWO ADJOINING ROOMS
suitable for gentleman and wife, unfurnished
except carpets; private family. References required;
can be obtained near by. Location very agreeable
and convenient. References desired. Address A 84,
Tribune office.

TO RENT—A LARGE, SUNNY, FRONT
room, with large closet, gas, and bath-room;
also, large back room; close comfortably heated by
furnace; gentlemen preferred. 329 Chicago-av.

TO RENT—340 NORTH STATE-ST.—
Furnished parlor, newly painted and calcimined;
suitable for two gentlemen or man and wife.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—BY A LADY A ROOM TO A
middle-aged gentleman who is fond of a good
home and willing to pay for it; none others need
answer. Address D 8, Tribune office.

TO RENT—EAST ALCOVE, WARM
room, east of Clark-st., to a quiet gentleman;
permanent home, private family; 10 minutes' from
State-st. Address D 91, Tribune office.

TO RENT—TWO FRONT ROOMS WITH
alcove (separate if desired); newly and elegant-
ly furnished; ten minutes' walk from Post-Office. Ad-
dress C 61, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM,
by widow lady; street cars pass the door; will
rent to transients. Address C 45, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c

STORES.

TO RENT—
63 State-st., under Central Music Hall. It is the
best store in the city for a ladies' or gents' furnish-
ing, jewelry, or drug-stand.
Lease to May, 1884.
F. C. VIKRLING,
114 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—ON OR BEFORE MAY 1,
1882—Fine sales-room on second floor of 182
State-st., opposite Palmer House, suitable for jewelry
or other business; also other floors and lofts in same
building; also rooms; old established manufacturing
house. Apply to M. L. PEARCE, 35 Dearborn-st., or
to JOHN TRAYNER, 182 State-st., in store.

TO RENT—STATE-ST., NORTH OF
Jackson—Store, 20x125, elegant plate-glass front,
o. rol liable party for one or more years. D. W.
STORIES, 94 Washington-st., Room 21.

TO RENT—THE STORE 122½ NORTH
Clark-st., plate-glass front, $45. No. 3015 Cottage
Grove-av., $20. Light basement, 154 North Clark-st.,
cheap. D. W. STORIES, 94 Washington-st., Room 21.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 269 NORTH
Clark-st., with fixtures; living rooms in rear. Ap-
ply at 51 Room 29 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—LARGE CORNER STORE
and basement on Wabash-av., from May 1. J.
E. OTIS, 70 Madison-st., Room 14.

TO RENT—THE NEW BUILDING NOS.
44 and 46 La Salle-st., 41 feet front, 5 stories, and
high cellar. Can be finished to suit. RUMSEY
BROS. & CO.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT
745 West Madison-st., at $40 per month.
Corner basement 727 West Madison-st., at $20 per
month.
Residence 1429 Fulton-st.; brick house; $25 per
month. HENRY BURKE,
134 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORE 149 EAST TWENTY-
second-st. Millinery fixtures for sale cheap.
Apply to Braham's Agency, Room 20 Times Building.

TO RENT—STORE 25X80, 3102 STATE-
st., from March 1, 1882; fine large store next to
corner Thirty-first-st. Apply to BUCHMAN, corner
State and Thirty-first-sts.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1—STORES
and lofts on Lake-st., near State; on Dearborn-
st., near Lake; on State-st., near Randolph; on South
Water-st., near Dearborn. Tenants please address
owner, P.-O. Box 455.

TO RENT—STORE AND THREE LIV-
ing rooms, with small stock of millinery, cheap;
72 Thirty-fifth-st. Apply to Braham's Agency, Room
20 Times Building.

TO RENT—LARGE STORE ON FIFTH-
av., in new wholesale district. GEO. B. JOHN-
SON & CO., 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—LARGE STORE AND BASE-
ment corner Halsted and Monroe-sts.; best lo-
cation on West Side for grocery store.

TO RENT—NEW BUILDINGS NOW
being built on Madison-st., 370, 231, and 235, near
South-east corner Ashland-av. and Twelfth-st., an
elegant 3-story stone-front, stores and flats. See the
plans at our office.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—2 STORES, 20X80, WITH
basement. 31 and 33 North Canal-st.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—OFFICE AND FURNITURE
for sale, if desired, of a first-class real-estate
office, maps, desks, carpets, etc. Change of business
reason for sale. Apply at 86 Washington-st., corner
Dearborn-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM IN, OR PART
of the desirable office Room 3 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—DESK-ROOM, WITH DESK
or without. 153 East Madison-st., Room 7.

TO RENT—CORNER OFFICE ON SEC-
ond floor 155 Fifth av.; good location for com-
mission business or clothing; has cash counter and
shelves. F. W. SPRINGER, Room 4, 79 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A DESIRABLE OFFICE AT
No. 1 La Salle-st., up one flight; elevator; rent
cheap. Apply at Room 22 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—FINE OFFICE ROOM ON
1 Lake-st. to party with suitable line of goods.
Address D 29, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—TWO LOFTS 100X100 EACH
at the northeast corner La Salle and Michigan-
sts. For particulars call at our office, 121 Michigan-st.
MILLER & KLEIN.

TO RENT—78,000 SQUARE FEET IN
fire-proof building for manufacturing purposes;
has ample yard-room and railroad and water facil-
ities. Address, for five days, A 85, Tribune office.

TO RENT—WITH STEAM-POWER AND
heating, second floor, 50x160; will divide to suit
tenant. Apply at 166 and 168 North Market.

TO RENT—THIRD FLOOR 25 WASH-
ington-st., with elevator; good location for light
manufacturing or wholesale business. F. W.
SPRINGER, Room 4, 79 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE BASEMENT,
with or without power and heat. 181 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—DINING-ROOMS, 30-ROOM
house, Michigan-av., near Peck-court, full of
boarders. F. J. REED, 91 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BARN AT 220 N. CLARK-ST.,
near Superior, for 5 horses. Apply up-stairs.

TO RENT—A LARGE, CONVENIENT
room, first floor, good street, with five-horse
power boiler, engine, dry room, etc. 69 Wells-st.

TO RENT—ROOM 80X36 ON SECOND
floor with abundance of power, heated by steam
and lighted on three sides. Apply to WARREN
SPRINGER, 220 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—HOTEL OF 70 ROOMS
northeast corner Adams-st. and Fifth-av., or
will either for business purposes; 6x20. PIERCE &
WARE, 145 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A BUILDING
on the corner of a street or alley, or to have a
plain building put up suitable for manufacturing pur-
poses on lease for five years; somewhere between
Adams and Eighteenth-sts., east of State. Address
V 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSES AND
flats. Owners wishing good tenants will study
their interests by calling on GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
West Side Real Estate and House Renting Agents,
corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY AN ESTAB-
lished manufacturing company a building to be
erected by May 1st. Capitalists please address Z 45,
Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—GOOD HOUSE
north of Twentieth-st. east of Wabash-av., or
south of Thirty-sixth-st., east of La Salle-st. Rent, $50 to
$100. Possession immediately. Address A 45, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—BARN THAT
will h

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: SUNDAY, JANUARY 8, 1882.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &c.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS and experienced clothing salesmen who can command business. Call at 9 a.m. at 100 WASHINGTON-ST., corner of Franklin.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE GROCERY HOUSE, a first-class bookkeeper. Address, giving references, A 1, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTNER OR SALESMAN in a first-class retail dry-goods business; must be a practical salesman and have $1,000 to $2,000 cash. Address A 24, Tribune office.

WANTED—GERMAN AND SWEDE boy about seventeen years of age to learn the grocery business. Apply at 1,000 W. MADISON-ST.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN ABOUT 18 years of age to learn the dry-goods business; one who can speak German preferred. Address A 27, Tribune office.

WANTED—A RECORDING CLERK and assistant bookkeeper; must be quick, a figure, and good penman; state salary expected. Address A 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO can furnish $1,000 cash and is willing to work for a salary. Address A 29, Tribune office.

WANTED—GERMAN DRUG CLERK. Address A 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER; ADDRESS with reference, stating salary expected, A 31, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO can write shorthand to take himself generally useful in office; must be well recommended. Address, in own handwriting, A 32, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN ACCUSTOMED to setting up goods in the dress department. Address A 33, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PERSON to write up books and attend to orders. Apply to JOHN V. FARWELL & CO.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BOOKkeeper; must be acquainted with the lumber trade; a good salary will be given. Address A 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SMART OFFICE BOY who has had some experience; one who lives with parents preferred. Address A 36, Tribune office.

WANTED—GERMAN AND SWEDE boy about seventeen years of age to learn the grocery business. Apply at 1,000 W. MADISON-ST.

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WANTED—A YOUNG MAN ACCUSTOMED to setting up goods in the dress department. Address A 33, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PERson to write up books and attend to orders. Address A 34, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BOOKkeeper; must be acquainted with the lumber trade; a good salary will be given. Address A 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SMART OFFICE BOY who has had some experience; one who lives with parents preferred. Address A 36, Tribune office.

WANTED—A STENOGRAPHER AND Typewriter; must be a good penman and spell correctly; state salary expected. Address A 37, Tribune office.

WANTED—DRUG CLERK. EASTERN preferred. State qualifications. A 38, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD GERMAN BOY, 17 years old, to learn drug business. Reference required. Call at 1,000 W. MADISON-ST.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESman in a retail dry-goods store. Address, with reference, A 39, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF EXperience as salesman in a retail boot and shoe store. Address A 40, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BOOKkeeper; must be acquainted with the lumber trade; a good salary will be given. Address A 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SMART OFFICE BOY who has had some experience; one who lives with parents preferred. Address A 36, Tribune office.

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WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF EXperience as salesman in a retail boot and shoe store. Address A 40, Tribune office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SALESman in a retail boot and shoe store. Address A 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SALESman in a retail boot and shoe store. Address A 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, ACTIVE boy to run errands and make himself generally useful in office. Address A 42, Tribune office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, ACTIVE boy to run errands and make himself generally useful in office. Address A 42, Tribune office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COLORED boy to do housework and wait on table; one who can come well recommended. Call at 1,000 W. MADISON-ST.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COLORED boy to do housework and wait on table; one who can come well recommended. Call at 1,000 W. MADISON-ST.

TRADES.

WANTED—BLACKSMITHS — SAMuel Bladgett & Co., will accept the invitation of the Blacksmiths' Union to meet at their shop, No. 97 Dearborn-st., after Jan. 1.

WANTED—BLACKSMITHS — SAMuel Bladgett & Co., will accept the invitation of the Blacksmiths' Union to meet at their shop, No. 97 Dearborn-st., after Jan. 1.

WANTED—JEWELERS—FIRST-CLASS general workman, also an experienced polisher. Steady employment to the right men. Address A 43, Tribune office.

WANTED—JEWELERS—FIRST-CLASS general workman, also an experienced polisher. Steady employment to the right men. Address A 43, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GUNsmith. Call at 95 Madison-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GUNsmith. Call at 95 Madison-st.

WANTED—JEWELER WHO CAN DO general work. Call at 305 S. Clark-st.

WANTED—JEWELER WHO CAN DO general work. Call at 305 S. Clark-st.

WANTED—GOOD BRASS PATTERN makers. E. A. WALKER & CO., 75 and 77 Market-st.

WANTED—GOOD BRASS PATTERN makers. E. A. WALKER & CO., 75 and 77 Market-st.

WANTED—6 GENTLEMEN AND 2 lady canvassers. Apply at No. 23 State-st.

WANTED—6 GENTLEMEN AND 2 lady canvassers. Apply at No. 23 State-st.

WANTED—THREE TRUNKMAKERS. Apply at 18 West Madison-st.

WANTED—THREE TRUNKMAKERS. Apply at 18 West Madison-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—TO SELL WHOLESALE BOOT and shoe salesmen, staple goods, to the retail trade in Iowa. G. W. WEBBER & CO., 52 and 54 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO SELL WHOLESALE BOOT and shoe salesmen, staple goods, to the retail trade in Iowa. G. W. WEBBER & CO., 52 and 54 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS OPTICAL salesman for Iowa, and Wisconsin; those with established trade preferred. Address A 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS OPTICAL salesman for Iowa, and Wisconsin; those with established trade preferred. Address A 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO GO TO ST. LOUIS, AN man for horses and wagons; must be good driver and handy around stable. Address A 45, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO GO TO ST. LOUIS, AN man for horses and wagons; must be good driver and handy around stable. Address A 45, Tribune office.

WANTED—CLOTHING OR HAT AND cap traveling salesman to sell on commission. Address A 46, Tribune office.

WANTED—CLOTHING OR HAT AND cap traveling salesman to sell on commission. Address A 46, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN ACQUAINTED with the Northwest to travel in the Northwest to sell staple goods to the retail trade; one who has a good trade preferred. Address A 47, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN ACQUAINTED with the Northwest to travel in the Northwest to sell staple goods to the retail trade; one who has a good trade preferred. Address A 47, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD TRAVELING SALESman to sell on commission a line of staple goods to the retail trade in Illinois. Address A 48, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD TRAVELING SALESman to sell on commission a line of staple goods to the retail trade in Illinois. Address A 48, Tribune office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SALESman to sell on commission a line of staple goods to the retail trade in Illinois. Address A 49, Tribune office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SALESman to sell on commission a line of staple goods to the retail trade in Illinois. Address A 49, Tribune office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, ACTIVE boy to run errands and make himself generally useful in office. Address A 42, Tribune office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COLORED boy to do housework and wait on table; one who can come well recommended. Call at 1,000 W. MADISON-ST.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COLORED boy to do housework and wait on table; one who can come well recommended. Call at 1,000 W. MADISON-ST.

WANTED—A BUTLER IN A PRIVATE family; one who is a good waiter and can drive; must be well recommended. Call at 1,000 W. MADISON-ST.

WANTED—A BUTLER IN A PRIVATE family; one who is a good waiter and can drive; must be well recommended. Call at 1,000 W. MADISON-ST.

WANTED—A RELIABLE GIRL TO do general housework in a small family; must be a good cook. Call at 1,000 W. MADISON-ST.

WANTED—A RELIABLE GIRL TO do general housework in a small family; must be a good cook. Call at 1,000 W. MADISON-ST.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Reference required. 1,000 W. MADISON-ST.

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WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND A waiter; must be well recommended. Call at 1,000 W. MADISON-ST.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND A waiter; must be well recommended. Call at 1,000 W. MADISON-ST.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-class accountant and bookkeeper; best of references. Address A 50, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXperienced architectural draughtsman. D 96, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO HOUSEwork or wash dishes. Call at 137 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELing salesman by a man of fifteen years' experience in the wholesale dry-goods trade; best of references. Address A 51, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man in a wholesale house; would assist in collecting. Address D 55, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STENOgrapher; can furnish machine; would like permanent position with future. Address A 52, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SOBER and industrious man as porter or to do chores about the house. Reference. Address D 54, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NIGHT watchman; can best of references as to character. Address A 53, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man as collector and assistant bookkeeper; can furnish $1,000 cash; best of references. Address A 54, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELing salesman by a young man of good address; has had experience; best of references. Address A 55, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man in a wholesale house; would assist in collecting. Address D 55, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STENOgrapher; can furnish machine; would like permanent position with future. Address A 52, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NIGHT watchman; can best of references as to character. Address A 53, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man as collector and assistant bookkeeper; can furnish $1,000 cash; best of references. Address A 54, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELing salesman by a young man of good address; has had experience; best of references. Address A 55, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man as collector and assistant bookkeeper; can furnish $1,000 cash; best of references. Address A 54, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELing salesman by a young man of good address; has had experience; best of references. Address A 55, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESpectable young woman to do general housework in a small family; stranger in the city. Apply at 1,000 W. MADISON-ST.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESpectable young woman to do general housework in a small family; stranger in the city. Apply at 1,000 W. MADISON-ST.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERman girl for light housework or nurse-girl. Call at 50 Townsend-st., side door.

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SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERman girl to do housework in a small family. Call Monday at 39 Twenty-second-st.

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SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERman girl to do housework in a small family. Call Monday at 39 Twenty-second-st

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY T. B. BOYD, ROOM. 7, 179 Madison-st.

I hope parties who are looking for houses and lots and wanting to secure them before May 1 will be careful and read the list, as there are some of the best bargains as well as the best property offered in Chicago. Now is the time to buy, as property is raising.

I want to sell at a bargain that fine 3-story and basement octagon stone-front dwelling, 3 rooms deep, has every modern convenience, fine 3-story brick barn, and lot 50x125, on northwest corner of South Park-av. and Thirty-third-st. You can call Sunday afternoon and see it, as the owner lives in it and will show it. It is first-class in every way; east and south fronts; it will be sold cheap.

$15,500—This is another great bargain; 2-story and basement brick dwelling; all modern improvements; 8 rooms deep; house 25x52; lot 53x243; on Prairie-av., near Seventeenth-st. This lot is worth $10,000, and house would cost $7,000 to build.

$5,000—This is a first-class bargain; 3-story and basement stone-front, stone steps and sidewalks, iron fence; house has all the modern improvements; fine brick barn; lot 25x125; house 25x46; only two blocks from Union Park, corner of Ashland-av. and Lawrence, near Adams. This house could not be built for $7,000.

$10,000—A first-class 3-story and basement octagon-front brick dwelling; 11 rooms; every modern improvement; 25x80; lot 23x110; on Oak-st., near Clark, (North Side). This is the best-finished house in the city for $10,000.

$6,000—Two-story and basement 10-room octagon stone-front dwelling, 3 rooms deep, and lot, south front, on Washington-st. boulevard. You will not get another chance like this on this street. House has every modern improvement; assessments for boulevard all paid and taxes. Only offered until Tuesday at 5 p.m., at $6,000.

$5,250—2-story and basement octagon stone-front dwelling, with fine furnace and chandeliers; every modern improvement; gas and hot and cold water; 7 rooms; lot 24x100, on Oak-st., near Clark. Thirty-third-st., east of State, half block from cable street-cars. You cannot do better than this. Better buy when you can get a bargain; it is cheap.

$ 8,750—All modern 2-story and basement 10-room brick dwelling and lot, corner, on Jackson-st. near Lincoln.

$5,000—This is the last week this house will be offered at $5,000; No. 528 South Robey-st., only half block south of Ogden-av. cars; 10 room 2-story house and lot.

$4,000—Fine 10-room 2-story framed house, and lot 25x125, on Lincoln-st., near Adams.

$9,000—All-modern 10-room brick dwelling, brick barn, and lot 50x125, on Lincoln-st., near Adams.

FOR SALE—CHOICE PROPERTY.

SOUTH SIDE.

Washington-st.—27 feet, near Wabash-av.
Madison-st.—25 feet, improved, near Franklin-st.
State-st.—3-story and basement brick. No. 646, with 16 feet 6 inches front.
State-st.—3-story and basement brick. No. 648, with 16 feet 6 inches front.
State-st.—50 feet, east front, near Polk-st., to be vacated May 1, 1882, $600 per foot.
Third-av.—Improved lot, $40,000.
Pacific-av.—27 feet, near Harrison-st., cheap.
Clark-st.—25-foot lot, near Polk-st., $50,000.
Van Buren-st.—30 or 45 feet, near Fifth-av.
Calumet-av.—Fine improved lot, near Twenty-second-st., at a decided bargain.
Indiana-av.—Fine brown-stone front.
Wabash-av.—50 foot lot, corner Forty-eighth-st.
Wentworth-av.—House and lot, near Thirty-first-st.
Dearborn-st.—
No. 715 for $5,250.
Fine corner with 3-story house, east front, $5,500.
Vacant lot near Twenty-ninth-st., $1,850.
No. 3535 for $7,500.

Cottage Grove-av.—
Fine house and lot, near Twenty-fifth-st., with two houses on South Park-av., $7,000.
Fine corner, 132 feet, with buildings, cheap.
Prairie-av.—Northeast corner Thirty-second-st., 111 by 165 feet.
Woodland Park—165 feet, facing lake and monument.
Twenty-second-st.—30, 40, or 60 feet, near Archer-av.
Fourth-av.—25 feet, near Taylor-st., west front.
Michigan-av.—30 feet, near Twenty-ninth-st.

F. C. FIERLING,
114 Dearborn-st. Room 2.

FOR SALE—
40 South Curtis-st., one of the easiest brick houses on the West side, and all in complete order; will sell for $6,800.
240 Warren-av., new brown stone front, in complete order; 8 rooms on two floors; $6,000.
48 South May-st., 2-story brick; $5,500.
13 South May-st., 2-story and basement; $4,500.
51 South Curtis-st., near Madison, an elegant brick, being put in thorough repair; $5,500.
Corner of Hamilton-av. and Adams-st., a good 2-story brick, in splendid condition, only $4,500.
Add a large list of others. Call for a list of
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
West Side Real-Estate Dealers,
Corner of Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—ONE 2-STORY OCTAGON front brick house, 3 rooms deep, in A 1 location, West side, within one block of Van Buren-st. cars; price of the improvements, $5,100; $600 can be made on this purchase by May next.
A valuable business block on North Clark-st. for $45,000; rented at 9 per cent net on this amount.
Two elegant residences, together or separately, on Superior-st., 3-story and cellar; 9 per cent net guaranteed on amount asked.
CLINTON & CO.,
Room 6, 157 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—FINE COTTAGE, GOOD location south, only $1,300; $100 down, $20 per month. JEROME P. BOWES, 94 Washington-st., Room 21.

FOR SALE—$3,900—THIS IS CHEAP—Framed store, 3 rooms over, lot 22x125, south front, on Madison-st., just east of Western-av. A great bargain for some one; offered for 10 days.
$5,250—Corner store and lot 8x80 on Desplaines-st., between Adams and Van Buren; cheap.
T. B. BOYD,
Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. J. McDONALD & CO., 75 Dearborn-st., Room 10:
Robey and Polk-sts., 50 feet, cheap.
Robey and Polk-sts., 6 lots.
Almond and Ashland-av., 16 lots.
Adams-st., near Franklin, $36.50 per foot, cheap.
Leavitt-st., near Taylor, fine brick house and lot.
And a large list of improved and unimproved in all parts of the city, very cheap. If you want a bargain call and see us.

FOR SALE—GOOD BUSINESS PLACE, CORNER ASHLAND-AV. AND THIRTY-SIXTH-ST.
Two-story brick store and residence, newly finished, well suited for grocery and saloon; a good man can make a fortune here in a short time. Price only $4,500, on easy payments; am offered $750 a year rent.
S. E. GROSS & CO., 69 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST., NEAR THIRTEENTH, west front, 100 feet with buildings, $400 per foot, this week only.
State-st., near Fourteenth, 75 feet with buildings, $300 per foot for the ground.
State-st. near Thirty-first, 128 feet front, at a bargain.
State-st., north of Thirty-fifth, 87 feet, east front.
State-st., north of Thirty-fifth, 87 feet, west front.
State-st., north of Thirty-ninth, 50 feet, west front.
THOMAS & PUTNAM, 27 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—30 NORTH ASHLAND-AV., one-half block from Union Park; 10-room cottage in fine order; lot 44x114 feet.
ERSKINE BROS. & CO.,
101 Washington-st., Room 21.

FOR SALE—NO. 3332 LA SALLE-ST., near Thirty-fifth-st. station; lot 30x120; house 25 1/2; 11 rooms and ground floor; house 10 years at 9 per cent. Water closet, stationary tubs, marble mantels, etc., finely finished, and very conveniently arranged; will be sold cheap and on easy terms if taken at once.
GEORGE M. BOGUE,
8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—276 BISSELL-ST., NEAR Sophia, 2-story and basement brick house, 10 rooms and bath, hot and cold water, brick barn.
GEO. M. BOGUE,
8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE — WEST MADISON-ST., near Sinclair, brick building; lot 20x125 feet. Two-story frame store, near Wood-st. F. A. HENSHAW, 10 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON NOBLE-ST., BETWEEN Milwaukee-av. and Division-st.
GEO. M. BOGUE,
8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES OF LAND ON Harrison-st., near California-av.; $18,000; terms easy. E. A. CUMMINGS & Co., 154 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON Butterfield-st. near Thirtieth; house is two-story; street paved; lot 2 extra; only $2,500, on easy terms. E. A. CUMMINGS & Co., 154 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—143 FEET ON JACKSON-st.; a valuable corner; price very low. E. A. CUMMINGS & Co., 154 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—KINZIE-ST., BETWEEN Clarke and La Salle, 22x100, with two party-walls, all paid for; cheap. BAIRD & BRADLEY,
90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CITY RESIDENCES ON La Salle-st., near Oak, Michigan-av., near Twenty-ninth-st., Green-st., near Monroe, etc. E. A. UTLEY, Room 7, 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$3,300—NEAR WISCONSIN-st. and Lincoln Park—11-room house (no basement) and shelf lot, east front. E. P. HUTCHINS, 8 Washington-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE $5,000—A FIRST-CLASS brick store, 8 rooms over (corner), lot 25x125, store 25x65; 12-room dwelling house in rear, with fine brick barn, on West Side, near Twelfth-st. and Blue Island-av. This property rents at $65 per month; pays 11 per cent net, but must be sold at once. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—DOCK PROPERTY, 100X550 feet, near Polk-st. bridge.
NOAH BARNES,
85 Washington-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE — CHEAP — BY OWNER, non-resident, 20 feet, Market-st., near Van Buren. Address M. J. CANEDY, Goshen, Ind.

FOR SALE—SPEAK QUICK—WEST Monroe-st., near Western-av.—Pressed brick, dining-room on parlor floor, 5 bedrooms, bath, hard-ty, &c., for $4,000 if taken by the 10th. D. W. STORRS, 94 Washington-st., Room 21.

FOR SALE—VACANT LOT ON FIFTH-av., near Van Buren-st., at a bargain. F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FINE STONE FRONT residence on Park-av., near Union Park; $8,000. 8 lots at Tremont Ridge, in Sec. 18, 38, 14; $1,000.
HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., BARgain. $30, 2-story and basement brick house and lot, 24x72 feet, with boulevard assessments all paid; possession at once; $1,000 and taxes of 1881. V. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A 2-STORY AND BASEment stone-front house southwest corner Congress and Loomis-sts., or will exchange for other property. A. CAMPBELL, southwest corner Ohio and Franklin-sts.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOMELY NEWLY-furnished house of 10 rooms. Will sell very cheap; parties wish to leave the city. Address C 81, Tribune.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON INDIANA-AV., between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts., east front; very desirable. C. B. SAWYER, 110 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—25 OR 50 FEET ON MADIson-st., near Western-av., at a bargain. Apply to HAMPTON BROS., 135 Madison-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—DOCK PROPERTY, NORTH Branch; 3 large lots fronting on Chicago-av.; near bridge, running through to river; now occupied by lumber-yards.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—BY R. W. HYMAN JR. & Co., 120 Dearborn-st.; 2-story and basement brick on Arbor place, near Sheldon-st. for $2,300 cash; lot 24x100; house alone would cost more than this lot is sold for.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—
$2,500—South Halsted-st., good location, store, 4 rooms over each, cemented cellars, stove and flats.
$4,000—State-st., 3-story and basement brick.
$7,000—Madison-st. about 35 feet, improved.
$8,000—Madison-st., corner, brick building, stores and flats; rental $4,560.
$9,000—Blue Island-av., store and flat.
$25,000—Madison-st., a finely-improved corner.
$30,000—Madison-st., best vacant corner on the street.
$6,500—Rental now $60 (will be $80); an elegant and complete apartment-house.
$22,000—Madison-st., 2 brick stores near Throop-st.
$36,000—South Water-st., a finely-built store.
$28,000—West Randolph-st., desirable corner near the bridge; 3 stores and their lots. The land alone is worth $40,000.
$1,100 per foot—The finest vacant lot in the business centre.

NEW BUSINESS DISTRICT.
Fifth-av.—50 feet near Jackson-st.
Jackson-st.—100 feet to Quincy, with building.
$10,000 to $20,000.

$12,000 and $14,000—Ashland-av., 2 fine marble-fronts.
$11,000—West Adams-st., near Ashland-av., stone-front residence, with brick barn.
$9,250—Park-av., octagon marble-front; dining-room and kitchen on parlor-floor; wide lot.
$7,250—Leavitt-st., near Jackson, brick house; rented for $42.50; 25 foot lot; house found worth more.
$5,500—Indiana-av., desirable stone-front.
$8,850—Ilinois-st., brick residence, 12 rooms; all conveniences; walking distance of centre.
$5,500—Adams-st., a north west corner, octagon-front brick; a great bargain.
$12,000—Near Jefferson Park, dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; an elegant and complete residence; south front.

LOTS.
Ashland-av.—Some elegant lots.
Adams-st.—Several near Jefferson Park, south front.
Congress-st., near Ashland-av.—A desirable lot.
Jackson-st., near Ashland-av.—A south-front lot.
J. C. McGILL & CO.,
86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
BUSINESS PROPERTY.
South Halsted, near Twelfth, $4,000 to $5,500. Several choice places.
South Halsted, between Adams and Jackson, $7,000, $7,500, and $8,500.
South Halsted, between Monroe and Adams, four places, $7,500, $8,000, $8,500, $9,000.
South Halsted, between Monroe and Madison, $9,500, $12,000, $13,000, $22,000.
Madison, near Desplaines, $16,000.
Madison, corner Elizabeth, $12,000.
Madison, near Laflin, $8,500.
Madison, near Ada, $10,000.
Madison, near Lincoln, $6,000.
Madison, near Belmont, $7,500.
Madison, near Leavitt, $4,500.
Several good bargains on Randolph and Lake-sts.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
corner Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—$14,000—DEARBORN-AV., a well-arranged 30 ft. cut front, very desirable.
$3,000—West Madison-st., cottage and lot.
$40,000—Michigan-av. residence and large lot near Twenty-fifth-st., a bargain.
$8,800—Walnut-st., 10-room house and 2 lots, near Leavitt-st.
$750—Milwaukee-av., 3 lots long time, cheap, will double in value next spring.
LUTHER C. KEELER,
94 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—JACKSON-ST., NEAR ASHland-av., stone-front house; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor. F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT ONLY $2,000 PER acre—20 acres on Jackson-st., near Central Park. S. E. GROSS & CO., 69 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-SECOND-ST., from Dearborn-st. to Butterfield, 183x150.
GEO. M. BOGUE,
8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—265 FULTON-ST., A BRICK basement house for three families; rented for $36; only $4,350.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
corner Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON DIVISION-ST., between Milwaukee-av. and Noble-st.
GEO. M. BOGUE,
8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEST BARGAIN ON Michigan-av., south of Twenty-sixth-st., if taken at once. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—50 FT. FRONT ON SOUTH Morgan-st., improved, with two frame buildings, well rented, between Congress and Harrison-sts.; $3,000 for all; a great bargain. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 154 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A 20-FOOT LOT, SOUTH front, on Wisconsin-st., between Sedgwick-st. and Lincoln-av. GEO. M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE — PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR Thirty-second-st., brick house of 10 rooms; barn; lot 25x150 feet; price $7,500. F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—SEVEN ACRES FRONTing Douglas Park-boulevard at $2,000 per acre. Five acres, very choice, on Central Park-boulevard, near Kedzie-av., $2,500 per acre.
C. J. HAMBLETON, Room 12 Reaper Block.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON NOBLE-st., 67 feet above Northwest corner Blackhawk.
GEO. M. BOGUE,
8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—$115 PER FOOT—300 FEET on Grand-boulevard, at Forty-third-st.
80 per foot—80 feet on both sides of Calumet-av., at Forty-third-st.
85 per foot—175 feet, west front, on Prairie-av., north of Thirty-seventh-st.
FRANCIS B. PEABODY & CO., 174 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FINE CORNER ON THE South Side for builders, 82x164 feet, at $40 per foot. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD FRAME HOUSE, with very wide lot, in good location. West side, $3,000; a bargain. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—222 PARK-AV.—A CHOICE 2-story and basement brick, octagon front, 3 rooms deep; lot 30x125; brick barn.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE — CHEAP — HOUSE AND lot. Inquire at 708 West Erie-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE BRICK BUILDING on North Clark-st., paying 10 per cent on $45,000.
HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE — 3331 INDIANA-AV. — 9-room brick, with brick barn; gas fixtures, furnace, etc.; $5,000. GIBBS & CALKINS, 155 La Salle.

FOR SALE—A 2-STORY BRICK HOUSE one block south of Lincoln Park. Address D 80, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A 20-FOOT SOUTH FRONT lot on Wisconsin-st., near Lincoln-av., with party wall on ground floor; house in 3 years at 9 per cent. Address, for 5 days, D 23, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$3,500 WILL BUY LARGE house and barn, all modern conveniences, No. 3151 South Dearborn-st. Apply to owner, Room 1, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE and lot, 69 by 183, near Lincoln Park, on easy terms. THOS. FREEMAN, 125 Randolph-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS LEASEhold with double six-story store in heart of business; sure 10 per cent investment or cheap rent for business firm. L. P. COATES, 91 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—GREAT SACRIFICE—$3,800 cash—3 large frame houses and lot 21x226, at 391 Sedgwick-st., bringing 540 rent; must be old at once, as owner must leave immediately. Call today at 334 Sedgwick-st., bringing 540 rent; must be old at once, as owner must leave immediately. Call today at 334 Sedgwick-st.

FOR SALE—DEARBORN-AV.—CHOICE corner, 66x150 feet, at a bargain. Address, for five days, W 81, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BRICK HOUSE AND LOT on Lawndale, in good repair; rented for $21 per month; price $2,000. Apply to WM. Y. JACOBS, Portland Block.

FOR SALE—BRICK HOUSES ON POLK, near Ogden; $2,600; easy terms. W. T. CUSHING, 99 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—TWO STORES, NOS. 274 and 276 East Madison-st.; elegant marble-front residence No. 1626 Michigan-av.; fine brick dwelling No. 1624 Wabash-av. B. M. WILSON, Room 26, 95 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON DE KALB-st., less than one block from Ogden-av. cars, only $1,200; a bargain. W. T. CUSHING, 99 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE WITH 50-foot lot, on West Side, in a desirable locality. Also a 50-foot lot in Irving Park. Monthly payments if desired. Address P 24, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A FINE STATE-ST. CORner, 67 feet above Northwest corner Blackhawk. GEO. M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON BOULEVARD, near Ashland-av., $2,500 per acre.
C. J. HAMBLETON, Room 12 Reaper Block.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON THIRTY-FIFTH, Thirty-seventh, and Thirty-eighth-sts., just west of Halsted; these lots are admirably located for mechanics and laborers employed down-town who are dependent on horse-cars for reaching their homes.
GEORGE M. BOGUE,
8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—THIRTEEN LOTS ON east side Ashland-av., commencing 70 feet south of Thirty-ninth-st.
GEORGE M. BOGUE,
8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BY R. W. HYMAN JR. & Co., 120 Dearborn-st.: 15 acres in School Sec. 16, 39, Cicero; well located and cheap; terms easy. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., 120 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOCATIONS AT Evanston and South Evanston, $2,500 to $3,000; very terms. HENRY WHITTLE, Room 8, 97 Clark.

FOR SALE—THE CHOICEST 5 ACRES on the Calumet River in heart of South Chicago, with railroad connection. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES NEAR GARfield $300 an acre; also ten acres, very choice, only $950 an acre; ten acres near Lawndale, very cheap; ten acres at S. e Yards; all of fine acre tract on Madison, as a sacrifice. NELSON THOMASSON, 176 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—A VERY fine 2-story house with brick basement; hot and cold water, bath-room, and water-closet; perfect sewerage, $10,500. Also, a nice cottage near depot and post-office. Terms very desirable. See E. N. TILLOTSON, at Tillotson's Block, Englewood.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES IN SECTION 20, west of Halsted-st. and south of Sixty-third-st.
GEO. M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE — 1736 FORTY-FIRST-ST.— 2-story and basement brick; lot 20x121; cheap; $3,300. BAIRD & BRADLEY,
90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT PULLMAN — FOR choice business lots in acres at Pullman. Apply to J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., Room 34, 184 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT PULLMAN—DESIRAble residence and business lots at Pullman. Lots and acres at Pullman a specialty. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., Room 34, 184 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY J. H. VAN VLISSINgen & Bro., well-located acre property at Pullman in acres from 5 to 30 acres. Apply to J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., Room 34, 184 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—IN LAKE VIEW, FINE location, new frame house, all modern improvements, library, parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on main floor; large lot. Address D 11, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—I HAVE THREE HOUSES for sale at Englewood; will build to suit customers as to style and location. Terms easy. H. B. LEWIS, corner Wabash-av. and Sixty-third-st.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK PROPERTY a specialty—Lots and houses and lots of all kinds, and prices to suit. NOAH BARNES, 85 Washington-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—GARFIELD—LOTS AND and acres, the best investment now offered. Call at no other; corner North and California-avs. W. P. LARKIN.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE suburban home. D 30, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$15,000—THE S. E. ¼ OF Sec. 18, T. 39, R. 13, in corporate limits of the City of Denver, Colo., railroad passes right by it, and houses built all around it; it is certainly a great bargain. This is worthy your attention at once. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—LOT ON Hyde Park-av., 100 feet north of Fifty-fifth-st.; cheap for cash. MRS. RYAN, 95 Rosehill-st.

FOR SALE—ACRES AT GARFIELD—One tract 20 acres, the other 70 acres, both high and covered with trees; spring; veranda. J. M. ALDEN, 159 Washington-st., Room 37.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES ONE MILE WEST of the city limits at a bargain.
HENRY WALLER JR.,
107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH CORNER INDIana-av. and Fiftieth-st.
GEORGE M. BOGUE,
8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE — AT ENGLEWOOD—ONE house and 42 feet of ground, south front, northwest corner Stewart-av. and Sixty-first-st.
One house and 511 feet of ground, south front, on Sixty-third-st., between Harvard and Stewart-avs.
75 feet, east front, on Stewart-av., just north of the Normal School.
Also 60 acres of good land in Porter Co., Ind., 61 miles from Chicago.
I can give you first-class bargains on all the above.
D. J. HUBBARD, 138 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT OPPORtunity for investment. I have for sale the N ½ of Sec. 35, 17, 14; this tract lies near the junction of Calumet River with Calumet Lake, and has a frontage of about 2000 feet on Calumet River; in view of the great improvements going on Calumet Lake and river, this is a valuable piece of property for investment.
GEO. M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—100 FEET ON HYDE PARK-av., corner Fifty-second-st., running back to Jefferson-st. Inquire of
GEO. G. NEWBURY,
154 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—15 ACRES SOUTHWEST corner Sixty-third-st. and Cottage Grove-av.
GEORGE M. BOGUE, Room 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark.

FOR SALE—PROPERTY ON MICHIgan and Indiana-avs., at Fiftieth and Fifty-first-sts. GEO. M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES ON BELT RAILroad at the crossing of the Grand Trunk.
HENRY WALLER JR.,
107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—1 OR 2 ACRE TRACTS, good investments, near Hammond, $125 per acre. Lots and residence lots at Hyde Park and Oakland. B. A. ULRICH, Room 1, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTHWEST CORNER OF Prairie-av. and Forty-seventh-st. GEORGE M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE UNDERSIGNED OFfers for sale his interest as Receiver of the Fidelity Savings Bank in and to the following-described real estate:
A bout 80 acres, being a large portion of Jared Gage's Subdivision, lying 17 miles north of Chicago on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, and known as "Lakeside."
Lot 88, Lake View Block, with two-story cottage, in Lakeside.
Lot 5, Grove Block, with two-story cottage, in Lakeside.
Blocks 1 and 4 in Castle's Subdivision of E. ½ S. E. ¼, Sec. 1, Town 39, Range 13—being 20 lots, lying just east of Central Park.
Two-story stone-front dwelling, with brick barn, being No. 3431 Wabash-av.
Two-story frame dwelling, with lot 50x160 feet, being No. 613 Prairie-av.
Lot 11, Division 3, Of South Side Subdivision in north fractional ¼ of Sec. 10, Town 38, Range 15.
Six lots well situated in Wheeling.
Lot 6, Block 55, in Cornell, quite near Wilson's sewing-machine factory.
25-foot lot on Thirty-third-st., just west of Halsted.
Ten lots in Peter Shimp's Subdivision in S. E. ¼, Sec. 9, Town 38, Range 14.
Lots 57, 62, and 83, in Block 33, in Shefield's Addition to Chicago.
One two-story and three one-story cottages in Irondale.
17 lots in Block 3, in Irondale.
26 lots in Block 15, Irondale.
3 lots in Block 9, Irondale.
Proposals to purchase any of the above described property will be received till Feb. 1, and any reasonable offer will be responded to for consideration—the Receiver being anxious to close up the estate at an early day. For particulars inquire at Room 14 Portland Block.
V. A. TURPIN, Receiver.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES AT CHICAGO Lawn at a bargain. HENRY WALLER JR.,
107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL BUILDing lot on Hyde Park-av., overlooking the lake, north of Forty-seventh-st. This piece will be sold at a bargain if taken soon. GEO. M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES NEAR PULLman.
HENRY WALLER JR.,
107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—VERY DESIRABLE ACRE tracts between Cottage Grove and Woodlawn-avs., just south of Midway Plaisance. GEO. M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—40 OR 80 ACRES A SHORT distance northwest from Pullman and close to depot on Western Indiana Railroad.
HENRY WALLER JR.,
107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TWO ACRES ON FIFTY-first-st., corner of Greenwood-av.; two blocks east of Drexel-boulevard, at the point where Drexel fountain is located. GEO. M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—16 ACRES ON GARFIELD (Fifty-fifth-st.) boulevard, southeast corner of Calumet-av.
GEORGE M. BOGUE,
8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD FRONTAGES ON Calumet, Prairie, and Indiana-avs., near Fifty-eighth-st. GEO. M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS IN ACRES, 8, 6, 13, 50, and 80-acre tracts north, west, and south, close to the city. L. P. COATES, 91 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES ON STATE-ST., near Kensington and Pullman. GEO. M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT FRONTAGES on Grand boulevard, in the vicinity of Forty-ninth and Fifty-eighth-sts. GEO. M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—100X114 FEET NORTHWEST corner Forty-seventh and Dearborn-sts.; will sell in one tract or in lots. GEO. M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES IN N. E. ¼ OF Sec. 13, 39, 13. GEO. M. BOGUE,
8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON THIRTY-FIFTH, Thirty-seventh, and Thirty-eighth-sts., just west of Halsted; these lots are admirably located for mechanics and laborers employed down-town who are dependent on horse-cars for reaching their homes.
GEORGE M. BOGUE,
8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE — $5,250 — A VALUABLE stock, grain, and fruit farm; 220 acres of smooth prairie land, situated three miles south, and commanding cultivation, the best of rich prairie land, 2 miles from Burlington, the county seat of Coffey County, Kansas; 160 acres fenced with good Osage Orange hedge; 80 acres in cultivation; 5 miles nearest orchard of 60 apple trees, 50 cherry, 25 pear, and 100 peach trees, 1,000 Concord grape-vines, 6 years old; all kinds of small fruit; 1,000 shade and ornamental trees. A good substantial frame dwelling-house containing seven rooms, pantry, closets, etc., also a good cellar and cistern; good barn, granary, crib, stock-sheds, 16 feet wide and 300 feet long; 5 good wells of water on the farm. This farm must be seen to be fully appreciated.
320-acre farm, fronts one mile on the most beautiful lake in Wisconsin, 60 miles from Chicago. This is the best farm in the State of its size. If you don't say so when you see it will pay your expenses to see it and back. Elegantly improved. Every acre the best of land. Will be sold cheap. If any gentleman wants a fancy farm this is it.
160 per acre—320 acre farm, every acre under hedge fence and cultivation, the best of rich prairie land, 2 acres nice timber. Large frame house, 2 no ordered, lasting water, and 2 first-class farm; 16 miles west of Chicago, lying between C. B. & Q. and Aurora & Chicago R. R. Will take half in city property. Great bargain.
$10,000—This is one of the richest and best improved farms in Cook County, only ten miles from corporation. A magnificent 12-room dwelling, orchard, shrubbery, etc., 70 acres, 5 mile from depot; half in city property. It is first-class.
These farms are all first-class, and at low figures. Call and see them. C. J. HAMBLETON, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$80 ACRE FARM IN KANsas on State line, about 7 miles from St. Joseph City, Mo.; brick house; orchard; will take Chicago property. No. 80 La Salle-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—310 ACRES OF No. 1 land, one-half heavy timber, 3½ miles west of Bremen, Marshall Co., Ind., 45 miles from Chicago; Baltimore & Ohio R. R. runs through land. For particulars address Post-Office Box 154, Chicago, Ill.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—ON THE South Branch, between Ashland and Western-avs., 25 to 40 acres, or would lease for a term of years not less than 1,500 feet of dockage. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

WANTED—IMPROVED WEST SIDE property, both dwelling and business property; prices ranging from $1,200 to $10,000.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
West Side Real-Estate Agents,
Corner of Washington and Halsted-sts.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT, COST not to exceed $15,000, located on Michigan or Prairie-avs., between Eighteenth and Thirty-first-sts. Give full particulars, number, and cost. Address "Home," care of 777 South Canal-st.

WANTED—TO BUY A HOUSE AND lot on West Side, south of Madison-st. and east of Union Park; house to contain 10 or 12 rooms. Prefer to deal with owner. Address, stating lowest cash price, A 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—LOT, OR CHEAP HOUSE and lot, east of Ashland-av. and south of Kinzie, or east of Wells-st. Give the number and the terms. D 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD BARGAINS on South Side for from $4,000 to $10,000 cash. F. C. VIERLING, 114 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

WANTED—TO BUY—A HOUSE AND lot or good vacant lot in Hyde Park, Lake View, Evanston, or Englewood, for part cash and part saleable merchandize. C. J. CAVANAUGH, 277 East Madison-st.

WANTED—3 TO 5 ACRES ON THE North or South Branch of the Chicago River for mail-house and brewery.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

WANTED—ACRE PROPERTY INSIDE or near city-limits; 5 to 20-acre lots.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS at Kenwood and Hyde Park. GEO. M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—30 ACRES IN BLOCKS OF 5 acres, one block or all, Seventy-ninth-st., between B. & O. R. R. and Yates-av.
GEORGE M. BOGUE,
Room 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—600 FEET, SOUTH SIDE, Forty-fifth-st., from Greenwood to Hibbard. GEO. M. BOGUE, Room 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—EAST AND WEST FRONTages on Calumet-av., near Forty-ninth-st. GEO. M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT KENWOOD fronting the lake, on east side of Hyde Park-av., opposite Fifty-first-st.
Also the 4-acre block on north side of Fifty-first-st., between Hyde Park and Jefferson-avs.
GEO. M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES IN N. E. ¼ OF Sec. 13, 39, 13. GEO. M. BOGUE,
8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON THIRTY-FIFTH, Thirty-seventh, and Thirty-eighth-sts., just west of Halsted; these lots are admirably located for mechanics and laborers employed down-town who are dependent on horse-cars for reaching their homes.
GEORGE M. BOGUE,
8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—THIRTEEN LOTS ON east side Ashland-av., commencing 70 feet south of Thirty-ninth-st.
GEORGE M. BOGUE,
8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BY R. W. HYMAN JR. & Co., 120 Dearborn-st.: 15 acres in School Sec. 16, 39, Cicero; well located and cheap; terms easy. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., 120 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CH

RELIGIOUS.

Four New Saints Added to the Roman Catholic Calendar.

Description of the Superb Ceremonies of Their Canonization.

A Kentucky Revivalist Heals the Sick by Anointing Them with Oil.

General Notes at Home and Abroad—Personal Mention—Sabbath Musings.

"I WILL BE WITH THEE."

"Certainly I will be with thee!" Father I found it true;
To thy faithfulness and mercy I would set my seal anew.
All the year thy grace hath kept me, thou my help indeed hast been,
Marvelous the loving kindness every day and hour hath seen.

"Certainly I will be with thee!" Blessed Spirit, come to me,
Rest upon me, dwell within me, let my heart thy temple be;
Through the trackless year before me, Holy One with me abide!
Teach me, comfort me, and calm me, be my ever-present Guide.

"Certainly I will be with thee!" Starry promise in the night!
All uncertainties, like shadows, flee away before its light.
"Certainly I will be thee!" He hath spoken; I have heard!
True of old, and true this moment, I will trust Jehovah's word.

FOUR NEW SAINTS.

THE RECENT CANONIZATION CEREMONIES AT THE VATICAN.

Correspondence Philadelphia Ipeacrash.

ROME, Dec. 15.—The Roman Catholic Church has always held in high honor its dead heroes and heroines. Catholics believe that Heaven is peopled with "the biest made perfect"; they are authorized to ask the intercession of these great souls in moments of need and sorrow; recommended to honor, love, and imitate their examples of holiness and self-sacrifice. The sanctification of a holy man or woman in the Roman Catholic Church is not the result of an outburst of popular enthusiasm occurring at the period of death. It takes, sometimes, many centuries for the maturing and completion of this sacred honor. The four saints canonized last Thursday date back from 100 to 500 years. St. Clara, of the Cross of Montefalco, died in 1308; St. Lorenzo of Brindisi in 1619; St. John Baptist de Rossi in 1763; and St. Joseph Labre in 1783. St. Clara was born in 1268, in Umbria, the land of a great art hero, Raphael. This holy woman had "the gift of tongues and prophecy and a special knowledge of divine things." Her life was devoted to that saving grace which is almost unknown in this day—prayer. St. Lorenzo of Brindisi was born in 1559. He was of high birth. His happy parents proudly baptized him Julius Cæsar. He was to be their hero of world triumphs. But early in life he put aside all mundane advantages, and entered the great army of the Lord in the humble regiment of barefooted Capuchin soldiers. St. Lorenzo, however, had hero blood in him, which displayed itself even there. The Church soon discovered that he was a power. He had not only holy zeal, but much learning, "the wisdom of the serpent and the sweetness of the dove"; and a marvelous influence over men. His fame spread far and wide. Clement VIII. (Aldobrandini, 1592-1605) made the wise Capuchin leave Verona and come to Rome, where he was appointed Superior Master in Theology and General of his order. Clement VIII. was the Pope who gave absolution to Henry IV. of France, after that sovereign's abjuration. During Clement's reign Queen Elizabeth of England died, and Beatrice Cenci was executed. You can see this Pontiff's superb tomb in the fine Paulina chapel of the Borghese, in the basilica of St. Maria Maggiore.

St. Lorenzo held many important public posts. As Leo XIII. has said of him, "Roman Pontiffs did not hesitate to confide to his discretion the most arduous and diplomatic missions. Great also was his power or prayer, and his life was pure and holy."

St. John Baptist de Rossi was born in 1698, in Lagurin. He was canon of St. Maria in Cosmedin, the church near the so-called Temple of Vesta (Rome), under the atrium of which is the colossal ancient gaping stone mask called Bocca della Verita. De Rossi led the life of an apostle, and worked among the poor and sick. He called the Roman hospitals his India. He used to go into the Campo Vaccino and other public squares where peasants, shepherds, goatherds, and wine-cart drivers assemble and are exposed to sad temptations that lead often to prison and violent deaths. There, in these crowds of half-savage men, was his missionary labor. When this devoted man died, the poor, ignorant, contadini and workmen wept as if they had lost a father, and venerated his memory as that of a canonized saint.

St. Joseph Labre, like St. Francis of Assisi, was the apostle of poverty. He came of gentle blood, and was born in France in 1748, at a period when vice and luxury flourished at Court: when infidelity and unbridled passions among the upper classes, crucial sufferings, brutal oppressions of the poor, made the infuriated people some years later commit the terrible acts of the French Revolution. Labre left kindred and home when he was only 15, came to Rome as a pilgrim, and devoted himself to abject poverty and perpetual adoration of God. Twenty years he led this life. The people venerated him as a saint long before his death. On Holy Wednesday of the Lent of 1783, early in the morning, he died on the steps of the Church of St. Maria dei Monti. The very children cried out, "E morto il Santo!" ("The saint is dead!"). When his emaciated body was carried away the people followed in crowds. The remains had to be exposed to the public for several days, and the funeral was like a popular triumph.

The above is a concise account of the four saints that were canonized last Thursday. During these fourteen years of weekly chronicling I have often related the great works of brilliant authors, statesmen, and other public notorieties who have died during this period. It seems but fair that I should also tell you of the lives of the four holy persons enrolled by the Roman Catholic Church in the glorious list of saints and martyrs.

The ceremony of canonization is not one of the most interesting among the superb ceremonials of the Church of Rome. Long and formal; but the processions and the decorations of St. Peter's Church in former times made it most important and magnificent. The procession equaled the famous one of Corpus Domini, and, like it, moved from the Vatican under and around the grand Bernini colonnade. All the Church dignitaries and officials—prelates, Abbots, Generals, cross-bearers, treasure-bearers, mace-bearers, incense-bearers; the Pope on the gala gestatorio under a baldacchino, with the flabell or huge peacock-feather fans on either side; the Swiss, Palatine, and Noble Guards in brilliant uniform, prelates, Cardinals, and Pope, carrying large lighted wax candles—this was the grand sight presented in a canonization procession. Words give no idea, however, of the rich coloring and splendor of the sacred pageant, the magnificent vestments, spirals of silver and gold lace, dalmatics of cloth-of-silver richly worked in gold, flashing gems, rich costumes of chamberlains with heavy gold chains, the dazzling cuirasses of the Guards; then the fine chanting of the choirs. It was indeed a grand sight. Where shall we see another triumphal sacred pageant, in honor of God and Christ crucified and His holy servants, move with solemn majesty across that splendid piazza of St. Peter's?

And the Vatican basilica—how grand it was when adorned and illuminated! Standards, cloth of silver and gold, historical damasks and tapestries, rich garlands of flowers, great clusters and rows of lights, altars blazing with sacred ornaments—all this magnificence made the canonization of 1867 a marvel of splendor.

The canonization of last Thursday could not compare with such displays, of course; but it had some features that were very beautiful. The procession moving from the Ducal Hall across the sala Regia to the Sistine Chapel; the solemn services there; then crossing the Sala Regia to the Benediction Hall or sopraportico, was most imposing. The accomplished Grand Prefect of Ceremonies, Monsignor Cataldi, arranged and ordered all this difficult pageant with infinit taste and skill; he showed the genius of a poet and an artist in the grouping, draperies, and coloring. There was no confusion, notwithstanding the restricted space. The entrance of the Pope into the Benediction Hall was indeed impressive. The Holy Father was clothed in the sacred vestments, with a mitre on his head that was blazing with gems; he held a large lighted wax candle in the left hand. The right hand gave the benediction, and his whole form was enveloped in a rich white silk drapery. Several prelates held the light silk baldacchino over him, and the *palfreniers*, or chair-bearers, who carried him aloft on their shoulders, were dressed in rich red damasked satin. The face and figure of his Holiness made a great impression on the crowd. The Pope is thin and pale; the white draperies about him heightened his paleness. Nothing could be more picturesque than the arrangement of the great broad white silk folds that spread down over his whole body, covering his feet; he looked like a huge statue cut in precious ivory. His face, thin and colorless, has an expression of infinit sadness, and it was also stern and resolute; it was as if he bore on his heart and mind the miseries of human kind. It was an expression that cannot be forgotten, and the memory of that statuesque Pontifical figure will remain forever associated with the canonization of 1881.

The sopraportico of St. Peter's was the canonization-hall. Fontana, the Pontifical architect, arranged it with great skill. It is a long, narrow room, sixty-five metres long by thirteen wide. It has five arched windows looking out on St. Peter's piazza, one of which is the famous Benediction window; and five similar arched windows on the opposit side looking down into St. Peter's Church. This hall is over the atrium of the facsade, and is called the sopraportico. The ten arched windows and three tribunes built in them for the Diplomatic Corps, Grand Master of Malta, Roman princely families, and some privileged persons invited especially by the Grand Prefect of Ceremonies. My ticket was for one of these tribunes. The architecture of the hall was not changed, and the illuminations outlined cornices, arches, and pilasters. The walls were covered with cloth of gold, and between the Corinthian pilasters that stand against the spaces between the high-arched windows were five clusters of candles, one above the other; each had a base formed of a garland of flowers; garlands of flowers also hung in festoons on the walls and in the arches. The Pope's throne was at the end of the hall, and there also were the Cardinals' seats. The high altar stood in the centre of the hall, about two-thirds distance from the entrance, and opposit the Pope; at each of the four corners of the altar base stood a gilt angel holding the gilt poles, garlanded with gilt flowers, of the altar baldacchino. The whole was very light and graceful. Next to the altar were the seats of the Bishops; and the end of the hall near the entrance, a space holding 1,000 or more, was given to spectators.

Large painted standards representing the miracles of the four saints hung on the walls of the ante-room, also on either side of the walls near the Papal throne. In the arch over the Papal throne was a *tempera* painting of the Holy Trinity; over the arch of the entrance was the *stemma gentilizia* of Leo XIII. There were fine scholarly Latin inscriptions on these arches and on the standards, which were composed by the learned archæologist Padre Tongiorgi. Behind the Papal throne is a room corresponding to the ante-room of the hall. This was arranged as a drawing-room; it was hung with red; there was a table with light refreshments and several private cabinets for the Pope and Cardinals. The Pope's cabinet was hung with red silk damask, and had a sofa, chair, and table all covered with the same.

ANOINTING WITH OIL.

THE PECULIARITIES OF A KENTUCKY BACK-WOODS EVANGELIST.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Rev. George O. Barnes, the famous "mountain evangelist," whose preaching in the mountains and the central part of Kentucky for the past five years has attracted such great attention in the State and from the whole country, arrived in Louisville Monday night to hold an evangelistic meeting in the city. He was, of course, accompanied by his daughter, Miss Marie Barnes, who assists him in his meetings and leads the music with her voice and the little "consecrated organ," which has been carried over the almost trackless wilderness of the mountains during all their labors. Mr. Barnes has been several times invited to come to Louisville, but he has heretofore declined on the ground that in due time he would be turned to the city by the Lord. Lately he has been invited by a number of prominent members of all denominations and non-sectarians, and it was at first thought the meeting would be held in Masonic Temple. Mr. Barnes closed a meeting at Liberty, Casey County, Sunday night. Up to that time the number of confessions obtained amounted to 20,010. Over 6,000 of these have been obtained within the past year. It was the intention to open services here Monday night, but the train arrived late and the meeting was postponed. Mr. Barnes and his daughter are stopping at the residence of Pat Joyce, Esq. Monday night the Rev. Mr. Weaver, pastor of the Chestnut Street Baptist Church, tendered the use of the church to the evangelist, who preferred that to the Masonic Temple, and the meetings were inaugurated yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The congregation during Mr. Barnes' discourse was worthy of study. So much had been said in advance of his power and peculiarities that curiosity attracted many. Then, there were many lay brothers, strong in theology, who were come to sit in judgment upon him and the gospel he preached. He preaches solely about Jesus Christ and the atonement. He seldom devotes time to any other subject, and the plan of salvation he presents is one so easy that at first the listener smiles at the simplicity of the apostle who would trust all to so slender a support. But his earnestness, the unquestionable sincerity, and, more than all, the logic, the straightforwardness of his ideas, and the simplicity of his discourse, soon have effect; and it only requires time for his labors here to produce the same sensation among the people that it has elsewhere. The first results of his preaching is to shock the sensibilities of church-goers and denominationalists. He uses slang freely. He talks familiarly about sacred things. He uses none but the plainest illustrations. He does not hesitate to infuse humor into his sermons, and sometimes sets his auditors laughing only to bring up suddenly with some tender application or some serious lesson drawn from the text. Where he has preached often the people are accustomed to these; but in a strange congregation it is curious to watch the solemn censors grow more solemn, to wax indignant, to be enticed unconsciously into a smile, and then to snap their eyes in a pleased way at some truth driven home.

Mr. Barnes' methods at the services last night were those he uses everywhere. He came in two or three minutes before the announced time accompanied by his daughter, and sat down. He removed a black silk handkerchief from his throat and doffed his overcoat. He is tall and slender, with a high, bold forehead piercing eyes, and bushy brows. His hair, worn long, is pushed back over his head without being parted. He wears a dark, thin mustache and thin Dundreary side whiskers, sprinkled with gray. Miss Marie Barnes is dressed stylishly in black, with a fur trimmed dolman and a jaunty black hat and feather. She is a very attractive young lady, with clear cut, prominent features, black hair and eyes, and a modest and pleasing simplicity and earnestness of manner. At 7:30 she opened the lid of the little, dingy, and battered organ and touched the keys. After the prelude she sang a Gospel hymn in a sweet but uncultivated voice, accompanied by the unmusical bass of her father. Then Mr. Barnes offered a prayer in a low, conversational tone, dwelling earnestly on the theme of Christ's sacrifice and His love. Then Miss Barnes read the 103d Psalm, from which the text was taken: "Who forgiveth thine iniquities; who healeth thy diseases?" Then, after another Gospel hymn sung as a duet, Mr. Barnes took a seat in the congregation, and the evangelist rose to preach. He is a graceful man, in spite of a stoop in the shoulders. His gestures are dramatic and forcible, and he often draws and enacts the picture of the idea he is enforcing.

Mr. Barnes believes that hand in hand with preaching the Gospel should go the healing of the sick. If he had a commission to preach, he had a commission to heal.

"I know how it is in my own family," said he, earnestly. "We have not taken a potion or medicine for five years, and we are always well. Since I recognized my duty to anoint the sick last spring at Richmond, I have anointed 2,500 persons, and I could tell you of hundreds of wonderful cures of cancer, of consumption, and other afflictions—even down to toothache. If you come saying to yourself, 'Well, it can't do any harm if it does no good,' God will not help you. But if you come with absolute faith in the power of the Lord Jesus Christ, and trust yourself to Him, I am satisfied you will be cured. There are some who lose faith, and are taken sick again. But upon my Christian honor I assure you that I believe God heals every sick person who believes in Christ, and who is anointed in his name. God promises us good health and long life if we trust God. He says man's life is three score and ten. I am certain to live to that age. If you hear of my death before that time you may believe that I lost faith, and not that God could not prolong my life. I use no potions or medicine—nothing but faith in Christ, and that is what enables this voice to preach 365 days in the year."

The announcement of this belief in the efficacy of faith was received with smiles by some. The speaker, noticing it, said that those who smiled were usually the ones who ended by embracing the idea. He concluded the services by exhorting any who desired to come forward and confess Christ. The exhortation was in an ordinary tone, and while the audience stood Miss Marie Barnes sang a Gospel hymn. One gray-haired man came up to the mourners' seat and was prayed for. He used a cane, and asked to be anointed for his bodily disease also. The evangelist produced a small vial of oil from his pocket and anointed the old man's head "in the name of Jesus Christ."

"I shall not do anything more," said Mr. Barnes. "I have anointed him. If he has faith, Christ will heal him."

GENERAL NOTES.

There are two Baptist associations in Liberia. One is known as the Providence Association, the other the Calvary.

The *Interior* says that the wandering evangelist, who sadly inquires, "What is the state of your soul?" should be gently lifted by the coat-collar and invited out, very fast, into the open air. This would be rough on many of the lay brethren of those churches which seek notoriety through so-called revivals.

The construction of the sentences in the Japanese translation of the Scriptures is decidedly perplexing to those who may not remember that the language reads from right to left. For instance, the sentence, "There was a man sent from God whose name was John," in the Japanese is thus arranged, "God from John called man sent was."

The provisions made for synodical reorganization in the Presbyterian Church went into effect Jan. 2. All the synods in each State will be consolidated, so that the synodical boundaries shall conform to State lines. There will be twenty-three synods under the new regulation, two of which are abroad. The Synod of New York will contain twenty-nine Presbyteries, 1,040 ministes, 792 churches, and 130,374 communicants.

Fifty years ago there was 502 mission stations in foreign lands. There are now 5,765, an increase of eleven-fold. Fifty years ago there were 455 ordained missionaries, native and foreign. There are now 6,636, or an increase of more than ten-fold. Then there 1,256 other laborers and assistants. Now there are 33,856, an increase of nearly thirty-fold, and forming a total army of over 40,000 laborers engaged in the evangelization of the world.

An able and faithful pastor in a large city writes to the *Advance:* "If I should tell how my salary is allowed to run on, how I have borrowed money at 8 per cent to keep from debt, while the church was owing me, how in a recent collection for a poor missionary church I was obliged to give over one-third of the entire amount to make up the required sum, you would think that somewhere in this great city there is something wrong."

The Seattle (W. T.) *Post* relates the following: "A friend describes to us a remarkable scene witnessed by him at a religious meeting on Whidby Island, W. T. A member of the church, while talking, called upon God to strike him dead if a certain statement made by him in the strongest and most unequivocal manner was not literally and exactly true. He had barely uttered the last word when he fell dead. Coming as this did in the church, and upon the leading member, after the making of such a declaration, the effect upon the congregation can only be imagined. It was subduing, terrifying, awful. The witness of such a scene can never again doubt the omnipresence and omnipotence of God."

"The Ritual movement," says the English *Church Messenger*, "has been met from the start by the majority of the Church's representatives and people, not as a latent and rising power of possible good, to be shaped and directed by the Church's guiding hand, and to be used in her own right channels as a mighty engine of good instead of error and evil, but rather as an enemy with no thought but of mischief, to be put down at any loss and hazard. It has been met generally not in the Church's own spirit of loving friendly guidance, not in the broad, wise spirit that is ready to recognize and turn to good account whatever of good can be found in any movement, but in a spirit of simple opposition to it in all its features—a spirit that has been notoriously characterized by narrowness, prejudice, bigotry, and intolerence. Such treatment has had two natural evil results. Instead of using and developing a great power for good, it has only dwarfed the proportions and narrowed the range of a great movement; and, instead of 'putting down ritualism,' it has only forced a certain set of his adherents into an attitude of defiance."

A member of the John Street Methodist Church, in New York, has in her possession a Bible which is of much historic interest and value. It was formerly the property of Philip Embury, and was used by him at the opening of the first Methodist church in this country on Oct. 30, 1768. In regard to the book a writer in the *Christian Advocate* says: "As the book is a very old one, belonging to either the first edition of the King James translation, issued in 1611 A. D., which date it bears, or to one of the still earlier translations, it possesses great value aside from its historic association with Methodism. From examination thus far it appears to me to be a copy of the celebrated Geneva Bible, brought to completion in 1560 A. D. One thing we notice: The Greek term 'agape' is everywhere translated 'love,' instead of 'charity.' That this term was so translated in the earlier edition of our King James translation in I. Cor., xii., xiii., together with explanations of the change to 'charity,' see Wesley's Sermons, Vol. ii, p. 280. This fact we have not seen noticed in any criticism on the work of our present revisers, nor is it mentioned in Roberts' "Companion to the Revised Version." On this point our honored revisers agree with those whose labors gave us the translation we cling to so tenaciously, and are certainly in agreement with the precious volume now in possession of an honored member of John Street Church."

PERSONALS.

The Rev. A. J. Berger has accepted a call to the Presbyterian Church of Petersburg, Ill.

The Rev. D. L. Chapin has resigned his pastorate at Middleport, O., to accept a call to Kingston, O.

The Rev. Dr. Coe, of New York, has received a call to the Central Congregational Church of New Haven.

The Rev. Dr. McCorkle, of Detroit, has accepted a call to the Presbyterian Church of Ypsilanti, Mich.

The Rev. S. H. Gurteen, late rector of Trinity Church, Toledo, has become a member of the Diocese of Iowa.

Messrs. W. S. Walker, C. W. Pruitt, and P. A. Ewbank have been accepted as missionaries to China by the Southern Baptist Board.

The Rev. Elisha Hawkins (colored), for many years pastor of a Baptist church in Newburg, N. Y., died recently at the age of 86. He was born a slave, but gained his freedom several years before the War.

The Rev. George F. Pentecost says that about 100 persons have been added to the Tompkins Avenue Congressional Church, Brooklyn, of which he is pastor, within a year, one-half of whom have been immersed, the other half sprinkled. He claims that he distinctly disavows infant baptism and says, "Believers' baptism and infant consecration is our practice."

SUNDAY SALAD.

An Illinois deacon, while visiting in Philadelphia, was asked if he had purchased any Christmas cards, and replied with some surprise: "Why should I? My old pack is good enough."

A Sunday-school teacher, about to comment on Paul's direction for the conduct of men and women during divine service, asked, "Now, do you know why women do not take off their bonnets in church?" Small boy: "'Cos they ain't got looking-glasses to put 'em on again by."

"Ma, haven't I been a real good boy since I've been going to Sunday-school?" "Yes, my lamb," answered the maternal parent, fondly. "And you trust me now, don't you, ma?" "Yes, darling." "Then," spoke up the little innocent, "what makes you keep the preserves locked up in the pantry the same as ever?"

The teacher had grown eloquent in picturing to his little pupils the beauties of Heaven, and he finally asked: "What kind of little boys go to heaven?" A lively 4-year-old boy with kicking boots flourished his fist. "Well, you may answer," said the teacher. "Dead ones!" the little fellow shouted at the extent of his lungs.

Freddy, sitting by an open window in his high chair one evening, was unusually gazing at the stars, when he suddenly asked, pointing up at them, "What are they, mamma?" Mamma, being very busy, only answered, "They are God's lamps, darling." With another look, practical Freddy remarked, "Takes lots of 'em, then."

The minister of Biggar, in Lanarkshire, whose abilities, whatever they might be, were held in the utmost scorn on account of his reading, was one day concluding his discourse as an old woman of the true leaven was leaving the church. He closed the leaves of his sermon and shoved the Bible at the same time, saying, with empasnis intended as a sort of clincher to his argument, "I add no more." "Because you canna," cried the old woman.

Apropos of the love of Yorkshiremen for betting, a Sheffield (England) paper tells the following story: "A Sheffield minister noted for his long sermons was gratified to find two notorious betting men in church three Sundays in succession. Like the policeman in the chorus, he 'could not understand it at all'; but he thought it his duty to inquire into the change which had come over one of them, who was a parishioner. So he called upon him, and found him in high spirits. The preacher expressed his pleasure at seeing him in church, whereat the parishioner laughed heartily, and said he was glad too, for he did a good stroke of business that time! 'A good stroke of business!' repeated the puzzled preacher. 'What do you mean?' 'Mean! Why, I bet Jim —— five quid to twenty that you would go on for forty minutes every time. And you did.'"

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

EPISCOPAL.

Jan. 8—First Sunday after Epiphany.
Jan. 13—Fast.

CATHOLIC.

Jan. 8—Sunday within the Octave of Epiphany.
Jan. 9—Of the Octave.
Jan. 10—Of the Octave.
Jan. 11—Of the Octave; St. Hyginus, P. M.
Jan. 12—Of the Octave.
Jan. 13—Octave of the Epiphany.
Jan. 14—St. Hilary, B. C. D.

HANGED WITH A MUFFLER.

Niels Olson hung himself at the West Chicago Avenue Police Station early yesterday morning. He called there at 3 o'clock Friday afternoon, said he had been on a spree for several weeks, and requested that he be put in some institution where he could "straighten up." The station-keeper said all he could do was to "book" him, and send him to the Police Court in the morning. Olson was willing to be locked up, so he was sent down-stairs. He was seen several times later, given water, etc., and appeared to be all right; but at 7 o'clock yesterday morning the station-keeper found him, hanging by the neck, in one of the cells below. He having utilized a woolen comforter which he had worn. His feet were on the floor, and his hands almost touched it. After adjusting the comforter he had thrown himself forward and ramimed in that position until dead. At the Coroner's inquest his wife testified that she lived at No. 38 Temple street, and that her husband was 50 years old. He was born in Norway, and was a carpenter by trade. They had had a great deal of trouble, and he had been drinking hard for five years—had not been sober for the last four weeks. He left home at 5 o'clock Friday afternoon, and she followed him to see where he was going. She met him on Chicago avenue, and he asked her to get him into the police station. She told him he had better go home and go to bed. He said he was sick. She told him she would take care of him. He said he wanted to be put in some place where he would have to stop drinking—that he couldn't do it himself. He returned to his home, but did not enter the house, starting off again, and that was the last she saw of him alive. He was in the habit of going out every morning before daylight, coming back about the middle of the forenoon drunk and lying down and sleeping off the effects of the liquor. Then he would go out and return at all hours of the night. At times he acted as if out of his mind. He "felt very bad" Friday, and had often said that he intended to hang himself. The jury rendered a verdict of suicide "while under a fit of despondency."

THE KING.

One comes to her in kingly garb and guise;
She hears the wary world his praises sing;
And, list'ning shyly with a pleased surprise,
She owns the hope that now at last her eyes
Behold the King.

Yet still a doubt her maiden spirit grieves;
Love's perfect trust his presence fails to bring;
And, in each tender romance that she weaves,
Why is it that she never quite believes
He is the King?

Another comes, unnoticed and alone;
About his life no royal glamours cling;
The world has never branded him her own;
Yet to one heart the certain truth is known
That he is King.

Now can her soul the shafts of doubt defy;
His voice from Truth has caught the royal ring;
No substitute can shine when he is by;
Disguises fail, and life is grand and high—
For he is King.

—*Grace S. Wells in New York Sun.*

Winchester's Hypophosphites
will cure consumption, coughs, weak lungs, bronchitis, and general debility. Established twenty-three years.

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84 and 86 Randolph-st.,
THE LEADING AND OLDEST
GENERAL AUCTION HOUSE,
HOLD REGULAR SALES
FURNITURE,
CARPETS,
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GENERAL HOUSEHOLD GOODS
EVERY
Wednesday and Saturday
Special attention to all OUTSIDE SALES and sales of General Merchandise.

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AUCTION!
"Retiring from the Retail Business,"
MR. HIRAM J. THOMPSON,
The well-known ART DEALER, has instructed us to sell at
259 Wabash-av.,
MONDAY, JAN. 9,
AT 10 A. M. AND 2 P. M.
HIS ENTIRE
RETAIL STOCK,
CONSISTING OF
Fine Steel Engravings, Oleographs, Water Colors, Artotypes, &c., &c.,
ALL ELEGANTLY FRAMED.
This stock, one of the finest in the city, will positively be SOLD without limit or reserve.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
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BUYERS OF
Boots, Shoes, AND Rubbers
Can find at the Auction Sale of GEO. P. GORE & CO., 214 & 216 Madison-st., WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11, anything they desire for CURRENT NEEDS at their own prices.
REGULAR TRADE SALE
DRY GOODS,
Tuesday, Jan. 10, 9:30 a. m.
In this sale we shall offer our usual Large Assortment of Merchandise suited to the present wants of the Trade. SEE LEAD IMPORTANT SPECIALTIES IN WINTER GOODS.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.
THURSDAY, Jan. 12, at 9:30,
Regular Trade Sale of
CROCKERY.
1,500 lots, Desirable Goods, in W. G., C. C., and Porcelain.
Goods packed for country merchants.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By POMEROY & CO.
UNCLAIMED GOODS
We shall sell on
FRIDAY, JAN. 13, 1882,
at 10 o'clock, the following articles for advances and storage:
No. 972—Two trunks stored Aug. 30, 1879; name of owner unknown.
No. 156—One trunk stored May 31, 1879; owner Mrs. A. G. Green.
Two chests stored in 1880; owner A. G. Ackland.
One trunk stored in 1880; owner Mrs. Mentz.
POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers,
78 and 80 Randolph-st.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
THE STODDARD LECTURES!
ANNOUNCEMENT FOR THE WEEK.
Thursday Evening, Jan. 12,
OPENING OF THE NEW COURSE,
A SUMMER IN SCOTLAND.
Saturday Afternoon, Jan. 14, at 2:30,
Grand Stoddard Matinee,
A SUMMER IN SCOTLAND.
Saturday Evening, Jan. 14,
SPECIAL RUSSIA LECTURE,
St. Petersburg and Its Environs.
COURSE TICKETS for Thursday and Monday Evenings now on sale.
SINGLE TICKETS for each of above for sale on and after Thursday, Jan. 12.
BURDITT & NORTH, Managers.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
This Sunday evening Mr. and Mrs. N. C. GOODWIN in
HOBBIES.
Don't fail to see Mr. GOODWIN in his marvelous imitations of prominent actors.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
The Large handsome, and Leading Theatre. Established location, Monroe and Dearborn-sts., Chicago.
J. H. HAVERLY..... .....Manager and Proprietor.
JUST ONE WEEK,
Commencing Monday, Jan. 9.
THE NEW EPOCH
IN
American Dramatic Literature.
FIRST APPEARANCE HERE OF AMERICA'S GREATEST CHARACTER ACTOR,
Frank Mordaunt,
IN HIS ARTISTIC CREATION OF
Captain Marline Weathergage,
"A New Bedford Whaler,"
IN ROBERT GRIFFIN MORRIS' COMEDY-DRAMA
OLD SHIPMATES
A Beautiful Love Story,
Introducing Phases of American Character
As Old as the Nation
BUT
Entirely New to the Stage.
Every One an American Character.
Every Actor a Thorough Artist.
Every Character a Careful Study.
Every Part Suited to its Representative.
Thus forming a Most Complete and Exceptionally Strong Cast:

CAPTAIN MARLINE WEATHERGAGE	MR. FRANK MORDAUNT
Captain Ned Witham, or Old Ned	Mr. Hudson Liston
Dan Denny	Mr. Charles B. Waite
Counselor Witham	Mr. Sidney Drew
One-armed Johnny	Mr. H. Graham
Rafferty	Mr. Tom Atkinson
Oleson	Mr. Frank Gilsey
Long Tom Coffin	Miss Rachelle Renard
Harriet Lane	Mrs. Abigail Coffin
The Commodore	Miss Emma Frank
Jenny Hunter	Miss Joan Goodrich

This Comedy-Drama is one of the prettiest and most original in sentiment, tone, and character; situations telling; interest sustained throughout; action rapid and characters boldly drawn. In construction and powerful interest, it is as faultless as a play can be.—N. Y. Mirror.
The superb acting of Mr. Frank Mordaunt delighted his best friends and admirers.—N. Y. Herald.
His rich and powerful voice enabled him to impart due expression to all the lines; his physique makes him a fit embodiment of the role.—N. Y. Times.
Mr. Mordaunt's pe rformance was one of the finest creations we have seen in a long time.—N. Y. Telegram.
Mr. Mordaunt was simply excellent in his individual naturalness.—N. Y. World.
Mr. Mordaunt fairly divided the honors of the evening with the stage setting.—N. Y. Tribune.
Mr. Mordaunt certainly sinks his own individuality in the character, and captivates his audience.—N. Y. Evening Telegram.
Prices as Usual. Seats Now on Sale.
JOSEPH FRANK, Manager.
JOHN A. DINGESS, Business Agent.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2.
No Sunday Performances at Haverly's Theatre.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
JOHN L. STODDARD
WILL GIVE A
SPECIAL SATURDAY EVENING LECTURE
ON HIS JOURNEY THROUGH THE
LAND OF THE TSAR,
On Saturday Evening, Jan. 14,
ENTITLED
ST. PETERSBURG AND ITS ENVIRONS,
A faithful reproduction of
Life in the City of Peter the Great,
With Magnificent Illustrations procured by MR. STODDARD at the best European depots, and at his special order on the spot.
Tickets, with Reserved Seats, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1,
For sale at Box-Office on and after Thursday, Jan. 12.
N. B.—This Lecture on Russia forms no part of the course advertised for Thursday and Monday evenings.
BURDITT & NORTH, Managers.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE,
Clark-st., opposite Court-House.
The management regret to announce a disappointment in respect to the advertised engagement of the Audran Opera Comique Company. The company will not appear, as announced, but instead Mr. Alexander Wurster's Superior German Comedy Company will present during the week, commencing tomorrow (Monday), Jan. 9, a round of standard German Comedies and Operettas. Money for Audran Opera Tickets will be refunded at the Box-Office.
GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Clark-st. opp. Court-House.
THIS (SUNDAY) NIGHT, JAN. 8,
Last night of the People's Favorites, the rarest of all Comedians,
SOL SMITH RUSSELL.
"Who's Getting a Big Boy Now."
Monday, Jan. 9—Mr. Alex. Wurster's German Comedy Company one week, with usual Matinees.
HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
This Sunday Evening, the GOODWINS,
Hobbies! Hobbies! Hobbies!
Don't fail to see Mr. and Mrs. N. C. GOODWIN in
HOBBIES!
For 3 nights and regular Matinees.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
POSSESSING BETTER MEANS OF EXIT AND HAVING MORE SPACE DEVOTED TO AISLES THAN ANY OTHER THEATRE IN THE CITY.
"Olde Friends, Olde Books, Olde Wine."—*Ben Jonson.*
LIMITED ENGAGEMENT, COMMENCING
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 9.
First appearance since their return from Europe of the favorite artists, MR. and MRS. W. J.
FLORENCE.
Presenting B. E. Wolf's eccentric comedy in 4 Acts, THE
MIGHTY DOLLAR!
MR. W. J. FLORENCE as.....THE HON. BARDWELL SLOTE
From the Cohosh District.
MRS. W. J. FLORENCE as.....MRS. GEN. GILFLORY
Who has lived so long abroad.
Supported by Their Own Superior Dramatic Company.
ACT 1—GRUBMORE—"Meet Me By Moonlight Alone."
ACT 2—THE PICNIC—The "Old, Old Story."
ACT 3—THE HOUSE DIVIDED.
ACT 4—THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE—Carried by a Large Majority.
EVERY EVENING, AND
SATURDAY MATINEE ONLY.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
"The Descriptive Lecturer, Par Excellence."
THE
STODDARD LECTURES.
New Course for 1881-'82. Five Superbly Illustrated Lectures, giving Reminiscences of Red-Letter Days Abroad, by
John L. Stoddard
Thursday and Monday Evenings.
JAN. 12—A SUMMER IN SCOTLAND, the Land of Scott and Burns.
JAN. 16—DOWN THE DANUBE, Through Austria and Hungary, Exploration of Vienna, and Visit to Budda-Pesth,
"The Chicago of Europe."
JAN. 19—FLORENCE AND PISA, the Wonderful Art of Florence, Her Distinguished Natives and Residents; Pisa, the Sleeping City.
JAN. 23—SICILY AND THE NEAPOLITAN SHORE, the Beautiful Bay of Naples, Palermo and Messina, a Walk Through Pompeii.
JAN. 26—FROM MARS HILL TO MT. OLIVET, Athens and the Classic Land, Jerusalem and the Holy Land.
Course Tickets with Reserved Seats, $1, $2, $3,
ACCORDING TO LOCATION.
Course Tickets are now on sale and meeting with brisk demand. Apply early if you would secure the best seats.
Single Tickets, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.
Sale of Single Tickets at Box-Office Thursday morning, Jan. 12.
BURDITT & NORTH, Managers.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
THIS SUNDAY EVENING, JAN. 8,
8 - NIGHTS - 8
Wednesday and Saturday Matinees,
SPECIAL RETURN ENGAGEMENT
OF THE TALENTED ARTISTS,
MR. AND MRS.
N. C. GOODWIN,
(Eliza Weathersby),
SUPPORTED AT A
FAULTLESS COMEDY COMPANY,
In the ever-popular Farcical Comedy,
HOBBIES!

Pygmalion Whittles	N. C. Goodwin
Minnie Clover	Eliza Weathersby-Goodwin

During the Evening Mr. Goodwin will give His Marvelous Imitations of Prominent Actors.
SUNDAY EVENING, JAN. 15, farewell performance of Mr. and Mrs. N. C. Goodwin, on which occasion they will present, by request,
THE MEMBER FROM SLOCUM!
Monday Jan. 16—Miss Rose Eytinge and company in FELECIA.

SPRAGUE'S OLYMPIC THEATRE,
Clark-st., between Lake and Randolph.
TODAY (SUNDAY), JAN. 8,
LAST PERFORMANCES. Matinee at 2:30, Night at 8 o'clock, of
C. H. SMITH'S BOSTON DOUBLE
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN CO.
Including MR. SAM LUCAS,
The Famous Colored Comedian and Vocalist, the Greatest Living UNCLE TOM, in Harriet Beecher Stowe's famous story of Southern life, in Five Acts, introducing C. H. Smith's original innovation of Two Topsys, Two Marks, Two Donseys, Pack of Bloodhounds, etc.

LINCOLN PAVILION.
Theodor Schwengel
OF
LINCOLN PAVILION,
North Clark-st., has just fitted up an Elegant Room for the accommodation of his Patrons who may desire Refresh